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FPSC

ASF INSPECTOR GUIDE

Salient Features:

- English
- General Knowledge
- Pakistan Affairs
- Islamic Studies
- Current Affairs
- Basic Arithmetic
- ASF Act 1975
- Important Question from various Past Papers with Concept Notes

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ABOUT ASF

History

In the late 60s, of the preceding century civil aviation industry endured worldwide shocks of violence and sustained criminal attacks at the hands of terrorists. Initially the overall response to onslaught of developing crime was varying from the state to state. However, by 1970 the world community recognized the problems of unlawful interference with civil aviation & developed strategy of response through various conventions. Pakistan being signatory to all these conventions created a Force to provide security to civil aviation in Pakistan.

ASF was established in 1976 under ASF Act 1975, initially as the tenth directorate of the Department of Civil Aviation. After the hijacking of PIA Aeroplane in March 1981, sensing the contradictory requirements of security and facilitation, ASF was separated in December 1983, and was placed under the folds of Ministry of Defence and now working under the ministry of Aviation Division. ASF started its Journey by managing security of 7 major airports with a limited manpower of 2870 all ranks. Subsequently it was mandated to provide security to all 42 airports in Pakistan with manpower of 8945 personnel. ASF is mandated by Government of Pakistan to ensure security at airports in accordance with standards set forth by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Mission Statement

Safeguard Civil Aviation Industry of Pakistan against unlawful interference adopting counter terrorism measures, preventing crimes and maintaining law and order within the limits of airports in Pakistan.

Vision

Keeping abreast with latest trends in global aviation security and adopting new technologies, develop a highly trained, well equipped and motivated Airports Security Force in order to meet international standards of aviation security and counter, growing terrorism and crime against aviation industry in Pakistan. Vision is to improve the standard of aviation security in Pakistan. The key to AVSEC is reliability which is prioritized as

- Human Reliability
- Technical Reliability
- System Reliability

Legal Functions & Authorities under ASF Act 1975

Functions:

- Security of all airports, aerodromes and civil aviation installations against acts of unlawful interference or threats of such interference.
- Security of all structures, equipment, material and installations belonging to operators and other Government or non-Government organizations.
- Security of aircrafts, passengers, cargo and mail.
- Proper conduct of persons at the airports and aerodromes including control of surface vehicles.
- General maintenance of law and order within the limits of airports and aerodromes in conjunction with the Police and taking cognizance of all offences committed at the airports and aerodromes under any law for the time being in Force.
- Such other functions which the Federal Government may require the Force to perform.

Authorities:

- Search and arrest without warrant of any person suspected of endangering or attempting to endanger, or having endangered, the safety of any aerodrome or airport or an aircraft or a civil aviation installation and may use such force as may be necessary in the discharge of duties.
- An officer for the purpose of this Act, shall exercise, within the areas in which this act applies, all the powers conferred on an officer in-charge of a Police Station under the Police Act 1861 (V of 1861) and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898).

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

INSPECTOR (BPS-16)

- **Minimum Qualification:** Graduation.
- **Physical Standard of Fitness:**
  - Minimum height for male 5'-6" and for female 5'2".
  - Minimum weight for male 106Lbs or 48.1 Kg and for female 45 Kg.
  - Minimum chest measurement for male 32¼", expansion – 34¼".
- **Age Limit:**
  20-28 years, However Government may grant relaxation in upper age limit which is 5 x Years at present.

SYLLABUS

Objective Type Test (MCQ) = 100 marks

Part-I

English = 20 marks

Vocabulary, Grammar Usage, Sentence Structuring

Part-II

General Intelligence/ Professional Test = 80 marks

- **Basic Arithmetic**
  Algebra – Ratios – Percentages – Arithmetic Means
- **Current Affairs**
  Developments at National and International Levels in the last 2 years
- **Pakistan Affairs & Islamic Studies** – Basic Level knowledge
- **Basic Knowledge of ASF Act – 1975**

Note: (Equal weightage for each topic at Part-II)

Current Affairs MCQs

These MCQs have been derived from the latest events for practice. You are advised to read daily newspapers till your exam to update yourself on current affairs.

Practice Test 1

1. US and ________ successfully tested Arrow-3 Anti-Ballistic Missile System.
   A. India B. China
   C. Israel D. Russia

2. Who is the current Foreign Minister of France?
   A. Jean Yves Le Drian
   B. Marine Le Pen
   C. Manual Valls
   D. Alain Juppe

3. ________ is the current Hijri year.
   A. 1439 AH B. 1440 AH
   C. 1441 AH D. 1442 AH

4. For the first time, ________ is added to the Tokyo 2020 Olympics Games.
   A. Curling B. Fencing
   C. Powerlifting
   D. Table Tennis Mixed Doubles

5. Who is the current Secretary of State of the UK?
   A. Jeremy Hunt
   B. Boras Janson
   C. Domenic Raab
   D. Theresa May

6. Which telecom company becomes the first and only operator to officially test 5G Services in Pakistan?
   A. Ufone **B. Zong**
   C. Mobilink D. Telenor

7. Name the Current Federal Minister of Petroleum Division?
   A. Ch. Tariq Bashir Cheema
   B. Mohammad Shehzad Arbab
   C. Umer Ayoob khan
   D. Ghulam Sarwar Khan

8. Fifth meeting of BRICS ministers of environment held in________.
   A. China **B. Brazil**
   C. India D. Russia

9. On which date the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) meeting on occupied Jammu and Kashmir was held?
   A. Aug 15th, 2019
   B. Aug 16th, 2019
   C. Aug 17th, 2019
   D. None of the above

10. Under which article(s), the Indian Constitution gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir?
    A. 370 B. 35A
    C. Both A & B D. none of these

11. Who is the current Attorney General of Pakistan?
    A. Mr.Ashtar Ausaf Ali
    B. Anwar Mansoor
    C. Khalid Jawed Khan
    D. Mr.Salman Aslam Butt

12. Which of the following international arbitration institution fined Pakistan in the Reko Diq mining case?
    A. International Court of Arbitration
    B. Interpol
    C. International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
    D. International Court of Justice

13. Who competed Sadiq Sanjrani for Chairman in Senate Election after no-confidence motion?
    A. Hasil Bizinjo
    B. Fazal ur Rehman
    C. Shibli Faraz
    D. none of these

14. ____________ represented Pakistan at the NAM Ministerial Meeting in Caracas.
    A. Shireen Mazari
    B. Andleeb Abbas
    C. Shah Mehmood Qureshi
    D. Maleeha Lodhi

15. In the Reko Diq case, which company won the case against Pakistan?
    A. SRK Consulting Co.
    B. Indus Mining Pvt Ltd
    C. Global Mining Company
    D. Tethyan Copper Company

16. The Current Chairman of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) is ____________.
    A. Zafar Hijazi
    B. Aamir Khan
    C. Farrukh H. Sabzwari
    D. Shaukat Hussain

17. In July 2019, Pakistan Navy's Special Service Group and Turkish Navy's Special Forces conducted a bilateral exercise called____________.
    A. Ayyildiz-2019
    B. Druzbha 3
    C. Friendship Drill
    D. None of these

18. World Day for International Justice (WDIJ) is observed every year on ____________.
    A. 16 July **B. 17 July**
    C. 18 July D. 19 July

19. Who is the current President of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)?
    A. Marshall Billingslea
    B. Xiangmin Liu
    C. David Hill
    D. William Harvey

20. Pakistan was fined an amount of ________ billion by ICSID in Reko Diq mining case.
    A. $6.6 billion **B. $5.8 billion**
    C. $11.3 million D. $4.5 billion

21. Donald Trump gave the gift of ________ to PM Imran Khan on his visit to US.
    A. Hockey B. Football
    C. Bat D. none of these

22. The current Prime Minister of UK is ________.
    A. Michael Gove
    B. Boris Johnson
    C. Jeremy Hunt
    D. none of these

23. Who is the current President of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?
    A. Abeel Ahmad
    B. Ronny Abraham
    C. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf
    D. None of these

24. Who took most wickets in ICC Cricket World Cup 2019?
    A. Mustafizur Rahman
    B. Jofra Archer
    C. Mitchell Starc

D. Lockie Ferguson

25. The highest run scorer of ICC Cricket World Cup 2019 is________.
A. Kane Williamson
B. Shakib Al Hasan
C. Babar Azam
D. Rohit Sharma

26. Who has won the title of men's singles Wimbledon Open Tennis Tournament 2019?
A. Rafael Nadal
B. Novak Djokovic
C. Roger Federer
D. Kei Nishikori

27. Which team has won the Shandur polo festival 2019?
A. Laspur **B. Chitral**
C Ghizer D. Gilgit-Baltistan

28. FIFA Women's World Cup 2019 was held in.
A. Italy **B. France**
C. Russia D. Brazil

29. Who won the FIFA Women's World Cup 2019?
A. Uruguay
B. United States
C. Sweden
D. None of them
Concept Note: It is their 4th title.

30. 14th G20 Summit was held in___________?
A. Osaka B. Buenos Aires
C. Davos D. none of these

31. The Surveillance Drone of United States __________ was shot down by Iran.
A. Dragonfly DP-14
B. Aerojet SD-2
C. RQ-4A Global Hawk
D. None of these

32. First Police Station of newly merged FATA opened in_____________.
A. Mir Ali B. Miran Shah
C. Wana D. none of these

33. International Military Drill Competition 2019 known as ___________was won by Pak Army, it was held at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in the United Kingdom.
A. Swagger Sticking Competition
B. Pace Sticking Competition
C. Quick March Competition
D. None of these

34. Which of the following Country will host the Winter Olympics 2026?
A. Japan B. China
C. Italy D. France

Concept Note: China will host Winter Olympics 2022.

35. The former president of Egypt Muhamamd Mursi passed away on ___________.
A. 14 June 2019 B. 16 June 2019
C. 17 June 2019 D. none of these

36. On which date the first-ever World Food Safety Day (WFSD) was observed?
A. 7 June 2019 B. 8 June 2019
C. 9 July 2019 D. 10 May 2019

37. Emir of Qatar__________ was conferred with Pakistan's highest civil award Nishan-e-Pakistan by President Arif Alvi.
A. Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani
B. Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani
C. Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani
D. None of them

38. Army chief of _________ was shot dead during a failed coup attempt.
A. Nigeria B. Syria
C. Egypt **D. Ethiopia**

39. For second term Narendra Modi sworn in as Prime Minister of India on _________.
A. 26 MAY 2019 B. 28 MAY 2019
C. 29 MAY 2019 **D. 30 MAY 2019**

Concept Note: Narendra Modi belongs to BJP.

40. Which batsman blasted most Sixes in one innings of ODI Cricket Match?
A. A B Devilliers **B. Eoin Morgan**
C. Shahid Afridi D. Chris Gayle

41. Which country will host the AFC Asian Cup 2023?
A. Canada **B. China**
C. Japan D. Maldives

42. The Current Chairman of NEPRA
A. Saif Ullah Chattah
B. Tauseef H Farooqi
C. Syed Masood ul Hassan Naqvi
D. Brig (R) Tariq Saddozai

43. The Current Director-General (DG) of Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) is _________.
A. Lt. Gen. Asif Ghafoor
B. Lt. Gen. Naveed Mukhtar
C. Lt. Gen. Faiz Hameed
D. Lt. Gen. Asim Muneer Ahmed

44. Who is the Current Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court Islamabad Pakistan?
A. Justice Rizwan Ali Dodani
B. Justice Sheikh Najam ul Hassan
C. justice Muhammad Noor Miskanzai
D. Justice Zahoor Ahmed Shahwani

45. What was the Depth of Offshore Drilling at Kekra-1 for Oil and Gas?
A. 8,500 meters B. 7,500 meters
C. 6,500 meters **D. 5,500 meters**

46. Which of the following Pakistani soldier awarded the Dag Hammarskjold medal by U.N Secretary-General António Guterres?
A. Hawaldar M. Aslam
B. Naik Muhammad Naeem Raza
C. Sepoy Rashid khan
D. None of these

47. _________ is the name of Cryptocurrency which will be launched by Facebook in 2020?
A. Ripple XRP B. Bullcoin
C. Litecoin **D. Libra**

48. Who refuses to sell S-400 missiles to Iran?
A. Turkey B. France
C. Russia D. USA

49. In which year James Webb Space Telescope will be launched?
A. 2020 **B. 2021**
C. 2022 D. 2023

50. Which country ranked first in Sustainable Development Goals Gender Index 2019?
A. Sweden B. Canada
C. Finland **D. Denmark**

51. What was the theme of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) Summit 2019?
A. Together for the Future
B. Unity and solidarity for Justice and Peace
C. The Muslim World Challenges and Expanding Opportunities
D. None of these

52. OIC has appointed Saudi Arabia's ________ as its special envoy on Jammu and Kashmir.
A. Yousef -Al- Othaimeen
B. Yousef Aldobeay
C. Iyad Bin Amin Madani
D. Abdelouahed Belkeziz

53. G20 summit in 2020 will be hosted by________.
A. Argentina B. France
C. Italy **D. Saudi Arabia**

54. Recently Pakistan successfully conducted a "training launch" of a ballistic missile ________ which is capable of carrying both nuclear and conventional warheads up to ________.
A. Shaheen I, 1,200 kilometers
B. Shaheen II, 1,500 kilometers
C. Ghori II, 1,800 kilometers
D. Al. Khalid, 1,300 kilometers

55. The generation capacity of Mohmand dam on completion will be ________MW.
A. 800 MW B. 900 MW
C. 600 MW D. 500 MW

56. Who has been elected as the President of the upcoming 74th session of the UN General Assembly?
A. María Fernanda Espinosa
B. Nasrollah Entezam
C. Tijjani Muhammad Bande
D. None of these

57. ________ is the current Foreign Minister of India?
A. Amit Shah
B. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar
C. Sushma Swaraj
D. None of these

58. Scott Morrison has been sworn in as the Prime Minister of ________.
A. Singapore **B. Australia**
C. Germany D. Malaysia

59. ________ University has recently recognized Quranic verse as one of the greatest expressions of justice?
A. Cambridge B. Oxford
C. Bradford **D. Harvard**

60. According to world happiness report 2019, the world's happiest country is ________.
A. Scotland B. England
C. Canada **D. Finland**

61. Who is the new president of South Africa?
A. Jacob Zuma
B. Cyril Ramaphosa
C. Thabo Mekhi
D. Jozua François

62. Who is the Current Pakistani High Commissioner to India?
A. Zahid Nasrullah Khan
B. Mr. Moeen-ul-Haq
C. Sohail Mahmood
D. None of them

63. National Assembly seats of ex FATA districts will increase from 6 to ________ after 26th Amendment in Constitution of Pakistan.
A. 10 B. 11
C. 12 D. 16

64. Council of foreign ministers of the Shanghai cooperation organization meeting was held in ________.
A. Dushanbe (Tajikistan)
B. Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)
C. Astana (Kazakhstan)
D. Tashkent (Uzbekistan)

65. Which of the following Pakistani Woman honored with IBM's highest prestigious award "Beat of IBM 2019"?
A. Asma Zaheer
B. Noreen Akbar
C. Fatima Kanwal
D. Eisha Khan

66. The women's planking world record raised to four hours by_______.
A. Glowacka B. Juliana
C. Stephanie D. Anna

67. The theme of 'World Thalassaemia Day' on 8 May 2019 was_______.
A. Thalassemia past, present, and future
B. Universal access to quality thalassemia healthcare services
C. Get connected
D. None of these

68. The current Director-General (DG) of World Trade Organization (WTO) is _______.
A. Pascal Lamy
B. Mike Moore
C. Renato Ruggiero
D. Roberto Azevêdo

69. Which of the following Country has hosted a World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial meeting of developing countries?
A. India B. China
C. Russia D. Turkey

70. The Youngest Pakistani-origin teen _______ became Councillor in UK?
A. Hamid Zulfiqar
B. Hannan Sarwar
C. Zahid Ashraf
D. Zafar Khalil

71. On 16, May UNESCO observed _______.
A. Telecommunication Day
B. International Day of Light
C. Mother Day
D. None of these

72. Which Country has the seat of Vice-President of FATF for 2018-19?
A. USA **B. China**
C. Singapore D. none of these

73. _______ is the name given to Pakistan's response to Indian aggression on February 27.
A. Operation Swift Retort
B. Operation Zarb-e-Azb
C. Operation Sher-e-Dil
D. None of these

74. Mohmand Hydro Power Project is being constructed on _______.
A. Indus River **B. Swat River**
C. Kabul River D. Ravi River

75. _______ hosted a Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations.
A. China B. Bangladesh
C. Nepal D. Pakistan

76. 'Raavana-1' satellite marks the entry of _______ into space.
A. India **B. Sri Lanka**
C. Nepal D. Bangladesh

77. New Fintech Firm in Switzerland registered by _______.
A. Hawaii **B. Facebook**
C. Apple D. Samsung

78. In wind energy which Country leads the world?
A. America B. Japan
C. China D. none of these

79. ________ won the Golden Boot and Golden Ball awards in FIFA Women's World Cup 2019?

A. Megan Rapinoe
B. Alex Morgan
C. Carli Lloyd
D. Abby Wambach

80. In Dell Global Women Entrepreneur Cities Index 2019 who topped Asia?

A. Pakistan B. Indonesia
C. Singapore D. Saudi Arabia

Practice Test 2

1. **The English Premier League Season 2019 is won by ___________ football club?**

   A. Liverpool
   B. Manchester City
   C. Arsenal
   D. Manchester United

4. **For students of which country Pakistan has announced "Allama Iqbal Scholarships".**
   A. Chile B. Bangladesh
   C. Sri Lanka D. Sudan

6. **Which of the following country hosted the 2nd Belt and Road Forum?**
   A. China B. Belgium
   C. Kazakhstan D. India

7. **2019 Asian Badminton Championship is hosted by___________.**
   A. China B. Indonesia
   C. India D. Malaysia

8. **Who is the current Foreign Secretary of Pakistan?**
   A. Jalil Abbas Jilani
   B. Sohail Mahmood
   C. Tehmina Janjua
   D. Aizaz Chaudhry

9. **The 2019 ICC Cricket World Cup is the _________ edition.**
   A. 10th B. 11th
   C. 12th D. 13th

10. **_________ is the first female Umpire to officiate Men's ODI.**
    A. Kendra Lisa
    B. Claire Polosak
    C. Lisa Sthalekar
    D. Anna Storks

11. **The current governor of the State Bank of Pakistan is __________.**
    A. Ashtar Ausaf Ali
    B. Ashraf Mahmood Wathra
    C. Tariq Bajwa
    D. Dr. Reza Baqir

12. **The Current Federal Minister of State and Frontier Region is_________**
    A. Ch. Tariq Bashir Cheema
    B. Shehryar Khan Afridi
    C. Makhdoom Khusro Bakhtiar
    D. Ghulam Sarwar Khan

13. **First Kim-Putin summit held in_____________**
    A. North Korea **B. Russia**
    C. Finland D. Vietnam

14. **The world's foremost Artificial Intelligence (AI) Summit held in__________**
    A. Saudi Arabia B. Italy
    C. UAE D. Germany

15. **The theme of 2019 World Health Day (WHD) is_________**
    A. Depression: Let's Talk
    B. Universal Coverage: Everyone, Everywhere
    C. Food Safety
    D. Halt the rise: beat diabetes

16. **Who is the current Interior Minister of Pakistan?**
    A. Pervez Khattak
    B. Shafqat Mahmood
    C. Ijaz Ahmed Shah
    D. Shehryar Khan Afridi

17. **Who is the Current Federal Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?**
A. Noor-ul-Haq Qadri
B. Shafqat Mahmood
C. Muhmmad Azam Swati
D. Ali Muhammad Khan

18. **Recently which two deadly viruses are reported in Pakistan?**
A. Gem and HIV
B. Zika and Smallpox
C. Monkeypox and TMV
D. Zika and Monkeypox

19. **The warplanes of __________ made aerial display on Pakistan Day Parade on 23rd March 2019.**
A. Bahrain & Oman
B. Turkish & Chinese
C. Azerbaijan & Sri Lanka
D. None of these

20. **MENA World Economic Forum 2019 held in__________.**
A. Italy B. France
C. China **D. Jordan**

21. **The new chairman of G77, UN largest bloc is __________.**
A. Palestine B. Iran
C. Israel D. none of these

22. **Which personality was the guest of honor at Pakistan Day Parade on 23 March 2019?**
A. Rajab Tayyab Erdogan
B. Mahathir Bin Mohamad
C. Xi Jinping
D. Muhammad Bin Salman

23. **Among 127 how many foreigners were conferred civil awards on 23rd March 2019?**
A. 16 B. 17
C. 18
D. None of these

24. **__________ is the Pakistani girl who won a silver medal at 2019 Singapore weightlifting championship.**
A. Neelam Riaz
B. Rabia Shehzad
C. Aima Noor
D. None of these

25. **Which country will host Asia Cricket Cup 2020?**
A. Bangladesh B. India
C. Pakistan D. Sri Lanka

26. **UNESCO World Heritage Site Notre Dame Cathedral which was under fire is __________ old.**
A. 800 years B. 750 years
C. 850 years D. 900 years

27. **What is the length of the Gojra-Shorkot section of Motorway?**
A. 61 Km B. 81 Km
C. 91 Km D. none of these

28. **How many police stations KP cabinet recently approved for tribal districts?**
A. 21 B. 22
C. 23 **D. 25**

29. **200 years old building of National Museum of which country was engulfed by fire?**
A. Mexico **B. Brazil**
C. Uruguay D. Argentina

30. **The 2018 Women's Ballon d'Or award was honored to__________.**
A. Ada Hegerberg
B. Andrine Hegerberg
C. Amandie Henry
D. Eugenie Le Sommer

31. **The host city to the UN Climate Summit (COP24) was__________.**

A. Vienna B. Brussels
C. Paris **D. Katowice**

32. Turkey opened its largest mosque ___________ for worship after re-construction.
A. The Blue Mosque
B. Selimiye Mosque
C. Kocatepe Mosque
D. Camlica Mosque

33. Who was awarded Pritzker Architecture Prize 2019?
A. Arata Isozaki
B. Rafael Aranda
C. Ramon Zuzua
D. Kazuyo Sejima

34. The Second Kim-Trump Summit was held in__________.
A. Singapore B. North Korea
C. Vietnam D. Japan

35. Which country has decided to launch the world's first national 5G network?
A. South Korea B. Russia
C. Japan D. China

36. International Mine Awareness Day 2019 is observed recently on ___________
A. 3 April **B. 4 April**
C. 5 April D. 7 April

37. "African lion" is a military exercise between __________ & ___________
A. USA and Oman
B. USA and Egypt
C. USA and Morocco
D. None of these.

38. Which two cities of Pakistan are mentioned in Green peace report in the top 10 most polluted cities in the world?
A. Karachi and Lahore
B. Lahore and Faisalabad
C. Karachi and Multan
D. Peshawar and Gujranwala

39. _______ has been titled the "Mountain Princes" by Pakistan's mountaineering community.
A. Samina Baig
B. Selena Khawaja
C. Uzma Shah
D. None of these

40. Sardar Fateh Muhammad Buzdar died on___________.
A. 29 March 2019
B. 30 March2019
C. 1 April 2019
D. None of these

41. Elections of Maldivian Parliamentary held on_____________2019.
A. 6 April B. 9 April
C. 11 April D. none of these

42. The Current President of the World Bank is ________.
A. Jim Yong Kim
B. David R. Malpass
C. Kristalina Logade
D. Xi Jinping

43. Radio Pakistan won ________ position in World Radio Contest 2019.
A. 1st B. 2nd
C. 3rd D. 4th

44. What is the name of the book which is recently launched by Senator Rehman Malik?
A. God's own land
B. Modi's War Doctrine
C. Pakistan on Globe
D. None of these

45. **Pakistan opened its first International Information Tourists Corner in________.**
   A. Rome (Italy)
   B. Bulgaria (Sofia)
   C. Brussels (Belgium)
   D. Germany (Berlin)

46. **On which decision Ex-CJP Tassaduq Hussain Jillani received Justice Excellence Award?**
   A. On modus Vivendi decision over the protection of minorities church attack in 2013
   B. on De Facto decision over the protection of minorities church attack in 2013
   C. On a Suo Motu decision over the protection of minorities church attack in 2013
   D. None of these

47. **President Arif Alvi conferred __________to Pakistani Christchurch Hero Naeem Rashid.**
   A. Hilal-E-Shujat
   B. Sitara-E-Shujat
   C. Nishan-E-Shujat
   D. Tamgha-E-Shujat

48. **World Theatre Day (WTD) is observed on____________2019.**
   A. 31 March **B. 27 March**
   C. 25 March D. none of these

49. **The theme of 2019 international day of remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade is_____________.**
   A. Remember slavery: the power of the arts and justice.
   B. Remember slavery: triumphs and struggles for freedom and equality.
   C. Breaking the silence, lest we forget.
   D. None of these

50. **British Parliament rejected Brexit deal___________.**
   A. 2 times **B. 3 times**
   C. 4 times D. none of these.

51. **Which team has won the 2019 Sultan Azlan Shah Hockey tournament?**
   A. Poland **B. South Korea**
   C. Pakistan D. Japan

52. **____________ has been elected as the first female President of Slovakia.**
   A. Kristina Farkasova
   B. Apollonia Vanova
   C. Zuzana Caputova
   D. Adriana Karember

53. **The current Prime Minister of New Zealand Jacinda Arden belongs to _________.**
   A. The Labour Party
   B. The Republican Party
   C. The Conservative Party
   D. None of these

54. **The Global Teacher Prize 2019 is won by__________**
   A. Andria Zafirakou
   B. Hanan Al Hroub
   C. Nancie Atwell
   D. Peter Tabuchi

55. **Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad arrived in Islamabad on ________ for three-day official visit to Pakistan.**
   A. 21 March, 2019
   B. 23 March, 2019
   C. 22 March, 2019
   D. 27 March, 2019

56. **How much MW electricity the Engro Powergen Thar Limited's (EPTL) has started pumping into the national grid?**

A. 300 MW **B. 330 MW**
C. 600 MW D. 660 MW

57. Which country has officially renamed its capital as 'Nursultan?
A. Kazakhstan B. Kyrgyzstan
C. Tajikistan D. Uzbekistan

58. The theme of the World Water Day (WWD) 2019 was__________.
A. Leaving no one behind
B. Better Water, Better Jobs
C. Water for All
D. None of these

59. The fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly held at__________.
A. Nairobi, Kenya
B. Vienna, Austria
C. Stockholm, Sweden
D. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

60. Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad, who has been re-elected as the new President of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) is from__________.
A. Saudi Arabia. B. Oman
C. Yamen **D. Kuwait**

61. What was the theme of International Women's Day 2019?
A. Women in the Changing World of Work: Planet 50-50 by 2030
B. Time is Now: Rural and urban activists transforming women's lives
C. Think equal, build smart, innovate for change
D. Empowering Women, Empowering Humanity: Picture it

62. Which three countries formed a new European T20 league?
A. Germany , England, France
B. France, Scotland, Germany
C. Scotland, Netherlands, Ireland
D. Scotland, UK, France

63. FAO calls on __________ to declare swine fever a national emergency.
A. Philippines **B. Vietnam**
C. Thailand D. Myanmar

64. __________ has successfully transplanted stem cell against HIV.
A. USA B. China
C. UK **D. Germany**

65. Which team won the final trophy of the 4th edition of PSL in Karachi?
A. Islamabad United
B. Quetta Gladiator
C. Karachi kings
D. None of these

66. Who was "Player of tournament" of PSL-4?
A. Muhammad Husnain
B. Shane Watson
C. Kieron Pollard
D. Sarfaraz Ahmed

67. __________ is the Cruise Missile Tested by Iran in February 2019?
A. Qiam 1 B. Ashoura
C. Hoveizeh
D. None of the Above

68. What is the theme of World Day of Social Justice 2019?
A. If You Want Peace & Development, Work for Social Justice
B. Preventing conflict and sustaining peace through decent work
C. Promote global justice & poverty eradication
D. None of these

69. The host city chosen for "2024 Summer Olympics" is__________.

A. Los-Angeles **B. Paris**
C. Tokyo D. London

70. On women day 2019 which of the following woman lawmaker Chaired 'Pakistan Senate'?
A. Mehnaz Akbar
B. Krishna Kumari
C. Fehmida Mirza
D. Zubaida Jalal

71. How many medals Pakistani athletes won at the Special Olympics World Summer Games 2019?
A. 54 medals B. 59 medals
C. 61 medals D. 71 medals

72. Which country is in last place in the world's happiest countries new report issued by the UN?
A. Sudan B. Somalia
C. Syria D. North Korea

73. Which country has recently introduced its new currency 'RTGS dollar'?
A. South Africa B. South Korea
C. Germany **D. Zimbabwe**

74. Which country was invited to the meeting of the OIC as guest of honor for the first time?
A. Nepal **B. India**
C. Bhutan D. none of these

75. The Current Foreign Minister of Germany is __________.
A. Schwinger B. Van Herald
C. Haiku Moss D. Allen Gurney

76. Abel Prize for mathematics 2019 is awarded to __________.
A. Prof John Nash
B. Prof. Karen Uhlenbeck
C. Prof. Robert Langlands
D. Prof. Jacques Tits

77. Two __________ of Indian Air Force (IAF) were shot down by the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) inside Pakistani airspace.
A. MiG 21 aircraft
B. MiG 20 aircraft
C. Su 30 aircraft
D. MiF 32 aircraft

78. The men's singles title at the All England Open Badminton Championships 2019 is won by __________.
A. Viktor Axelsen
B. Srikanth Kidambi
C. Parupalli Kashyap
D. Kento Momota

79. The cyclone 'Idai' has affected more than 1.5 million people and leaves vast destruction in__________.
A. South America
B. South Africa
C. South Asia
D. South Australia

80. The 54th meeting of the Turkey-EU Association Council held in __________.
A. Brussels B. Ankara
C. Berlin D. Rome

81. The first-ever FIFA eNations Cup held in__________.
A. Paris **B. London**
C. Toronto D. Beijing

82. Which country agreed to end the use of coal by 2038?
A. USA B. China
C. Germany D. none of these

83. World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a new Global Influenza Strategy for the period of __________.
A. 2019-2030 B. 2020-2025
C. 2022-2035 D. 2019-2025

84. Who is the current Secretary-General of (SCO) Shanghai Cooperation Organization?
A. Zao Wang
B. Sergey Shoygou
C. Vladimir Norov
D. Sylvie Goulard

85. Who is the current Secretary-General of (ECO) Economic Cooperation Organization?
A. Dr. Vladimir Naurov
B. Dr. Hadi Soleimanpour
C. Let General Abdullah AlSalih
D. Dr. Ahmad Aboul Gheit

86. During the 73rd session of UNO which disease was discussed?
A. Tuberculosis B. Typhoid
C. AIDS D. none of these

87. After two major air crashes almost half of the world has grounded ______ planes.
A. Boeing 737 MAX 8
B. Boeing 747 MAX 7
C. Boeing 487 MAX 11
D. Boeing 737 MAX 10

88. Which Pakistani surgeon became the first one to receive the prestigious honorary membership of the British Association of Urological Surgeons (BAUS)?
A. Dr. Arif Munir
B. Dr. Adib Rizvi
C. Dr. M. Usman Khan
D. Dr. Fawad Nasrullah

89. Zinedine Zidane has been re-appointed as the coach of Spanish football club Real Madrid till__________.
A. 2020 B. 2024
C. 2021 **D. 2022**

90. On March 12 Google Doodle celebrated 30 years of invention of __________.
A. Internet
B. HTTP
C. WWW
D. Search engines

91. Which movie won the best picture Oscar award 2019?
A. Lion King B. Alladin
C. Green Book D. None of these

92. Who is the first female and only MMA (Mix Martial Arts) fighter from Pakistan, to register a victory in an international event "One Warrior Series of MMA", held at Singapore?
A. Anita Karim B. Ayesha Aziz
C. Marina Iqbal D. Sana Mir

93. The theme of International Mother Language Day 2019 is ________.
A. Indigenous Languages as a factor in development, peace, and reconciliation
B. Quality education, language(s) of instruction and learning outcomes
C. Linguistic diversity and multilingualism count for sustainable development
D. None of the above

94. Elise Mertens who won the Qatar Open Tennis title 2019 belongs to __________
A. UK B. USA
C. Qatar **D. Belgium**

95. The Current Foreign Minister of Russia is _________.
A. Vladimir Titov
B. Sergei Lavrov
C. Igor Morgulov
D. None of these

96. **The Current Foreign Minister of Canada____________.**
    A. **Chrystia Freeland**
    B. Bill Blair
    C. David Lametti
    D. None of the above

97. **Which country has unveiled a semi-heavy submarine named "Fateh"?**
    A. Pakistan B. China
    C. **Iran** D. Russia

98. **____________ has been appointed as Chairman of Kashmir Committee in Pakistan?**
    A. Rai Haq Nawaz
    B. Nadeem Afzal Chan
    C. **Fakhar Imam**
    D. Amir Sultan Cheema

99. **Which country hosted the 2nd Belt and Road Forum?**
    A. **China** B. Russia
    C. Kazakhstan D. Nepal

100. **Which computer scientist woman succeeded in combining the first picture of Blackhole?**
    A. Sarah Allen
    B. Thelma Estrin
    C. **Katie Bouman**
    D. Annie Easley

Practice Test 3

1. **Who is the first in squad of International Cricketer to be Member of Parliament of his Country?**
   A. MS Dhoni
   B. Mashrafe Mortaza
   C. Chris Gayle
   D. Joe Root

2. **Due to heightening tensions with the United States ________ has launched Submarine which is capable of firing cruise missile.**
   A. North Korea B. Israel
   C. Iran D. none of these

3. **Which Female Player won the International Hockey Federation's (FIH) Players of the Year for 2018?**
   A. Meghan Duggan
   B. Hilary Knight
   C. Caroline Ouellette
   D. Eva de Goede

4. **Where International Kashmir Conference was held by Pakistan on Kashmir Solidarity Day?**
   A. UK B. UAE
   C. Russia D. Pakistan

5. **Which youngest Pakistani Taekwondo athlete won the Bronze medal during the 7th Fujairah Open International Taekwondo Championship in UAE?**
   A. Ayesha Iftikhar
   B. Ayesha Ayaz
   C. Sana Ayaz
   D. Samina Baig

6. **The first ant-like walking robot without GPS is developed by?**
   A. UK **B. France**
   C. China D. Russia

7. **'Pakistan Banao Certificates' scheme to strengthen the National economy has been inaugurated by PM Imran Khan which will attract investment from________.**
   A. Muslim nations
   B. Overseas Pakistanis
   C. Pakistani Millionaires
   D. Dual Nationals

8. **Which country is going to join Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay to present a joint 2030 FIFA World Cup bid?**
   A. Australia B. Italy
   C. Chile D. Croatia

9. **Which Pakistani bowler scored a "hat-trick" in Bangladesh Premier League (BPL) this season?**
   A. Sohail Tanvir
   B. Wahab Riaz
   C. Junaid Khan
   D. Bilawal Bhatti

10. **Official MOUs of worth ________ signed between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia for bilateral cooperation.**
    A. $10 billion **B. $20 billion**
    C. $30 billion D. $40 billion

11. **"Clean, Green and Behave Good" campaign is launched by________.**
    A. PIA
    B. Pakistan Railway
    C. Tourism development corporation of Punjab
    D. NESPAK

12. **The Sustainable Development Leadership Award for the year 2019 at WSDS is won by________.**
    A. Yukio Hatoyama
    B. Ernesto Zedillo
    C. Frank Bainimarama
    D. Tarja Halonen

13. **The theme of the World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS-2019) is________**
    A. Attaining the 2030 Agenda: Delivering on Our Promise
    B. Dialogue, Tolerance, and Peace
    C. The year of the refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons
    D. None of these

14. **The Current Ambassador of Pakistan to the USA is:**
    A. Mr. Raza Sher Tarar
    B. Asad Majeed Khan
    C. Moazzam Ahmad Khan
    D. None of these

15. **Which provincial police of Pakistan has introduced "Police4u" the Mobile App?**
    A. Sindh Police
    B. KPK Police
    C. Punjab Police
    D. Balochistan Police

16. **Which App got first position in the top three Best Mobile Government Apps out of over 4,600 entries at the "World Government Summit 2019"?**
    A. Pakistan Citizen Portal
    B. Indonesia's Qlue Smart City App
    C. China security Smart App
    D. US-based app NYC 311

17. **The World Employment and Social Outlook Trends 2019 report is published by_______.**
    A. UNESCO
    B. International Labour Organization
    C. IMF
    D. UNO

18. **The book named 'A Doctor in the House' is written by_______**
    A. Rajab Tayyab Erdoğan
    B. Mahathir Muhammad
    C. Zulfiqar Bhutto
    D. Vladimir Putin

19. **The World Radio Day (WRD) is on ____________**
    A. 12 February **B. 13 February**
    C. 14 February D. 15 February

20. **Macedonia changed its name officially to ____________**
    A. South Macedonia
    B. North Macedonia
    C. Macedonia Prima
    D. Macedonia Republic

21. **After which incident India withdraw the MFN status for Pakistan?**
    A. After the Pulwama attack
    B. After KSA investment in PAK
    C. Due to spy Kalbhoshan
    D. CPEC & China financial support

22. **Naval Forces of how many countries participated in 5 day Multinational Maritime Exercise " AMAN-19"?**
    A. 44 **B. 46**
    C. 47 D. 48

23. **The theme of World Radio Day (13 Feb) was_________.**
    A. Radio is lifeline
    B. Dialogue, Tolerance and Peace
    C. Youth and Radio
    D. All of these

24. **The first Asian woman to play 100 T20s is:**
    A. Sana Mir
    B. Mithali Raj
    C. Bismah Maroof
    D. Sidra Ameen

25. **Which satellite is developed by King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) and Lockheed Martin Space?**
    A. SGS-1 B. SGS-2
    C. SJS-1 D. none of these

26. **Current chairman of the African Union (AU) is President of _________?**
    A. Zambia **B. Egypt**
    C. South Africa D. Ethiopia

27. **The first-ever World Pulses Day (WPD) is observed on________**
A. February 11 B. February 09
C. February 08 **D. February 10**

28. **At which port Night Navigation system has been launched for the very first time in the history of Pakistan ?**
A. Qasim B. Gwadar
C. Karachi D. none of these

29. **The Karakoram International Alpine Ski Cup 2019 was held in____________?**
A. China **B. Pakistan**
C. Afghanistan D. none of these

30. **Which of the following Pakistani teacher has won the coveted World's Dedicated Teacher award announced by Cambridge University?**
A. Ahmed Jabar
B. Ahmed Saya
C. Saeed Ahmed
D. Syed Ahmed Shah

31. **What was the theme of the 32nd African Union summit?**
A. The year of the refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons
B. Free trade for all
C. Curbing CO2 emission
D. Equality for all

32. **The busiest avenue was named after "Muhammad Ali Jinnah Way" in which city?**
A. New York B. London
C. Tokyo D. Paris

33. **Recently Pope Francis visited which of the following countries from 3 Feb – 5 Feb 2019 to participate in an international interfaith meeting?**
A. UAE B. Saudi Arabia
C. Morocco D. Qatar

34. **SGS-1, Communication Satellite is recently launched by ____________?**
A. USA B. India
C. China **D. Saudi Arabia**

35. **In which country "The World Government Summit-2019" held?**
A. USA **B. Dubai**
C. Iran D. South Africa

36. **Passing under which Sea the Turk Stream (910 km) gas pipeline is linking Russia and Turkey?**
A. Red B. Caspian
C. Black D. none of these

37. **A Common digital currency "Aber" is launched by_______**
A. Germany and France
B. Japan and South Korea
C. China and North Korea
D. UAE and Saudi Arabia

38. **Who is the First Captain of Pakistan National Women Blind Cricket Team?**
A. Salma Javed
B. Nazia Beenish
C. Rabia Shahzadi
D. Firdus Malik

39. **Name the Pakistan envoy to China who received the "Silk Road Super Ambassador Award"?**
A. Asad Umar
B. Masood Khalid
C. Sheriyar Afridi
D. None of these

40. **Name of Pakistan's first Hindu woman Civil Judge is__________**
A. Iran Bedi
B. Krishna Kumari
C. Suman Bodani
D. None of these

41. **International Year of the Period Table (IYPT-2019) is officially launched by__________?**
A. UNESCO B. UNIDO
C. FAO D. ITU

42. **The Aerospace Industries of _________ has signed $777 million Naval MRSAM deal with Indian Navy.**
A. South Korea B. United States
C. Israel D. Germany

43. **Asian Cup Football tournament 2019 is won by_________**
A. Japan **B. Qatar**
C. Iran D. Singapore

44. **The first-ever global report "Future of the Rail" is prepared by ______.**
A. IMF **B. IEA**
C. WHO D. none of these

45. **Who won the 19th Asian Junior Squash Tournament by beating India?**
A. Pakistan B. Thailand
C. China D. none of these

46. **Where the 10th meeting of the SAARC Food Bank board held?**
A. Kathmandu B. New Delhi
C. Islamabad D. Columbo

47. **In which city Iran-Pakistan Free Economic Zone is going to establish for enhanced bilateral trade with Pakistan?**
A. Mirjaveh City B. Gwadar
C. Dalbandin D. none of these

48. **Which Pakistani personality has been named among Foreign Policy magazine's 2019 list of 'Global Thinkers'?**
A. Shah Mehmud Qureshi
B. Qamar Javed Bajwa
C. PM Imran Khan
D. Asad Umar

49. **What was the Theme of World Wetlands Day 2019?**
A. Wetlands for Our Future
B. Wetlands Take Care of Water
C. To inspire the people to save wetland
D. Wetlands and Climate Change

50. **_________ has signed a five-year global partnership deal with the International Cricket Council (ICC)**
A. PEPSI Cola
B. Diamond Foam
C. Coca-Cola
D. FFC

51. **UN and ___________launched Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development.**
A. Germany B. Rwanda
C. Italy D. USA

52. **The Arab Economic And Social Development Summit 2019 held in_______**
A. Egypt B. Turkey
C. Lebanon D. Libya

53. **In the 10th BRICS summit 2018 which of the two countries participated as a guest?**
A. Turkey, Argentina
B. UK, Turkey
C. Argentina, Germany
D. None of these

54. **Pahang's Sultan Abdullah elected as the King of __________**
A. Indonesia **B. Malaysia**
C. Jordan D. none of these

55. **Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2018 has ranked __________ on 1st position?**
A. New Zealand **B. Denmark**
C. Canada D. Germany

56. **"World Cancer Day 2019" had theme__________**
A. "I Can We Can"
B. "Myths the Debunk"
C. "No Ahead of Us"
D. "I am and I will"

57. **____________ won the Australian Open 2019 Men's (Single) final.**

A. Roger Federer
B. Novak Djokovic
C. Rafael Nadal
D. Andy Roddick

58. **__________ won the Australian Open 2019 women (singles) final.**
A. Naomi Osaka
B. Maria Sharapova
C. Petra Kvitova
D. Serena Williams

59. **The Brazilian city __________ has been named by UNESCO as the World Capital of Architecture for 2020.**
A. São Paulo
B. Rio de Janeiro
C. Belo Horizonte
D. Rio Grande do Sul

60. **Stefan Lofven elected as the Prime Minister of Sweden for ________ term.**
A. 1st **B. 2nd**
C. 3rd D. 4th

61. **The winner country of the Hopman Cup 2019 is__________**
A. Germany B. France
C. Poland **D. Switzerland**

62. **Recently 'Pabuk' a tropical cyclone occurred in which of the following countries?**
A. Thailand B. Indonesia
C. Japan D. Mauritius

63. **Name the Chief Justice of India who attended the oath-taking ceremony of Chief Justice of Pakistan Asif Saeed Khosa?**
A. Justice Ranjan Gogoi
B. Justice Sharad Arvind Bodbe
C. Justice N.V. Ramana
D. Justice Dipak Misra

64. **What are the names of two Asian countries that are ranked with 89% of people expressing patriotism towards their homeland?**
A. Pakistan & Vietnam
B. Sri Lanka & Bangladesh
C. Nepal & India
D. China & Taiwan
E. None of these

65. **The "Points of Light" award is given to APS survivor Ahmed Nawaz in__________.**
A. USA B. U.A.E
C. U.K D. none of these

66. **Where Dakar Rally 2019 took place?**
A. Peru B. Canada
C. Austria D. none of these

67. **Where the 14th G20 summit 2019 will held?**
A. Ankara B. Limburg
C. Osaka D. Davos

68. **The __________ annual meeting of the World Economic Forum held in Davos in Jan 2019.**
A. 47th B. 48th
C. 49th D. 50th

69. **Which of the following Airports of US is renamed after legendry boxer Muhammad Ali?**
A. John F. Kennedy
B. Louisville Airport
C. O'Hare Airport
D. None of these

70. **The new elected Deputy Speaker of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly(AJKLA) is__________**
A. Sardar Ibrahim
B. Sardar Farooq Tahir
C. Sardar Amer Altaf
D. Shazia Akbar

71. **What is the name of the first Sikh "PRO" to Punjab Governor?**
A. Sardar Jaswant Singh
B. Sardar Motti Singh
C. Sardar Pawan Singh Arora
D. Sardar Jaipal Singh

72. **The Current Chairman of Pakistan Telecom Authority (PTA) is________**
A. Syed Bilal Shah
B. Major General (R) Amir Azeem Bajwa
C. Dr. Syed Ismail Shah
D. Muhammad Naveed

73. **First-Ever Arctic Weather Satellite is launched by________**
A. China **B. Russia**
C. USA D. none of these

74. **Social media site ________ has announced to invest $300 Million in Local Journalism?**
A. Twitter **B. Facebook**
C. YouTube D. Instagram

75. **Under construction Gulpur Hydropower Project (102 MW) is located in________?**
A. Jhelum **B. Kotli**
C. Mirpur D. Gilgit

76. **Who is the newly elected President of Brazil?**
A. Jair Bolsonaro
B. Michel Temer
C. Dilma Rousseff
D. None of the Above

77. **Which Country is at first position w.r.t child born on New Year day in 2019 according to UNICEF?**
A. Nigeria **B. India**
C. China D. none of these

78. **In order to cut greenhouse gas emission ________ has imposed Carbon Tax from 2019.**
A. Malaysia **B. Singapore**
C. Canada D. Brazil

79. **Sheikh Hasina Wajid elected for the ________ as Prime Minister of Bangladesh.**
A. 2nd Term B. 3rd Term
C. 4th Term D. none of these

80. **The World's first lander on the far side of the Moon on 3 January 2019 is ________.**
A. America B. France
C. Russia **D. China**

81. **Major Gen. Alenka Ermenc became the first female Army Chief of ________.**
A. Sweden B. Ukraine
C. Slovenia D. Belgium

82. **On 1 January 2019 which two countries left UNESCO?**
A. USA & Israel
B. France & Germany
C. Belgium & Canada
D. None of these

83. **Two football legends ________ and ________ arrived in Pakistan.**
A. Kaka and Figo
B. Figo and Luka
C. Kaka and Messi
D. Messi and Ronaldo

84. **The rank of USA according to World Government Summit (WGS) is ________ in E-complaint system.**
A. 1st **B. 3rd**
C. 4th D. 7th

85. **The annual summit of the African Union took place in________**
A. Rwanda **B. Addis Ababa**
C. Abuja D. Accra

86. **Ex-Chief Justice of ________ has been arrested in Case-Rigging Charges?**
A. South Korea B. Pakistan
C. Russia D. India

87. **Which is the Deadliest Country for Journalists in 2018 by Forbes?**
A. Syria B. Saudi Arabia
C. Afghanistan D. Palestine

88. **The first female cricketer to play 200 ODIs is________.**
A. Jemimah Rodrigues

B. Mithali Raj
C. Sana Mir
D. Suzie Bates

89. **The current IG of KPK police is ________.**
A. Salahuddin Khan Mehsud
B. Muhammad Naeem Khan
C. Nasir Khan Durrani
D. Muhammad Tahir

90. **Which of the European countries have officially set up a payment channel with Iran called INSTEX?**
A. Italy, Russia, and Syria
B. Brazil, Spain, and Egypt
C. Saudi Arabia, Denmark, and Japan
D. Germany, France, and the UK

91. **The World Economic Outlook (WEO) has been released by ________.**
A. AIIB B. WB
C. IMF D. UNFPA

92. **How many Countries participated in Karakoram International Alpine Ski Cup 2019?**
A. 11 Countries **B. 13 Countries**
C. 15 Countries D. 17 Countries

93. **Which Pakistani Journalist won the AFP's Kate Webb Prize 2018?**
A. Asad Hashim B. Hamid Mir
C. Saleem Safi D. Dr. Danish

94. **Space agency ________ has launched a satellite to create the world's first artificial meteor shower**
A. JAXA B. NASA
C. ROSCOSMOS D. SUPARCO

95. **The 2019 Asian Football Cup is the ________ edition AFC?**
A. 18th **B. 17th**
C. 16th D. none of these

96. **The United Nations General Assembly has announced first-ever International Day of Education to be celebrated on________?**
A. 24 Jan 2019 B. 25 Jan 2019
C. 26 Jan 2019 D. 31 Jan 2019

97. **Who will host ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2020?**
A. Australia B. India
C. England D. West Indies

98. **Recently Germany has signed the "Treaty of Aachen" to which of the following countries?**
A. Poland **B. France**
C. Iran D. Russia

99. **The first player in cricket history to win all three awards of the year is________.**
A. Shahid Afridi
B. Kane Williamson
C. Virat Kohli
D. Hashim Amla

Vocabulary for Synonyms, Antonyms and Sentence Completion Questions

Word	Synonyms (Similar)	Antonyms (Opposite)
Abate	moderate, decrease	aggravate, supplement
Abject	despicable, servile	commendable, praiseworthy
Abjure	forsake, renounce	approve, sanction
Abortive	vain, unproductive	effectual productive
Absolve	pardon, forgive	compel, accuse
Accord	agreement, harmony	disagreement, discord
Acrimony	harshness, bitterness	courtesy, benevolence
Adamant	stubborn, inflexible	flexible, soft
Adherent	follower, disciple	rival, adversary
Adjunct	joined, added	separated, subtracted
Admonish	counsel, reprove	approve, applaud
Adversity	misfortune, calamity	prosperity, fortune
Alien	foreigner, outsider	native, resident
Allay	pacify, soothe	aggravate, excite
Alleviate	abate, relieve	aggravate, enhance
Allure	entice, fascinate	repulse, repel
Amalgamation	admixture, alloy, amalgam, blend, cocktail, combination	component, constituent, element, ingredient
Amplify	enlarge, extend	lessen, contract
Antipathy	hostility, aversion	admiration, fascination
Annihilate	crush, decimate, demolish, eradicate, exterminate, extinguish, finish off	bear, build, construct, create, fix, aid, approve
Apathy	unconcern, indifference	concern, care
Arraign	charge, blame	exculpate, pardon
Audacity	boldness, arrogance	mildness, cowardice
Authentic	genuine, reliable	fictitious, unreal
Awkward	clumsy, rough	clever, apt
Axiom	maxim, truth	absurdity, blunder
Baffle	frustrate, perplex	compose, facilitate
Bane	affliction, curse, nemesis, scourge	benefit, blessing, boon, felicity
Barbarous	uncivilized, savage	cultured, humane
Benevolence	humanity, generosity	malevolence, inhumanity
Bewitching	magical, fascinating	repulsive, repugnant
Bizarre	absurd, crazy, fanciful, fantastic	realistic, reasonable
Bleak	dismal, gloomy	bright pleasant
Brittle	delicate, fragile	tough, enduring
Bustle	haste, flurry	slowness, quiet
Canny	astute, clear-eyed, clear-sighted	unknowing
Calamity	adversity,	happiness,

	misfortune	fortune
Callous	obdurate, unfeeling	compassionate, tender
Calumny	defamation, aspersion	commendation, praise
Capable	competent, affable	incompetent, inept
Captivate	charm, fascinate	disillusion, offend
Captivity	imprisonment, confinement	freedom, liberty
Cataclysm	alluvion, bath, cataract, deluge, flood, flood tide, inundation, Niagara, overflow	blessing, boon, good fortune, good luck, happiness miracle wonder success
Cavity	depth, depression	elevation, projection
Cease	terminate, desist	begin, originate
Chaste	virtuous, pure	sullied, lustful
Cheeky	bold, brash, saucy, impudent, insolent, nervy,	meek, mousy (or mousey), retiring, shy, timid
Chastise	punish, admonish	cheer, encourage
Conjecture	guess, shot, supposition, surmise	proof, reality, truth, calculation, certainty, fact, measurement
Compassion	kindness, sympathy	cruelty, barbarity
Comprise	include, contain	reject, lack
Complex	compound, network, structure system	division, separation
Concede	yield, permit	deny, reject
Concur	approve, agree	differ, disagree
Consent	agree, permit	object, disagree
Consequenc e	effect, outcome	origin, start

Consolidate	solidify, strengthen	separate, weaken
Conspicuous	prominent, obvious	concealed, hidden
Convenient	acceptable, advantageous, agreeable, available, beneficial, comfortable, conducive	bad, disadvantageou s, disagreeable. harmful, hindering, hurtful
Contempt	scorn, disregard	regard, praise
Contradict	deny, oppose	approve, confirm
Contrary	dissimilar, conflicting	similar, alike
Crumble	atrophy, decay, decline, degenerate, descend	ameliorate, improve, meliorate
Cynical	misanthropic, pessimistic	un-cynical
Dainty	elegant, delicate	clumsy, coarse
Dangle	droop, flap, hang, sling, sway, swing	disenchant, disgust, dissuade, repulse, turn off
Decay	collapse, decompose	flourish, progress
Deceit	deception, artifice	veracity, sincerity
Decipher	interpret, reveal	misinterpret, distort
Dedicate	devote, consecrate	refuse, negate
Defer	prolong, suspend	accelerate, expedite
Defile	contaminate, pollute	purify, sanctity
Defray	spend, pay	disclaim, repudiate
Deficit	crunch, dearth, deficiency, drought (also drouth), failure	abundance, adequacy, amplitude, opulence,

Deliberate	cautious, intentional	rash, sudden
Delicious	palatable, tasteful	distasteful, unsavoury
Demolish	ruin, devastate	repair, construct
Deprive	despoil, divest	restore, renew
Deride	mock, taunt	inspire, encourage
Despicable	worthless, shameless	worthy, decent
Devilish	baroque, excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, extreme, fancy, immoderate, inordinate	middling, moderate, modest, reasonable, temperate
Disdain	detest, despise	approve, praise
Disgorged	regurgitate, discharge, retch, spew	bottle (up), contain, restrain, shut
Disparate	different, dissimilar, distant, distinct, distinctive	alike, identical, indistinguishabl e, kin
Eccentric	strange, abnormal	natural, conventional
Ecstasy	delight, exultation	despair, calamity, depression
Efface	destroy, obliterate	retain, maintain
Elevate	dignify, heighten	deprecate, denounce
Eliminate	expel, oust	restore, accept
Eloquence	expression, fluency	halting, stammering
Emancipate	discharge, disenthrall, enfranchise, enlarge,	bind, confine, enchain, fetter, restrain
Encumbranc e	hindrance, obstacle	incentive, stimulant
Endeavour	undertake, aspire	cease, quit
Enormous	colossal,	diminutive,

	mammoth	negligible
Epitome	precise, example	increment, expansion
Equivocal	uncertain, hazy	obvious, lucid
Eradicate	destroy, exterminate	secure, plant
Esteem	respect, regard	ridicule, spurn
Eternal	perpetual, endless	temporary, momentary
Evade	avoid, elude	acknowledge, confront
Evident	obvious, apparent	obscure, concealed
Expedient	advantageous, desirable, feasible	
judicious, opportune	disadvantageo us, impossible, unfeasible, unreasonable, unwise	
Exemplify	demonstrate, illustrate, instance	demonstrate, illustrate, instance
Fabricate	construct, produce	destroy, dismantle
Fallacy	delusion, mistake	veracity, truth
Falter	stumble, demur	persist, endure
Fanatical	narrow-minded, biased	liberal, tolerant
Fantastic	fanciful, uncommon	ordinary, normal
Feeble	weak, frail	strong, robust
Ferocious	cruel, fierce	gentle, sympathetic
Feud	strife, quarrel	fraternity, harmony
Fleeting	transient, temporary	enduring, eternal
Flimsy	trifling, transparent	firm, tenacious
Fluctuate	deflect, vacillate	stabilize, resolve
Forsake	desert,	hold maintain

	renounce	
Fragile	weak, infirm	enduring, tough
Frantic	violent, agitated	subdued, gentle
Frivolous	petty, worthless	solemn, significant
Frugality	economy, providence	lavishness, extravagance
Gloom	obscurity, darkness	delight, mirth
Glut	stuff, satiate	starve, abstain
Glid	bowl, breeze, brush, coast	flounder, struggle
Gorgeous	magnificent, dazzling	dull, unpretentious
Gracious	courteous, beneficent	rude, unforgiving
Grisly	disgusting, atrocious	pleasing, attractive
Grudge	hatred, aversion	benevolence, affection
Guile	cunning, deceit	honesty, frankness
Hallucinatio n	illusion, phantom, aberration, apparition, fantasy	reality, experience, fact, truth
Hamper	retard, prevent	promote, facilitate
Haphazard	random, unsorted	considered, arranged
Hapless	unfortunate, ill-fated	fortunate, lucky
Hanged	attach, bend, drape, drift, flap, float	abandon, detach, disregard, forget
Harass	irritate, molest	assist, comfort
Haughty	arrogant, pompous	humble, submissive
Hazard	Peril, danger	conviction, security
Heretic	non-conformist, secularist	conformable, religious
Hideous	frightful, shocking	attractive, alluring

Hypocrisy	deception, affectation	sincerity, honesty
Hypothetical	debatable, imaginary, problematic, speculative, theoretical, vague	certain, definite, factual, real sure
Icon	figure, idol, picture, portrait, symbol	nobody, non-celebrity
Indigenous	aboriginal, autochthonous , born	nonindigenous, nonnative
Infinitesimal	atomic, bitsy, bitty, itty-bitty (or itsy-bitsy), little bitty, microscopic	astronomical (also astronomic), colossal, cosmic (also cosmical), elephantine, enormous, giant
Investigate	consider, examine, explore, inspect interrogate	answer, forget, ignore, neglect
Immaculate	unsullied, spotless	defiled, tarnished
Immense	huge, enormous	puny, insignificant
Immerse	submerge, involve	emerge, uncover
Imminent	impending, brewing	distant, receding
Immunity	prerogative, privilege	blame, censure
Impair	diminish, deteriorate	restore, revive
Impartial	just, unbiased	prejudiced, biased
Impediment	hurdle, obstruction	assistance, concurrence
Impious	irreligious, unholy	pious, devout
Impute	attribute, ascribe	exculpate, support

Inane	empty, meaningless, pointless, senseless	meaningful, significant
Inclination	disposition, affection	disinclination, indifference
Incompetent	inefficient, unskilled	dexterous, skilled
Incongruous	inappropriate, absurd	compatible, harmonious
Inevitable	unavoidable, ascertained	unlikely, doubtful
Infringe	violate, encroach	comply, concur
Ingenuous	undisguised, naïve	wily, crafty
Insinuate	allude, hint	conceal, camouflage
Insipid	tasteless, vapid	delicious, luscious
Insolvent	indigent, destitute	wealthy, solvent
Instil	inculcate, inject	eradicate, extract
Intricate	tangled,, complicated	regulated, orderly
Intrigue	scheme, conspiracy	candour, sincerity
Intrinsic	genuine,, fundamental	extraneous, incidental
Invective	accusation, censure	approval, acclamation
Invincible	unconquerable, impregnable	effeminate, languid
Inquisitive	analytical, nosy, big-eyed, challenging, forward, impertinent, inquiring	incurious, indifferent, unconcerned, uninterested
Irrepressible	irresistible, unconfined	composed, hesitant
Jaded	tired, exhausted	renewed, recreated
Jejune	dull, boring	interesting, exciting
Jovial	frolicsome,	solemn, morose

	cheerful	
Jubilant	rejoicing, triumphant	melancholy, depressing
Judicious	thoughtful, prudent	irrational, foolish
Just	honest, impartial	unequal, unfair
Justify	defend, exculpate	impute, arraign
Juvenile	young, tender	dotage, antiquated
Keen	sharp, poignant	vapid, insipid
Kindred	relation, species	unrelated, dissimilar
Knave	dishonest, scoundrel	paragon, innocent
Knell	death knell, last, blow	reconstruction, rediscovery
Knotty	Complicated, difficult	simple, manageable
Lavish	abundant, excessive	scarce, deficient
Lax	slack, careless	firm, reliable
Lenient	compassionate, merciful	cruel, severe
Liable	accountable, bound	unaccountable, apt to
Liberal	magnanimous, generous	stingy, malicious
Linger	loiter, prolong	hasten, quicken
Listless	indifferent, inattentive	brisk, attentive
Lucid	sound, rational	obscure, hidden
Lunacy	delusion, insanity	normalcy, sanity
Lure	attract, entice	repel, dissuade
Lurid	exaggerated, ghastly, gory, grim, grisly, horrifying, macabre, obscene	clean, delightful, dull, mild, moral, nice, pleasant, pleasing, upright, humble, modest
Luscious	palatable, delicious	unsavoury, tart
Luxuriant	profuse, abundant	scanty, meagre

Malice	animosity, animus, antipathy, bitterness, enmity, grudge, hatred	friendliness, friendship, good will, happiness, kindness
Melodious	melodic, musical, tuneful	discordant, grating, inharmonious
Minute	diminutive, miniature	large, colossal
Miraculous	marvelous, extraordinary	ordinary, trivial
Mitigate	alleviate, relieve	augment, enhance
Modest	humble, courteous	arrogant, pompous
Molest	harass, tease	console, soothe
Mollify	appease, assuage	irritate, infuriate
Momentous	notable, eventful	trivial, insignificant
Monotonous	irksome, tedious	varied, pleasant
Munificent	liberal, hospitable	frugal, penurious
Murky	dusky, dreary	bright shining
Mutinous	recalcitrant, insurgent	submissive, faithful
Mutual	joint, identical	separate, distinct
Myopic	nearsighted, shortsighted, biased, half-sighted	
Negligent	inattentive, careless	vigilant, careful
Niggardly	miser, covetous	generous, profuse
Nimble	prompt, brisk	sluggish, languid
Nonchalant	indifferent, negligent	attentive, considerate
Notion	approach, assumption, conception, impression, opinion, perception	being, concrete, reality, ignorance, misunderstanding, stupidity
Novice	tyro, beginner	veteran, ingenious
Noxious	baneful, injurious	healing, profitable
Nullify	cancel, annual	confirm, uphold
Numerous	profuse, various	scarce, deficient
Obstruct	impede, prevent	hasten, encourage
Obvious	evident, apparent	obscure, ambiguous
Occult	latent, ambiguous	intelligible, transparent
Odious	malevolent, obnoxious	engaging, fascinating
Offensive	abhorrent, arrogant	docile, compliant
Offspring	descendant, sibling	ancestor, forefather
Opaque	obscure, shady	transparent, bright
Oracular	cryptic, vague	lucid, distinct
Ordain	order, impose	revoke, abolish
Ornamental	decorative, adorned	unseemly, plain
Outbreak	eruption, insurrection	compliance, subjection
Outrage	offence, maltreatment	praise, favour
Overwhelm	triumph, subjugate	flounder, falter
Pamper	flatter, indulge	deny, disparage
Paramount	foremost, eminent	trivial, inferior
Peerless	matchless, unrivalled	mediocre, commonplace
Peevish	perverse, sullen	suave, amiable
Pertness	flippancy, impudence	modesty, diffidence
Perverse	petulant, obstinate	complacent, docile
Placid	tranquil, calm	turbulent, hostile
Pompous	haughty, arrogant	unpretentious, humble
Proliferate	accelerate,	contract,

	accumulate, appreciate, balloon,	decrease, diminish, dwindle, lessen
Precarious	doubtful, insecure	assured, undeniable
Predicament	plight, dilemma	resolution, confidence
Premature	precocious, untimely	belated, opportune
Prodigious	vast, enormous	unimpressive, diminutive
Prodigy	miracle, marvel	normal, average
Profligate	dissolute, degenerate	virtuous, upright
Profuse	lavish, abundant	scarce, scantly
Proscribe	prohibit, exclude	solicit, include
Protract	prolong, delay	abbreviate, curtail
Provoke	inflame, incite	pacify, comfort
Prudent	cautious, discreet	impetuous, unwise
Quack	impostor, deceiver	upright, unfeigned
Quaint	queer, strange	familiar, usual
Quarantine	seclude, screen	befriend, socialize
Quell	subdue, reduce	exacerbate, agitate
Questionable	dubious, disputable	reliable, authentic
Quibble	equivocate, prevaricate	unfeign, plain
Radiant	aglow, beaming, bright, glowing, sunny	dim, dull, lackluster, unbright, un-brilliant
Ratify	consent, approve	deny, dissent
Ravage	destroy, ruin	reconstruct, renovate
Rebate	abatement, deduction, discount reduction	increase, rise, escalation

Redeem	recover, liberate	conserve, lose
Remnant	residue, piece	entire, whole
Remonstrate	censure, protest	agree, loud
Remorse	regret, penitence	ruthlessness, obduracy
Remote	inaccessible, farther	adjoining, adjacent
Rescind	annul, abrogate	delegate, permit
Resentment	displeasure, wrath	content, cheer
Retract	recant, withdraw	confirm, assert
Reverence	respect, esteem	disrespect, affront
Rout	vanquish, overthrow	succumb, withdraw
Rustic	rural uncivilised	cultured, refined
Ruthless	remorseless, inhumane	compassionate, lenient
Sarcastic	ironical, derisive	courteous, gracious
Saucy	impudent, insolent	modest, humble
Scanty	scarce, insufficient	lavish, multitude
Shabby	miserable, impoverished	prosperous, thriving
Shrewd	cunning, crafty	simple, imbecile
Slander	defame, malign	applaud, approve
Smudge	befoul, begrime, bemire, besmirch, blacken	clean, cleanse
Sneer	mock, scorn	flatter, praise
Solicit	entreat, implore	protest, oppose
Sporadic	intermittent, scattered	incessant, frequent
Squalid	dirty, filthy	tidy, attractive
Stain	blemish, tarnish	honour, purify

Stupor	lethargy, unconsciousness	sensibility, consciousness
Subsequent	consequent, following	Preceding, Previous
Substantial	considerable, solid	tenuous, fragile
Subvert	demolish, sabotage	generate, organise
Superficial	partial, shallow	profound, discerning
Sycophant	parasite, flatterer	devoted, loyal
Taboo	prohibit, ban	permit, consent
Taciturn	reserved, silent	talkative, extrovert
Tedious	wearisome, irksome	exhilarating, lively
Temperate	cool, moderate	boisterous, violent
Throng	assembly, crowd	dispersion, sparsity
Timid	diffident, coward	bold, intrepid
Tranquil	peaceful, composed	violent, furious
Transient	temporal, transitory	lasting, enduring
Trenchant	assertive, forceful	feeble, ambiguous
Trivial	trifling, insignificant	significant veteran
Tumultuous	violent, riotous	peaceful, harmonious
Tyro	beginner, learner	proficient, veteran
Umbrage	resentment, bitterness	sympathy, goodwill
Uncouth	awkward, ungraceful	elegant, graceful
Usurp	seize, wrest	restore, compensate
Utterly	completely, entirely	deficiently, incompletely
Vagrant	wanderer, roaming	steady, settled
Valid	genuine, authentic	fallacious, deceptive

Valour	bravery, prowess	fear, cowardice
Vanity	conceit, pretension	modesty, humility
Venerable	esteemed, honoured	unworthy, immature
Venom	poison, malevolence	antidote, benevolent
Veteran	ingenious, experienced	novice, tyro
Vicious	corrupt, obnoxious	noble, virtuous
Vigilant	cautious, alert	careless, negligent
Volatile	light, changing	heavy, ponderous
Vouch	confirm, consent	repudiate, prohibit
Vulgar	inelegant, offensive	elegant, civil
Waive	relinquish, remove	impose, clamp
Wan	pale, faded	bright, healthy
Wane	decline, dwindle	ameliorate, rise
Wary	cautious, circumspect	heedless, negligent
Wed	marry, combine	divorce, separate
Wicked	vicious, immoral	virtuous, noble
Wield	use, employ	forgo, avoid
Wilt	wither, perish	revive, bloom
Yearn	languish, crave	content, satisfy
Yell	shout, shriek	whisper, muted
Yield	surrender, abdicate	resist, protest
Yoke	connect, harness	liberate, release
Zeal	eagerness, fervour	apathy, lethargy
Zenith	summit, apex	nadir, base
Zest	delight, enthusiasm	disgust, passive
Zig-zag	oblique, wayward	straight, unbent

Synonyms

1. Abate means:
   A. Intensify B. revive
   C. escalate D. diminish
   Correct answer: **D**
   Explanation: Abate means to decrease or lessen so diminish is the correct option which means the same.

2. Aboriginal means:
   A. Indigenous B. emigrant
   C. uncanny D. foreign
   Correct answer: **A**
   Explanation: Aboriginal means being the first of its kind in a region. Indigenous is the Correct answer which means native or primitive.

3. Abridge means:
   A. Extend B. enlarge
   C. dilate D. condense
   Correct answer: **D**
   Explanation: Abridge means to lessen or shorten so Condense is the right answer which means to compress or make precise.

4. Bane means:
   A. Disaster B. comfort
   C. felicity D. blessing
   Correct answer: **A**
   Explanation: Bane means cause of ruin, misery. Disaster means state of extreme misfortune or misery.

5. Barren means:
   A. Fertile B. fruitful
   C. verdant D. infertile
   Correct answer: **D**
   Explanation: Barren means unproductive and desolate. Infertile is the correct option which means the same as barren.

6. Caliber means:
   A. Destitution B. inadequacy
   C. quality D. scarcity
   Correct answer: **C**
   Explanation: Caliber means a degree of worth or excellence. Quality means the same.

7. Capricious means:
   A. Fickle B. predictable
   C. uniform D. invariable
   Correct answer: **A**
   Explanation: capricious means unpredictable. Fickle means the same.

8. Abhorrent means:
   A. Agreeable B. loathsome
   C. savory D. pleasing
   Correct answer: **B**
   Explanation: Abhorrent means something that is offensive. Loathsome means a highly offensive thing. Both have same meanings.

9. Repressed means:
   A. Stifled B. confessed
   C. declared D. emitted
   Correct answer: **A**
   Explanation: Repressed means suppression of impulses or emotions. Stifle means to restrain oneself from acting on emotions.

10. Monetary means:
    A. Non-financial B. fiscal
    C. fleck D. whiff
    Correct answer: **B**
    Explanation: Monetary and fiscal both mean involving financial matters.

11. Intrigue means:
    A. Dismiss B. monotone
    C. fascinate D. neglect
    Correct answer: **C**
    Explanation: Intrigue and fascinate both means cause to be interested or curious.

12. Impulsively means:
    A. Deliberately B. cautiously
    C. consciously
    D. rashly
    Correct answer: **D**

Explanation: Impulsively and rashly both means doing something in a foolhardy, incautious manner.

13. Scoff means:
    A. Praise B. agree
    C. taunt D. accept
    Correct answer: **C**
    Explanation: Scoff and taunt both means to harass with continuous criticism or shoeing contemptuous disregard.

14. Incredulous means:
    A. believable B. skeptical
    C. convinced D. naive
    Correct answer: **C**
    Explanation: Incredulous and skeptical both mean not willing to accept something or having doubt about the truth of that thing.

15. Shudder means:
    A. Steady B. firm
    C. tremble D. invoice
    Correct answer: **C**
    Explanation: Shudder and tremble both means to shake or vibrate involuntary.

16. Vague means:
    A. Ambiguous B. define
    C. obvious D. specific
    Correct answer: **A**
    Explanation: Vague and ambiguous both means not clearly understood or expressed. Something lacking clarity or distinctness.

17. Contemptuous means:
    A. Admiring B. applauding
    C. considerate D. scornful
    Correct answer: **D**
    Explanation: Contemptuous and scornful both mean manifesting or expressing ridicule or disdain.

18. Appalled means:
    A. Brave B. bold
    C. frightened D. adventurous
    Correct answer: **C**
    Explanation: Appalled and frightened both mean to strike with fear, horror etc.

19. Furore means:
    A. Please B. rage
    C. pleasure D. tameness
    Correct answer: **B**
    Explanation: Furore and rage both means a sudden outburst especially of anger.

20. Sapling means:
    A. Seedling B. roots
    C. uproot D. adult
    Correct answer: **A**
    Explanation: Sapling and seedling both means a young tree.

21. Brace means:
    A. Weaken B. support
    C. loosen D. relax
    Correct means: **B**
    Explanation: Brace and support both means to keep something firm or upright using woods iron etc. or material assistance.

22. Loam means:
    A. Soil B. rinse
    C. washes D. cleanliness
    Correct answer: **A**
    Explanation: Loam is a kind of rich soil consisting of clay and sand and other organic materials.

23. Offend means:
    A. Please B. gratify
    C. annoy D. reverence
    Correct answer: **C**
    Explanation: Offend means to annoy, to hurt, to displease etc.

24. Whiff means:
    A. Sniff B. fragrance
    C. essence D. aroma
    Correct answer: **A**
    Explanation: whiff and sniff both mean to perceive by inhaling through the nose.

25. Fleck means:
    A. Mass B. spot
    C. stack D. mess
    Correct answer: **B**

Antonyms

From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to the one in question.

1. Mangle
   A. Disfigure B. damage
   C. mend D. wreck
   Correct Answer: **C**
   Explanation: Mangle means to injure badly or alter in such as form as unrecognizable. Mend means to alter for the better; heal or cure.

2. Exalt
   A. Condemn B. glorify
   C. worship D. praise
   Correct Answer: **A**
   Explanation: Exalt means to heighten or intensify, to praise or honor. Condemn means to express strong disapproval or declare or judge unfit for something.

4. Persecute
   A. Harass B. comfort
   C. torture D. afflict
   Correct Answer: **B**
   Explanation: Persecute means to cause to suffer, to annoy. Comfort is an act of consoling, to relieve from affliction/pain.

5. Redemptive
   A. Rescue B. cleansing
   C. danger D. heaven
   Correct Answer: **C**
   Explanation: Redemptive means to save someone from evil or danger. Danger means possibility of some threat or evil.

5. Wallow
   A. Rejoice B. roll
   C. delight D. dislike
   Correct Answer: **D**
   Explanation: Wallow means to engage oneself entirely in a task with pleasure. Dislike means to feel aversion towards something.

7. Censure
   A. Rebuke B. criticize
   C. praise D. condemn
   Correct Answer: **C**
   Explanation: Censure means harsh criticism or to condemn someone or something. Praise means to express approval or to value.

8. Blurt
   A. Hold one's tongue
   B. utter
   C. exclaim
   D. give away
   Correct Answer: **A**
   Explanation: Blurt means to utter impulsively, to speak without thinking. Hold one's tongue means to stop talking, speak carefully.

9. Preliminary
   A. Beginning B. concluding
   C. foremost D. primal
   Correct Answer: **B**
   Explanation: preliminary means to something that serves as a preceding event or introduces what follows. Concluding mans an event occurring at the end.

10. Solitude
   A. Isolation B. crowd
   C. union D. association
   Correct Answer: **A**
   Explanation: Solitude means a state of being alone or withdrawn from society. Isolation means a state of separation between persons and groups.

11. Oblivious
    A. Cautious B. unaware
    C. heedless D. insensible
    Correct Answer: **A**
    Explanation: Oblivious means lacking conscious awareness of something. Cautious means showing careful forethought.

12. Gaiety
    A. Cheer B. sadness
    C: glee D. festivity
    Correct Answer: **B**
    Explanation: Gaiety is a state of being cheerful or light-hearted. Sadness is the emotion experienced when not in a state of well-being.

13. Pedestrian
    A. Walker B. humdrum
    C. monotonous D. motorist
    Correct Answer: **D**
    Explanation: Pedestrian is a person who travels by foot. Motorist is a person who drives an automobile.

14. Amiable
    A. Friendly B. sympathetic
    C. irritable D. charming
    Correct Answer: **C**
    Explanation: Amiable means possessing sweetness, diffusing warmth or friendliness. Irritable means sensitive to stimulus; easily annoyed.

15. Peculiar
    A. Strange B. unusual
    C. ordinary D. strange
    Correct Answer: **C**
    Explanation: peculiar means deviating from the usual or expected. Ordinary means not special in any way especially in quality or degree.

16. Sleek
    A. Glossy B. polished
    C. lustrous D. coarse
    Correct Answer: **D**
    Explanation: sleek is something having a smooth, beaming surface. Coarse are textures that are rough to touch.

17. Dandy
    A. Quality B. splendid
    C. substandard D. nifty
    Correct Answer: **C**
    Explanation: Dandy means a person who is concerned about his appearance looks. Substandard means a person falling short of some standards/prescribed norms.

18. Sob
    A. Cry B. giggle
    C. creep D. moan
    Correct Answer: **B**
    Explanation: sob means to weep convulsively. Giggle means to laugh nervously.

19. Vicious means:
    A. Benevolent B. sinful
    C. ferocious D. nasty
    Correct Answer: **A**
    Explanation: vicious means able or disposed to inflict pain or suffering. Benevolent means intending or showing kindness.

20. Unctuous
    A. Flattering B. sleek
    C. bland D. blunt
    Correct Answers: **D**
    Explanation: Unctuous means excessively charming in manner or speech. Blunt means someone characterized by directness in manner or speech, without being subtle.

21. Fidget
    A. Trifle B. twitch
    C. relax D. jiggle
    Correct Answer: **C**
    Explanation: fidget means uneasiness or restlessness. Relax means to become less tighten.

22. Ominous
A. Threatening B. propitious
C. gloomy D. scary
Correct Answer: **B**
Explanation: ominous means threatening or tragic developments. Propitious means presenting favorable circumstances, kind, gracious, helpful etc.

23. Hunch
A. Prediction B. suspicion
C. forecast D. proof
Correct Answer: **D**
Explanation: Hunch means an expression that something might be the case. Proof is an actual evidence to establish the truth of something.

24. Gad
A. Roam B. drift
C. stay put D. stray
Correct Answer: **C**
Explanation: Gad means to walk about or to roam about. Wander aimlessly. Stay put means to remain at a place without moving.

25. Sordid
A. Reputable B. filthy
C. shabby D. nasty
Correct Answer: **A**
Explanation: Sordid means morally degraded, unethical or dishonest. Reputable means having or worthy of something; praise worthy.

26. Slumber
A. Nap B. peace
C. nap D. wakefulness
Correct Answer: **D**
Explanation: slumber means a periodic state of the world in which the consciousness is suspended. Wakefulness is a periodic state in which one is consciousness of the world.

27. Diligent
A. Tireless B. inactive
C. persistent D. energetic
Correct Answer: Diligent is being characterized by care in carrying out tasks. Inactive is someone who is ignorant and not active physically or mentally.

28. Wick
A. Match B. dissipate
C. spotlessness D. sate
Correct Answer: **C**
Explanation: Wick is a loosely woven cord that draws fuel by capillary action. Spotlessness is a state of being absolutely clean; a tightly woven surface.

29. Undulant
A. Wavy B. crinkle
C. curvy D. straight
Correct Answer: **D**
Explanation: Undulant is a surface having a rising or falling appearance/ wavy appearance. Straight is a surface without deviation.

30. Tread
A. Crawl B. walk
C. pace D. footstep
Correct Answer: **A**
Explanation: Tread is a step in walking or running. Crawl is slow locomotion on hands and knees/ dragging the body.

31. Visage
A. Face B. look
C. features D. elude
Correct Answer: **D**
Explanation: Visage is an expression conveyed by a person's face. Elude means escape either physically or mentally, escape understanding by.

32. Pedestal
A. Support B. ceiling
C. foundation D. pillar

Correct Answer: **B**

Explanation: pedestal means an architectural support or base. Ceiling is overhead surface of a covered space.

33. Colossal
    A. Minute B. immense
    C. huge D. tremendous
    Correct Answer: **A**
    Explanation: colossal means so great in size and extent. Minute means infinitely small.

34. Fissure
    A. Tear B. gap
    C. closing D. cleavage
    Correct Answer: **C**
    Explanation: Fissure is a narrow opening made by parting of any substance. Closing is the act of closing something/ to close a substance.

35. Concord
    A. Harmony B. violence
    C. peace D. unity
    Correct Answer: **B**
    Explanation: concord means to agree, to act together. Violence is to injure, an act of aggression.

36. Woeful
    A. Afflicted B. harmed
    C. injured D. joyous
    Correct Answer: **D**
    Explanation: woeful means affected by or full of grief. Joyous means full of or characterized by joy.

37. Aghast
    A. Carefree B. brave
    C. astonished D. stunned
    Correct Answer: **A**
    Explanation: Aghast means terrified, struck with fear. Carefree means free of trouble and worry.

38. Shriek
    A. Scream B. howl
    C. holler D. whisper
    Correct Answer: **D**
    Explanation: shriek is to utter a shrill cry/ piercing cry. Whisper is to speak softly, in a low voice.

39. Cascade
    A. Drizzle B. rush
    C. spout D. squirt
    Correct Answer: **A**
    Explanation: cascade is a sudden downpour. To rush down in great quantity. Drizzle means to shed in drops/minute particles.

40. Sojourn
    A. Stopover B. vacation
    C. break D. reside
    Correct Answer: **D**
    Explanation: sojourn is a temporary stay. Stay to spend a short length of time. Reside means to make one's home in a particular place.

41. Rampart
    A. Barrier B. fence
    C. jeopardy D. embankment
    Correct Answer: **C**
    Explanation: Rampart is an embankment built around a space for defensive purposes. Jeopardy is a source of danger; a possibility of incurring loss.

42. Niche
    A. Solid B. hole
    C. hollow D. corner
    Correct Answer: Niche is a small concavity. A substance having holes inside. Solid is something of entirely one substance with no holes inside.

43. Epilogue:
    A. Conclusion B. preface
    C. ending D. termination

Correct Answer: **B**
Explanation: Epilogue is the closing part of a speech/ discourse. Preface is a short introductory essay at the start of a book/ discourse.

44. Pretentious
    A. Humble B. arrogant
    C. inflated D. proud
    Correct Answer: **A**
    Explanation: pretentious is someone making claims to be important or distinct. Humble means claiming little for one's self. Someone who's not boastful of himself or his abilities.

45. Placid
    A. Serene B. calm
    C. violent D. peaceful
    Correct Answer: **C**
    Explanation: placid is someone who is not easily irritable, peaceful, pleased. Violent is someone with or marked by great force or emotional intensity.

46. Relish
    A. Enjoy B. abhor
    C. savor D. delight
    Correct Answer: **B**
    Explanation: relish means to take pleasure in, get enjoyed from. Abhor means to hate or strongly dislike something or someone.

47. Reprehensible
    A. Shameful B. obnoxious
    C. sinful D. creditable
    Correct Answer: **D**
    Explanation: Reprehensible means someone deserving severe rebuke/ scolded. Creditable means someone who deserves praise, who is worthy of belief and credit.

48. Glimpse:
    A. Glance B. sight
    C. stare D. spy
    Correct Answer: **C**
    Explanation: glance is a quick look while stare is a fixed look with wide eyes for a notable amount of time.

49. Trivial
    A. Conventional B. significant
    C. slight D. unimportant
    Correct Answer: Trivial means something of small or no importance. Significant is something important in meaning or value.

50. Mock
    A. Ridicule B. taunt
    C. tease D. flatter
    Correct Answer: **D**
    Explanation: Mock means to treat with contempt. The act of ridicule. Flatter means to praise somewhat dishonestly or to favor bias.

51. Triumphant
    A. Pleased B. depressed
    C. victorious D. joyous
    Correct Answer: **B**
    Explanation: triumphant means to be joyful or proud especially because of success. Depressed means to be filled with melancholy. To feel low and unhappy than usual.

Sentence Completion

CONTENTS

Logical and Grammatical Construction of the Sentence

You can find the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the blanks, if you have a true understanding of the logical and grammatical connections between the parts of the sentence.

Types of Questions

You can solve sentence questions if you are able to identify the type of question and the suitable strategy to choose the right word for the blank.

Strategy

An effective strategy saves your time to tackle the question appropriately.

Two Blanks Questions

Two Blank Questions are rather easier than One Blank questions if special techniques are employed.

Solved Exercise

Medium Level Practice Exercise for Better Understanding with Answers and Explanations.

Sweet Candies

Medium level Practice Exercise with Answers Boosts your Confidence Level.

Brain Buster

High Level Practice Exercise with Answers and Explanation targeting your Goal.

Sentences are composed of a number of words and ideas that are connected to one another in various ways. In a sentence completion question, you are to figure out how the parts of the sentence are connected. When you understand how these ideas are connected in the sentence, you can say that you really understand the sentence.

Having a broad vocabulary always come in handy, especially when you're doing the sentence completion questions on the test. Having the ability to understand the logic of complex sentences is also helpful in this section of the test. In addition, several approaches can help you work through even the toughest questions.

LOGICAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE SENTENCE

Each sentence in this section has logically connected parts. You can find the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the blanks, if you have a true understanding of these connections.

Connections and Signals

Most often, some signal words or clues connect the parts of the sentence. These signal words are called "indicators". Let us discuss some high frequency connections and indicators used in sentence completion section on the test.

Cause and Effect

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence describes something that causes something in the other part of the sentence.

Example

1. Rizwana always win the debate competition because she works _______ to prepare the topic.

   A. lazily B. hard
   C. continually D. spontaneously

Explanation:

The best response is B.

The first part of this sentence describes something – <u>always win the debate competition</u>- that is caused or influenced by what's described in the second part. Think over it, "What causes to win the competition?" Only the word "hard" is the correct choice.

The two parts of the sentence are connected by the word "because" that indicates the cause and effect composition of the sentence.

Indicators for Cause and Effect

because so accordingly consequently therefore so that causes thus hence in order to

Contrast

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence expresses an idea that is opposite to the idea in another part of the sentence.

Example

2. Zahid looks a noble person but he always becomes _______ any good deed.

   A. supporter of B. obstacle for
   C. swift to do D. promoter for

Explanation:

The best response is B.

Here in this example the signal word "but" indicates a contrast in the second part of the sentence. Apparently, noble looking person should do wrong in the second part of the sentence; hence, the right choice is "obstacle for" the good deed.

but though on the other hand on the contrary despite

howeveralthough while instead of still

Similarity

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence expresses an idea, and the other part gives the explanation, elaboration or an example of that idea.

Example

3. Jahania city council representative promised that he would consider all suggestions from downtown residents and that he was willing, not only to discuss his proposal, but also to _____ it.

   A. Change B. Vanish
   C. accept D. disapprove

Explanation:

The best response is A.

The structural construction of the sentence "not only ... but also" that the same idea should be in the "but also" part.

Indicators for Similarity

not only ... but also in the same way
like similarly resembles

in the same way for examplefor instance such as specifically

Restatement

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence rephrases or repeats what is expressed in other parts of the sentence.

4. Just as people of Jahania are doing their best to eradicate the social evils like family marriages, so the people of Khanewal are making efforts _____the penetration of foreign culture in their social norms.

   A. to absorb B. to accept
   C. to normalize D. to stop

Explanation:

The best response is D.

The composition of "Just as ... as" leads towards restatement of the idea. What the people of Jahania are doing, the people of Khanewal are doing the same thing. This is a restatement of the idea.

Indicators for Restatement

that is Just as .... As in short
in fact

TYPE OF QUESTIONS

Following are some examples of each type of questions normally tested on the test.

Vocabulary Based Questions

To answer this type of question, you need to know how the words are used in the context of the sentence. If you know, the definitions of the words involved, you have a better chance of selecting the correct answer.

There are both one blank and two blank vocabulary based questions.

Examples:

5. Sajid appears to behave ________, actively helping class fellows to have their home assignment done.

   A. aggressively B. cooperatively
   C. rudely D. suspiciously
   E. mysteriously

Explanation:

B is the best response.

The sentence asks you to look for a word that describes how Sajid behaves. The information after the comma told that Sajid "actively help his class fellows." Only one word among the choices accurately describes this behavior: "cooperatively".

6. Both ________ and ________ Mazhar seldom calm and never spent money.

   A. defensive ... stingy
   B. quarrelsome ... miserly
   C. smart ... attractive
   D. cool... generous
   E. garrulous ... frugal

Explanation:

B is the best response.

In this sentence, you are looking for two words that describe Mazhar. One of the words has to mean that he "seldom calm" and the other that he "never spent money."

Think carefully about the standard dictionary definitions of the important words in the sentence.

Logic Based Questions

This type of questions requires you to know not only the meanings of the words but also the understanding of the logic of a rather complicated sentence.

Example

7. After observing several successful test takers' responses to the analytical section, Subhan had to revise his earlier opinion that the students of this region were always less ________.

   A. critical B. ignorant
   C. active D. inquisitive
   E. analytical

Explanation:

E is the best response.

To answer this question, you have to follow the logical flow of the ideas expressed in the sentence. First, the starting word "After" affect that comes later. The word after also gives order to the events in the sentence.

Second, the word "revise" tells you that something is going to change. Therefore, the events at the beginning really cause the change.

Finally, the word filling the blanks should convey a meaning you would have to revise after seeing the test takers'. Analytical is the only such word among the five choices.

STRATEGY

Read the complete sentence

To make a comprehensible sense of the sentence, read the entire sentence, saying blank for the blank (s).

Fill in your own word

Figure out what sort of word (s) should fill the blank (s) before looking at the choices; then look for a choice that is similar to the one (s) you thought of.

Avoid non Standard Meaning

To answer sentence completion questions, you usually don't have to know a nonstandard meaning of a word.

Explore Logical Combination

Keep an eye on logical combination of the clue words used in the sentence.

Negative Sentences

Be aware that some of the most difficult sentence completion questions contain negatives, which can make it hard to follow the logic of the sentences. Negatives in two clauses of a sentence can be even more of a challenge, as in this example.

According to Altaf Hussain Hali, a legend of Urdu writing should not preach for sermonizing, has no place in effective writing.

A negative appears in each clause of this sentence. The clue word "for" indicates that the second part of the sentence will explain the first.

Remember that the instructions for all the sentence completion questions ask you to choose the best answer. One choice may seem to make sense, but it still might not be the best of the five choices. Unless you read all the choices, you may select only the second best and thus answer incorrectly.

TWO BLANKS QUESTIONS

While dealing with two blanks questions, try eliminating some answers based on just one blank.

First:

Work with one of the blanks alone. Eliminate entire choice in which the word doesn't make sense.

Second:

Work on other blank alone. Eliminate any choices in which that word doesn't make sense.

If only one choice is left, that is the correct answer. If more than one choice remains, go to the next step.

Third:

Work on both blanks together only for the remaining choices. Read the complete sentence with both words in place to make sure your choice makes sense.

Fourth:

Check your choices by reading the entire sentence with the answer you have selected in place to make sure the sentence makes sense.

Example

8. In a sole proprietorship, the management _______ its employees to be docile and finds it expedient to make outcasts of those who do not _______.

   A. forces ... rebel B. expects ... disobey
   C. requires ... conform
   D. allows ... withdraw
   E. forbids ... agree

Explanation:

C is the best response.

Answering this question, you have to know what the words docile and expedient means.

The first word in each of the five choices in an action a sole proprietorship management might take, so you are more likely to find the correct answer by first examining the second word. Recognizing that the second word refers to what happens to "outcasts," and observing the crucial word not, you can eliminate rebel and disobey. That leaves conform, withdraw, and agree as behaviors a proprietorship management might want to see displayed in its people.

The tendency to withdraw is less likely, because people who are out of sight might also be out of the management's control, also. It is illogical to make outcasts of everyone who does not withdraw. So choice (D) can be eliminated. If a proprietorship management wants the people to conform, requiring them to be docile would help, so choice (C) looks good. In choice (E), The proprietorship management is going to cast out those who do not agree, which is a very possible managerial reality, the first part of the sentence is illogical: proprietorship management do not forbid people to be docile (gentle). Choice (C) is clearly the most logical and meaningful of the set.

WARM UP EXERCISE

Directions: Each of the following sentences contains one or two blank spaces to be filled in by one of the four/five choices listed below each sentence. Select the word or words that *best* complete the meaning of the sentence and circle the letter that appears before you're answer.

The answers and explanation of each question has been given at the bottom of the question.

1. NADRA data show that the number of citizens receiving welfare ________ again last year even though an economic slowdown pushed more people into ________.

   A. rescinded... beggary
   B. reduced... affluence
   C. jumped... subservience
   D. tripled... pauperism
   E. declined ... poverty

Explanation:

The best response is:E

Even though signals that there is a contrast from one part of the sentence to another. Choice E provides for the appropriate contrast. An economic slowdown cannot push people into affluence or subservience.

2. Karachi's teachers received the third largest salary hike in the country last year but still did not move up in national ________.

   A. competition
   B. readings
   C. ranting
   D. ratings
   E. rankings

Explanation:

The best response is:E

There is no national competition for salaries. Choice B and C are irrelevant. Ratings are usually applied to a subjective quality, not a fact.

3. Despite signs of a truce, the country's dilemma remains, should they let the north country remain ________ or should they ________ it.

   A. autonomous... conquer
   B. free... self-governing
   C. independent... separated
   D. quelled... annexed
   E. subordinate... subservient

Explanation:

The best response is: A

The word *or sentence* signals that what is on either side of the word must be different options. Only A presents two different options.

4. As the last ________ slice of Arabian coastal plain bordering the continent's vast equatorial rain forests, the region, known as the Gawadar, is a biologically ________ mosaic of forests, savannas, lagoons, lakes and beaches that, until recently, was virtually unknown to science.

   A. underdeveloped... luxuriant
   B. uncharted... broken
   C. examined... plentiful
   D. undeveloped... rich
   E. explored... abounding

Explanation:

The best response is: D

Choices C and E are unidiomatic following *last. Broken mosaic* is illogical as a description of forests etc.

5. Shamim Durani has expressed his hope that the project can __________ support for conserving the Peerowal forests.

   A. raise   B. rally
   C. mount   D. foster
   E. booster

Explanation:

The best response is: B

To rally support is an idiomatic expression.

6. The term conservationist had been defined by some as a person who believes that the natural world is endlessly __________ and beautiful, and therefore as much of it as possible should be __________.

   A. irrational... preserved
   B. abhorrent... salvaged
   C. fascinating... saved
   D. exhilarative... promoted
   E. appealing... distinguished

Explanation:

The best response is: C

Because the blank appears before *and beautiful,* one can expect it to be filled with something positive. The *and therefore* indicates that the second blank should also be positive. Only C, D and E have two positive choices, and of them only *C* contains two words that are appropriate to describe the natural world.

7. __________ temporary power lines and data cables, huddled around laptops and editing equipment, journalists and technicians were __________ out news to many outposts.

   A. Among... burning
   B. Although... turning
   C. Using... tossing
   D. Despite... writing
   E. Amid... churning

Explanation:

The best response is: E

Although and despite must precede clauses, not noun phrases. Amid and among are both reasonable choices. Churning out, however, is idiomatic while burning out, is not.

8. The country is a regional __________, an absolute but highly dynamic monarchy that has created an economic __________ out of little more than vision, geography and will.

   A. anomaly... powerhouse
   B. synchronicity... giant
   C. incongruity... dwarf
   D. paradox... dependency
   E. discrepancy... power

Explanation:

The best response is: A

Synchronicity and discrepancy have to relate to two or more things (i.e. a discrepancy between x and y). That is not the case here. Out of little more indicates that something was made out of next to nothing, which is only remarkable if what was created was positive, such as an economic powerhouse.

9. The editor found the articles so ______ that he hesitated to print them.

   A. positive   B. comical
   C. improbable   D. Indecisive
   E. interesting

Explanation:

The best response is: C

Printing something that is untrue would reflect negatively on the editor, so he hesitated to print the articles because they were "improbable." The answer is (C). "Indecisive" could also be the reason the editor hesitated to print the articles, but "improbable" is a stronger reason not to publish an article. One of the jobs of an

editor is to verify the truth of an article. Publishing false material could subject the editor to ridicule or even legal action.

10. Children not only provide cheap labor, but they are also ________, as they do not complain about mental tensions given to them or about harsh treatment.

    A. impertinent B. facile
    C. presumptuous D. hesitant
    E. docile

Explanation:

The best response is: E

The word "as" in the sentence indicates that the missing word is explained or defined by the clause that follows it: "they do not complain about menial chores given to them or about harsh treatment meted out." This aptly describes a "docile" person.

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: Each of the following sentences contains one or two blank spaces to be filled in by one of the four/five choices listed below each sentence. Select the word or words that *best* complete the meaning of the sentence and circle the letter that appears before you're answer.

The answers and explanation of each question has been given at the bottom of the question.

1. A judgment made before all the facts are known must be called ________.

   A. harsh B. deliberate
   C. sensible D. premature
   E. fair

Explanation:

The best response is: D

Which of the choices describes a judgment made before "all the facts are known"? Such a judgment, by definition, is not "deliberate," and the sentence doesn't tell us whether the judgment was "harsh" or lenient, "sensible" or silly, "fair" or unfair. "Premature" means hasty or early; therefore, it fits the blank perfectly.

2. The study on Pseudomonas is so ________ that it leaves no part of life cycle of this notorious pathogen.

   A. comprehensive B. haphazard
   C. sporadic D. prolific
   E. Clean

Explanation:

The best response is: A

Words like complete, thorough, or extensive could all fit. Now look at the answer choices. Choices A. comprehensive is very similar to the words suggested, and none of the other choices fit at all.

3. Bano's prize-winning novel Raja Gidh exemplifies the intrinsic strength of a person; the protagonist tells her own experiences so effectively that any additional commentary would be ________.

   A. appreciable B. controversial
   C. superfluous D. subjective
   E. contradictory

Explanation:

The best response is: C

Words like prize–winning, strength, and effectively tell you that the writer thinks Bano's novel is well written. Therefore, would "additional commentary" be necessary or unnecessary? Once you've figured out that it is unnecessary, you can look for an answer with a similar meaning, which is choice (C), superfluous.

4. The Supreme Court's reversal of its previous ruling on the issue of provincial rights _______ its reputation for _______.

   A. sustained ... inconsistency
   B. compromised ... consistency
   C. maintain ... fallacy
   D. spoiled ... flexibility
   E. dispelled ... vacillation

Explanation:

The best response is: B

Most people would agree that the Supreme Court members think long and hard before they make a ruling. Reversing one of those rulings is probably an unusual and undesirable event. In each choice, the second word suggests a "reputation" the Court might have. Which of those words most probably names a reputation we usually expect of the Supreme Court?

Choice A and C is illogical; as the courts do not want sustain inconsistencies. The choices D and E are also illogical, as the courts do not want to see vacillation and spoiled flexibility.

5. Fauzia presents herself as a bold journalist by asking people in politics the kinds of _______questions that other reporters do not ask.

   A. controversial
   B. circumnutating
   C. abnormal
   D. irrelevant

Explanation:

The best response is: A

The sentence says that Fauzia earned a reputation for herself as a journalist by asking the questions that other reporters avoided. Its mean she asks probing questions about controversial issues. The only right answer that describes such questions is (A) controversial.

6. Ozone in the Earth's atmosphere _____ living organisms from damaging ultraviolet radiation.

   A. protects   B. warms
   C. reflects   D. absorbs

Explanation

The best response is: A

Ozone shields harmful ultraviolet radiation; hence it protects living things on the earth.

7. So _______was the sales persons' tone about the qualities of the new computer system that Najam nearly missed the _____ in its calculations in his budget.

   A. persuasive ... flaw
   B. adopted .. accuracy
   C. harsh .. amount
   D. irritating .. greatness

Explanation:

The best response is: A

The sales person's tone is always persuasive during sales talk for the first blank and something like "flaw" for the second. Choice (A) is the right answer.

8. Despite his illness, Inzamam was _____ in winning his team.

   A. disappointing   B. useless
   C. vigorous   D. Instrumental

Explanation:

The best response is: D

"Despite" is the key word. It leads you to predict the importance of Inzamam. Hence, the right answer choice is D.

9. Salma's home looked as though it had been _______ from a rag bin; her expensive burner was her sole _____ of luxury.

   A. clean .. expensive
   B. computerized .. cost

C. modernized .. symbol
D. salvaged .. sign

Explanation:

The best response is: D

"from a rag bin" gives the idea of "salvaged". Opposite to it is a sign of luxury. Hence, the right choice is D.

10. The applicant answered tough questions with _____ candor, winning over many interviewers who had previously supported his rival.

A. planed B. Impatient
C. Unintentional D. Disarming

Explanation:

The best response is: D

"disarming candor" means "with great confidence" in general. Obviously, it can get hold over the rival.

11. It was difficult to imagine Jameela, _____ woman, as a psychiatrist; listening while others talked was not her style.

A. a talkative B. a cheering
C. a smiling D. a aggressive

Explanation:

The best response is: A

Second part of the sentence indicates that Jameela is talkative and do not listen to others, so she cannot be a good psychiatrist. The right choice is A.

12. A rumor that the corporation was close to the _______ caused panic among its creditors and stockholders.

A. new venture
B. bankruptcy
C. dividend declaration
D. annual Board meeting

Explanation:

The best response is: B

Panic can be caused by bankruptcy.

13. A bus driver on Murree roads should have _______ trouble ahead when the road _______ into a blind path.

A. expected – transformed
B. seen – collapsed
C. interrogated – grew
D. anticipated – dwindled
E. enjoyed – shrunk

Explanation:

The best response is: D

We may logically conclude that bus driver foresaw, or anticipated, trouble. A road doesn't grow into a path; nor does it collapse into one.

14. Although the community was usually considered, a safe haven but who expressed beliefs contrary to those of the majority were ______.

A. applauded B. disgruntled
C. democracy D. necessary
E. persecuted

Explanation:

The best response is: E

Choice (E) makes sense because the contradiction between "a safe haven for individuality" and the fact that those who disagree were sometimes" persecuted" is clear and sharp.

15. The softness of the early morning light _______ the room, making it larger and cozier at once.

A. scattered B. transformed
C. transgenic D. classifying
E. glared

Explanation:

The best response is: B

For the light to make the room cozier, it must be soft, not harsh. This implies that the light enhanced the room, rather than disfigured it.

16. Whereas Shahid's ______ personality made it difficult for his classmates to accept him, Javed ingratiated himself with his sweetness and modesty.

    A. susceptible B. pretentious
    C. dashing D. pleasing
    E. sociable

Explanation:

The best response is: B

There is contrast between Shahid and Javed. Therefore, we want a word whose meaning is strongly opposed to "sweetness and modesty". "Pretentious" works well in that role.

17. He demanded ______ obedience from his roommates, and was always telling them they must be compliant subjects.

    A. total B. partial
    C. formal D. complete
    E. marginal

Explanation:

The best response is: D

We may assume that no one demands partial or marginal obedience.

18. The ______ of the Fokker crash near Multan airport could have been avoided if more safety ______ had been taken.

    A. tragedy .... precautions
    B. incident .... preserves
    C. fiasco .... inspectors
    D. crew .... measures
    E. disaster .... reservations

Explanation:

The best response is: A

The crash of an aeroplane is best described as a tragedy or a disaster. Precautions, not reservations, is the second word that is required, making (A) the correct response.

19. Though many people thought him a tedious old man, he had a ______ spirit that delighted his friends.

    A. perverse B. juvenile
    C. meek D. leaden
    E. youthful

Explanation:

The best response is: E

A youthful spirit, however, may be mature as well as vigorous.

20. For his diligent work in chemistry, Professor Jahangir was lauded at the banquet as ______ of the Year.

    A. teacher B. manager
    C. scientist D. astrologer
    E. administrator

Explanation:

The best response is: C

A professor in chemistry would be honored as a scientist.

SWEET CANDIES

Directions: Each of the following sentences contains one or two blank spaces to be filled in by one of the four/five choices listed below each sentence. Select the word or words that best complete the meaning of the sentence and circle the letter that appears before you're answer.

Answer of each question has been given at the end of the exercise.

1. In many cases, the formerly _______ origins of disease have now been identified though modern scientific techniques.

   A. insightful B. mysterious
   C. cruel D. notable
   E. useful

2. Freeing embedded fossils from rock has become less _______ for paleontologists, who now have tiny vibrating drills capable of working with great speed and delicacy.

   A. exploratory B. conclusive
   C. tedious D. respected
   E. demeaning

3. Many people find Ustad Salamat Ali's music not only entertaining but also _______; listening to it helps them to relax and to _______ the tensions they feel at the end of a tiring day.

   A. soothing ... heighten
   B. therapeutic... alleviate
   C. sweet... underscore
   D. exhausting ... relieve
   E. interesting ... activate

4. Famous educationist Farrukh Khan makes a career of expanding the limits of tuition jobs by starting ICON, making hitherto – impossible takes _______ through the new teaching methodology designed by his academy.

   A. famous B. feasible
   C. fantastic D. controversial
   E. captivating

5. In many parts of East Africa at that time, wild animals were so _______ that it was almost impossible for a photographer to approach close enough to film them.

   A. rare B. large
   C. wary D. numerous
   E. unsightly

6. The unflattering reviews that his latest recording received were _______ by his fans, who believe that everything he performs is a triumph of artistic _______.

   A. dismissed ... creativity
   B. hailed...responsibility
   C. suppressed...self- promotion
   D. accepted... genius
   E. regretted...pretension

7. The board members, accustomed to the luxury of being chauffeured to corporate meetings in company limousines, were predictably _______ when they learned that this service had been_______.

   A. satisfied...annulled
   B. stymied...extended
   C. displeased...upheld
   D. disgruntled...suspended
   E. concerned...provided

8. Misrepresentative graphs and drawings_______ the real data and encourage readers to accept _______ arguments.

   A. obscure...legitimate
   B. distort...spurious
   C. illustrate...controversial
   D. complement...unresolved
   E. replace...esteemed

9. Conservative historians who represent a traditional account as _______ because of its age may be guilty of taking on trust what they should have _______ in a conscientious fashion

A. ancient...established
B. false...reiterated
C. mythical...fabricated
D. accurate...examined
E. suspicious...challenged

10. The art of Shehnaz Begum often presents us with an idyllic vision that is subtly _______ by more sinister elements, as if suggesting the _______ beauty of our surroundings.

A. enhanced...pristine
B. invaded...flawed
C. altered...unmarred
D. redeemed. hallowed
E. devastated...bland

11. City Nazim Ghafoor Merani expected that his proposal on local Trade would not merely _______ the further effects of competition on local business but would also offer practical strategies for successfully resisting such competition.

A. counteract B. intensity
C. imagine D. forecast
E. excuse

12. Since many teachers today draw on material from a variety of sources, disciplines, and ideologies for their lessons, their approach could best be called_______.

A. eclectic B. simplistic
C. invidious D. impromptu
E. dogmatic

13. Unprecedented turmoil in the usually thriving nation has made the formally _______ investors leery of any further involvement.

A. pessimistic B. cautious
C. clandestine D. reticent
E. sanguine

14. Despite its apparent _______, much of early Greek philosophical thought was actually marked by a kind of unconscious dogmatism that led to _______assertions.

A. liberality... doctrinaire
B. independence...autonomous
C. intransigence...authoritative
D. fundamentalism...arrogant
E. legitimacy...ambiguous

15. Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate; although she found the food practically _____.

A. delicious B. spicy
C. Inedible D. nourishing

16. Until its defeat by Ireland, Pakistani team won most of its test matches by innings and had achieved an ____ series of wins.

A. defeated B. unbroken
C. difficult D. aggressive

17. The whale shark is found in equatorial deep waters around the world, it is _____ encountered by divers.

A. rarely B. successfully
C. anxiously D. constantly

18. Some of the sculptures formerly ____ the Hindu artist are now thought to have been created by one of his Muslim students.

A. denied by B. attributed to
C. adapted from D. submitted to

19. Because its chief accountant altered figures and completely fabricated others, the company's financial records were entirely _____.

A. hidden B. spurious
C. transparent D. taxable

20. As _____ as she is original, Tahira has created songs for theaters, classical concerts, and Pakistani movies.
    A. versatile B. old fashioned
    C. sophisticated D. solo

21. The benefits of the cooperative program are _____, with both companies acquiring new production techniques.
    A. challenging B. exclusive
    C. normal D. mutual

22. The author monotonously numerates the _____ points of scientific development, while omitting the details that might _____ the reader's interest.
    A. week ... sell to
    B. trivial ... boost
    C. stylistic ... irritate
    D. essential ... limit

23. The final edition of the Love and Cheating consists of six volumes; however, only a small _____ of its full volume has ever been published.
    A. edition B. volume
    C. fraction D. chapter

24. Muslim alchemists tried to attain wealth by _____ copper and other base metals into gold.
    A. placing B. coin aging
    C. melting D. transforming

25. An editorial praised the generosity of an anonymous _____, who had donated over a million rupees and several priceless books to the college.
    A. donor B. benefactor
    C. promoter D. rich

26. Although officials claimed that its hull was _____, the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg.
    A. iron made B. impenetrable
    C. prominent D. oval

27. In this historical arena, a single wall still stood in mute _____ to nature's force.
    A. evidence B. tribute
    C. testimony D. memory
    E. remainder

28. Our _____ objections finally got us thrown out of the examination hall.
    A. silent B. modest
    C. wary D. vocal
    E. suspicious

29. Over the wail of the sirens, you could still hear the hoarse _____ of his voice.
    A. harshness B. rhythm
    C. cries D. sound
    E. whisper

30. The myths of any society serve to explain their values; by examining a people's favorite _____.
    A. legends B. pastimes
    C. occupations D. rituals
    E. stories

Answers

1.	B	2.	C	3.	B	4.	B	5.	C
6.	A	7.	D	8.	B	9.	D	10.	B
11.	D	12.	A	13.	E	14.	A	15.	C
16.	B	17.	A	18.	D	19.	B	20.	A
21.	D	22.	B	23.	C	24.	D	25.	B
26.	B	27.	C	28.	D	29.	D	30.	E

BRAIN BUSTERS

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence, are five words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole?

Answer and explanation of each question has been given at the end of the exercise.

1. The _______ workshop had not been used in years
   A. orphan B. advanced
   C. decorated D. renovated
   E. derelict

2. Producers of Punjabi films have long decried the ______ of the Lahore movie critics, whose reviews can determine the fate of a film in a month.
   A. fallacy B. poverty
   C. cruelty D. power
   E. absent mindedness

3. With the current wave of crime, travelers on Lahore route are _______ to make sure their valet is secure.
   A. banned B. irreverent
   C. illiterate D. urged
   E. permitted

4. Working _______ under time pressure, Umbreen didn't notice her _______ mistake.
   A. continually – simple
   B. carelessly – stupid
   C. rapidly – careless
   D. continuously – abnormal
   E. leisurely – inevitable

5. The cheerful, lively sound of folk music _______ almost everyone.
   A. expired B. make lazy
   C. revived D. accustomed
   E. lethargy

6. The _______ manner in which the trainee manager candidate addressed the board of selection committee was a basic reason in his rejection; the board members agreed that enthusiasm is an essential quality in a manager.
   A. imaginative B. superior
   C. superficial D. perfunctory
   E. suspicious

7. As _______ of the Sindh supreme selection board, Allah Bachayo had free _______ to all Government rest houses throughout the country.
   A. a scholar – admission
   B. a survivor –passage
   C. an organizer – submission
   D. an institution – advice
   E. a member – entrance

8. His ______ painting style made it difficult to follow his thought processes – no surprise to his contemporaries, who were familiar with his _____ manner of talking.
   A. hypnotic ... attractive
   B. complex ... affected
   C. laborious ... tedious
   D. convoluted ... circumlocutory
   E. precise... arcane

9. After completing her usual morning walk, Salma found herself _____ tired.
   A. surprisingly B. more
   C. unbelievably D. unceasingly
   E. usual

10. The green supernova is still ______cosmetologists, as it has never been seen clearly, making it impossible to study its nature.
    A. admiring for B. enigmatic to
    C. dangerous to D. exploited by

E. famous among

11. Like Halakku Khan, who was never considered a major royal figure until Changez's death made him Khan; Halaku attained royal prominence only after ______ thrust him into the kingship.

A. political intrigue
B. outside circumstances
C. popular acclaim
D. spending royal assets
E. public demand

12. Held up only by a _______ steel cable, the chairlift at Murree was _______ to carry only two people.

A. narrow – permitted
B. hard – instructed
C. massive – designed
D. long – ordered
E. single – intended

13. Zila Nazim's speech at the town meeting was quite ______, as it appeared to ______ the traditional beliefs held by many members of the region.

A. provoking ... useless
B. tricky ... defend
C. inflammatory ... ridicule
D. natural ... attack
E. obvious ... degrade

14. The presence of armed guards at the building entrance _______ us from doing anything disruptive.

A. defeated B. excited
C. irritated D. prevented
E. encouraged

15. The idea of "children's literature in Urdu" _______ in 1990, when prominent educators in Pakistan first decided that children needed special ______ of their own.

A. emerged ... books
B. articulated ...reading
C. grew... development
D. detracted ... training
E. receded ... novels

16. In some of the poorest neighborhoods of Karachi gardens are springing up as ______ the filth and garbage of their urban surroundings.

A. an accumulation of
B. a strategy of
C. a reaction to
D. an deposition to
E. a dispersion of

17. A careful _______ of the dead body revealed that it is just a case of violence.

A. autopsy B. incision
C. dereliction D. dissection
E. examination

18. In Karachi, if you hear the _______ of a gun, you should ignore it and keep your activity continue.

A. tone B. report
C. retort D. flash
E. volume

19. Today Pakistan faces the question of how to ______ the best of modern trends without losing the benefits of Pakistan's ______ way of life.

A. reject ... modern
B. adopt... outdated
C. assimilate ... traditional
D. implant... contemporary
E. reshape ... economical

20. As the French archeologist expected, living conditions in the Gandhara Civilization were _______ worse than those of today.

A. broadly B. astonishing
C. significantly D. begrudgingly
E. awfully

21. After such _______ dinner, we were all quick to _______ Asiya for her delicious cooking.

A. a wonderful – applaud
B. a heavy – thank
C. a delightful – avoid
D. a comprehensive – admire
E. an virtuous – console

22. The proposal to use indoor plants on porches has divided the city along _______ lines: the poor feel it financial burden, while affluent are _______ about what they feel is an attempt to restrict their lifestyle.

A. religious ... angry
B. community ... pleased
C. aesthetic.. disappointing
D. political ... vibrating
E. socioeconomic ... incensed

23. Unlike the Pakistani worker, who expects to work for several different companies during his career, until recently the Japanese worker regarded employment as a _______ commitment

A. a lifetime
B. a major
C. an obligatory
D. an economic
E. a dual

24. Humera's gift for script writing seemed to be _______; both his mother and grandfather before him had been famed novelists.

A. prodigious
B. innate
C. conceptual
D. attractive
E. practical

25. Many obvious hasty lapses in the umpire's decision make it _______ to accept the _______ of his decision of LBW.

A. questionable...structure
B. attractive...judgment
C. clear... meaning
D. easy ... correctness
E. difficult...validity

26. Although the television was originally created to entertain people, today many of us consider it _______ enterprise, offering services marketed as sources of information and entertainment.

A. a commercial
B. overcrowded
C. fake
D. a private
E. an obsolete

27. The qualities expected of a professional teacher seem _______, for he must be learned, agile, and technically impeccable.

A. ambiguous
B. ephemeral
C. paradoxical
D. varied
E. impossible

28. Khalid should be _______ to complain, since his salary is _______ with his productivity.

A. loath – commensurate
B. brought – alleviated
C. right – balanced
D. entitled – gratuitous
E. foolish – proportionate

29. Although he had been a _______ child, Shazad went on to become one of our nation's most _______ politicians, both mentally and physically.

A. learned...able
B. sickly...vigorous
C. healthy...active
D. competent ....typical
E. athletic...unusual

30. Considering today's high student failure rate, it is _______ to learn that the majority of students still accept the _______ belief in the importance of tuition centers.

A. surprising... traditional
B. curious... popular

C. illuminating... controversial
D. drastic... obsolete
E. unbelievable ....obvious

swers

E	2.	D	3.	D	4.	C	5.	C
D	7.	E	8.	D	9.	A	10.	B
B	12.	E	13.	C	14.	D	15.	A
C	17.	E	18.	B	19.	C	20.	C
A	22.	E	23.	A	24.	B	25.	E
A	27.	C	28.	A	29.	B	30.	A

xplanations

. **E** Derelict means "empty," "abandoned" in this case.

. **D** If film critics can determine the fate of a movie in a month," then clearly they have "power"

3. **D** Urged is a better choice than any other choice.

4. **C** In this case, it appears that the mistakes are not inevitable; answer (C) is the only logical choice.

5. **C** This sentence assumes that cheerful, lively music has a positive effect on people, so they revived.

6. **D** The second half of "enthusiasm" in a trainee manager candidate. Therefore, the word that describes the candidate they rejected should mean the opposite of "enthusiastic." "Perfunctory" is the right choice.

7. **E** A person may be institution, but not an institution of a team. It is more likely that a member of the original team rather than a scholar would have a free pass.

8. **D** Case of similarity. The words "difficult to follow his thought processes" make it clear that both missing words should mean "hard to understand, unnecessarily complicated."

9. **A** It would be surprising to find yourself exhausted by routine exercise.

10. **B** This sentence has a cause and effect relationship, as indicated by the word "as". If the green supernova "has never been seen clearly," one could logically conclude that it would be "enigmatic.

11. **B** Case of similarity. We want a phrase to fit in the blanks that will match the description.

12. **E** Of the other options, only intended (E) completes the sentence logically.

13. **C** Case of Cause and effect. Choice (C) is right because the two words it contains work well together as a cause/effect pair: a speech that "ridicules" others would indeed be "inflammatory"

14. **D** Obviously, armed guards are intended to prevent any kind of disruption. Answer (D) is the only logical choice.

15. **A** If it wasn't until the late eighteenth century that educators decided children needed books of their own, then that must have been when the idea of children's literature "emerged" – choice (A).

16. **C** Only the word "reaction" makes sense as description of the relationship between a garden and surroundings that are full of "filth and garbage."

17. **E** Only an examination of the dead body can reveal something, (E) is the best choice.

18. **B** The sound of an explosion, whether from a gun or a car, is called a report.

19. **C** There must be a desirable combination of the best of the old and the new. Choice (C) makes sense because it refers to "assimilating" (that is , absorbing) what is good today while retaining what is " traditional"

20. **C** The archeologist would expect conditions to be significantly worse.

21. **A** (A) is the only logical answer.

22. **E** The dividing line must be based on social and economic factors; the most suitable word is socioeconomic.

23. **A** The word "Unlike" of course shows contrast. The idea of a "lifetime" commitment contrasts with the idea of changing jobs several times.

24. **B** Humera is a good writer because his parents were also novelist; word innate is the best response.

25. **E** A simple cause and effect relationship is required here; if the empire make "many obvious lapses," then accepting its decision would certainly be "difficult."

26. **A** If the television today offers "services" that are "marked," then it is clearly a "commercial" enterprise.

27. **C** We can see that the sentence is suggesting contradictory or opposing qualities that a teacher has, since "learned" and "agile" are usually thought of as very different. The blank, "paradoxical," captures this sense of contradiction.

28. **A** As Khalid's salary commensurate (equal to) his productivity, he must be reluctant to (loath to) complain.

29. **B** Case of Contrast. The word "Although" tell us to look for two words that are contradictory or opposite in meaning. "Sickly" and "vigorous" fill the bill nicely.

30. **A** Choice (A) is the better answer because the sentence clearly suggests that the belief in the tuition is surprising.

Reading Comprehension

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- **Common Problems in Reading**

  Almost everyone who struggles with Reading Comprehension on tests suffers from one or more of the problems. All of these problems are the results of the same bad habit: PASSIVE READING. The material here is designed to help you break this old habit

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  If there is any key to success for Reading Comprehension, it's developing an active approach toward the understanding of the question sets. You can effectively interact with the question by understanding, what type of question you encounter on the test.

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Almost everyone who struggles with Reading Comprehension on tests suffers from one or more of the problems. All of these problems are the results of the same bad habit: PASSIVE READING. The material here is designed to help you break this old habit (at least long enough to take your exam) and to develop a highly active (even interactive) approach towards the passages. But the only way to break old reading habits and to develop new and better ones is through practice. Therefore, in addition to reading techniques, you should also use the practice sets in this book to experiment with the techniques discussed here.

Every Reading Comprehension question is designed to measure one of two basic abilities:

- Your ability to remember what you read.
- Your ability to understand or comprehend what you read.

The second skill is a higher one in that it requires independent thinking on your part. More important, you'll find that the majority of the questions are comprehension questions, not memory questions; and it's this fact that should drive your approach in reading the passages. In order to understand (Comprehend) a passage, you must be able to:

- Identify the thesis (or main idea) and the author's primary purpose.
- Follow the author's line of reasoning from paragraph to paragraph.

COMMON READING PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Problem: You are a slow reader, so cannot finish in time.

Solution: Focus on main Ideas and overall structure instead of details.

Problem: You cannot concentrate because you feel that ideas are scattered and terminologies used in the passage are unfamiliar to you. You waste a lot of time in searching the passage for information needed to respond to questions.

Solution: Ask yourself "Why the writer has written this passage?". Dialogue with the writer each idea given in the passage.

Problem: You feel difficulties in narrowing your answer choices down to one clear best answer.

Solution: Keep in mind the overall theme of the passage and think like the test maker.

Problem: Does the subject knowledge or knowledge about the topic contained in the passage important?

Solution: In reading comprehension, you are presented with a reading passage (in an area of business, social science, biological science, or physical science), and then asked 3 or 4 questions about that text. You are not expected to be familiar with any topic beforehand. All the information is contained in the text in front of you. In fact, if you happen to have some previous knowledge about a given topic, it is important that you not let that knowledge affect your answers. You must concentrate on what is given in the passage.

Problem: Should I memorize every detail given in the passage?

Solution: Don't feel that you have to memorize or understand every little thing as you read. You can always refer to the passage to clarify the meaning of a specific detail.

BROADER TYPES OF QUESTIONS

If there is any key to success for Reading Comprehension, it's developing an active approach toward the understanding of the question sets. There are two types of questions normally asked on the test

- **Detail and Contextual questions:** The questions based on a part of the passage.
- **Inference questions:** The questions based on logical inference from the content of the passage.
- **Linking Devices questions:** The questions based on extraction of the meaning by linking various parts of the passage.
- **Title questions:** Title questions ask the best title of the passage based on the content.
- **Topic Sentences questions:** The questions are based on the topic of a particular part of the passage.
- **Main Idea questions:** The inferential questions based on the main idea of the passage.

Detailed question type is easy to deal with. It involves your scanning of the passage text. Pick a question from the set and find the information regarding the question through scanning of the passage.

However, Main idea question type is somewhat based on your reading and comprehending skills. You can find the answer of the main idea question if you have completely understood the overall theme of the passage.

The Styles of Reading

Let's refer to your frame of mind as you tackle a question set as your reading "mode."

Consider the four basic modes and corresponding approaches listed in text below. They differ in the reader's level of activity and basic strategy. You'll learn in the pages that follow that only the Interactive and the Question Driven modes are likely to help you improve your performance in Reading Comprehension.

The Straight style

This style is based on a straight reading of the entire passage. It involves three steps:

- Read the passage carefully from beginning to end. Underline what clicks you as being an important point.
- Respond to the questions in the order given in the passage. Go back to the passage as required if you have trouble answering a question or remembering the relevant portion of the passage.
- Mark next to any questions you're uncertain about, hoping you'll have time to reconsider the question at the end.

Practically this style is unsuccessful, because of:

- **Poor time management:** It is often impossible to give equal time to each passage and each question.
- **Incomplete Comprehension:** reading the passage from beginning to end without interruption and with very little thought as to what particular information is most important in order to respond to the specific questions.

Very often, the test takers adopting this style make mistakes in main idea question.

The Interactive Style

In this style, the test taker works back and forth between passage and questions. My students find that this is an effective style and this is the only style that actually helps them improve their overall performance to any significant extent.

This style involves three steps:

- Begin reading the passage immediately. Divide the whole passage into logical parts describing single idea.
- After reading the first part, scan the question from the question set. The first part will most certainly provide enough information for you to respond to the first question of the set.
- Return to the passage and read the next part. Scan the question and answer the next question. Work on in a similar fashion and complete all paragraphs.

You'll have to practice this interactive style in order to be comfortable with it. Apply this style to the practice passages of this book until this style becomes second nature to you.

What Reading Comprehension Tests

Reading comprehension tests critical reading skills. Among other things, it tests whether you can:

- Summarize the main idea of a passage.
- Differentiate between ideas explicitly stated in a text and those implied by the author.
- Make inferences based on information in a text.
- Analyze the logical structure of a passage.
- Deduce the author's tone and attitude towards a topic from the text.

Win on Reading Comprehension

Here are the basic things that you need to succeed on Reading Comprehension.

Broadly stated, reading comprehension question involves reading to identify general elements topic and scope, the author's purpose and passage structure, and the author's voice.

Topic and Scope of the Passage

As you work through the first few sentences of a passage, you need to determine the topic if it's a science passage, what branch of science is it about? If it's geology, what part of geology?

Now, as to scope, think of scope as a narrowing of the topic. If the topic is industrial safety regulations, what narrower definition can we present that still describes all of the passage? Is there a comparison to another type of safety regulation? Is there a comparison between safety regulations in different historical eras? Is there an analysis of the regulations' histories?

Author's Objective and Structure

Like most sophisticated writing, the prose you will see on the test doesn't reveal its secrets so explicitly. Almost every Reading Comprehension question moves on your ability to step in the text and analyze why the author is writing the passage. Authors always have a purpose, of course, and always have structural plan for carrying out that purpose, though they don't often announce them. That's your job, as the reader. The test demands that you figure out the author's

objective and the passage structure, because that's the best way for the test makers to test how you think about the text you read.

The author will never say, "Here's why I write." However, unless you figure out why he is writing, you won't be able to analyze why each piece-each paragraph and each detail-is there and how it's being used.

Author's Tone

An important part of reading is distinguishing between factual implications and opinions. It's the opinion that the Reading Comprehension passages are built on, and you should pay attention to them.

Attacking a passage is what critical reading is all about, Stepping back from the sheer factual content, figuring out the author's views on a topic and how she arrived at them, and looking for the evidence that must be provided.

The questions are going to test you command of the author's views, and you can only get in trouble by imposing your own opinions.

Core of Paragraph

The paragraph is the main structural unit of any passage. After you've read a paragraph of the passage, you need only explore the core or general purpose of the passage. Similarly find core of each succeeding paragraph and then relate each paragraph to the passage as a whole. Ask yourself:

- Why did the author include this paragraph?
- What change did the author have in mind when writing this paragraph?
- What effect does this paragraph impart on the main idea?

In this way, you create a "mental road map" of the passage. When questions arise that require you to look back at the text, having a road map will help you locate specific references more easily. That will help you find relevant information quickly.

Look for the Main Idea

Finding the main idea is a crucial task. If you get in the habit of reading the way I am describing, for purpose and structure, you can't help but notice the author's main idea.

Main Idea refers to a single point of view that the author may be trying to provide in the course of the passage. It's always a personal interpretation- a strong point of view that demands evidence, and in the end, it's the main thought that the author wants you to comprehend.

Not every reading passage features a strong main idea. Sometimes, the author just sets out to discuss a topic. If there is a strong main idea, however, the test makers usually highlight it by asking a pointed question, such as:

Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

So don't sweat it; "main idea" isn't an especially problematic concept, in so far as Reading Comprehension is concerned.

Don't memorize the details

On the test, you'll need to read only for short-term – as opposed to long-term – retention. When you finish the questions on a certain passage is over, gone, done with.

What's more, there's certainly no need to memorize details. You always have the option of relocating details if a particular question requires you to do so. If you have a good sense of a passage's structure and paragraph topics and your mental roadmap is clear, then you should have no problem navigating through the next when the need arises.

QUESTION TYPES

You might want to crack the Reading Comprehension section according to the kinds of passages that normally appear on the test. Most frequent topics include:

- Narrative
- Entertaining
- Scientific
- Business
- Descriptive
- Expository
- Didactic
- Rhetorical

While passages differ in their content, we read them in essentially the same way, employing the same critical reading techniques for each.

The main question types on Reading Comprehension are:

- Global
- Inference
- Logic
- Explicit Detail
- Linking Devices
- Title and Topic

Global Questions

A global question asks about the author's overall point of view or idea. This type of question targets the entire passage. As a rule, any answer choice that focuses on one part of the passage or only some idea, will be wrong. The wrong choices will be too broad, narrow in scope, or inconsistent with the author's tone. Frequently, one of the wrong choices will play on some side issue discussed at the tail end of the passage.

Global questions fall into two main categories:

- Main idea
- Primary Purpose

The concepts of Global question, main idea, and purpose are linked, of course, because an author's purpose is usually to convey the main idea.

Main Idea Questions

This question type requires you to differentiate between the home and room - that is, to distinguish broader and larger ideas from supporting evidence and details.

Every passage has a "main idea" (thesis). Sometimes, the main idea is expressed somewhere in the passage, usually in one sentence. If it is there, you will probably find it either somewhere in the first paragraph or at the very end of the passage. Do not expect, however, that the author will be as explicit as to state:

"My thesis is......" or "The purpose of this article is......" or to provide otherwise some obvious indicator.

If no specific sentence fairly expresses the author's thesis or main point that does not mean that there is no main idea. What it means is that the thesis can be determined and expressed only by considering the passage as a whole.

Typical Questions

- Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?

Strategy

Try to answer the "main idea" question before you read through the passage from beginning to end, following these steps:

- Scan the first paragraph and the final few sentences of the passage for possible thesis statements. If, you see a sentence that looks as if it might be a viable thesis statement, check the answer choices quickly for a similar statement.
- If you do not see any viable thesis statement in either of these two places, read the first and last sentence of each paragraph to have a general sense of the passage as a whole. Then, read the answer choices and choose a tentative response or earmark the more viable responses.

After a complete reading of the passage, follow these steps:

- Formulate your own thesis statement before considering the answer choices. Then, scan through the answer choices for a similar statement. By knowing what sort of response to look for, you will be far less tempted by the other (wrong) responses.
- If your earlier tentative response is different from your updated response, consider the answer choices in light of wrong-answer pit falls discussed below.

Wrong Answer Pit Falls

The answer response that is too narrow in scope. The response covers on one part of the passage, ignoring other important parts. Be particularly suspicious of a response that refers to a single specific person, event, idea, or work. For example:

- If the passage is concerned with comparing two phenomena, a response that ignores this concern and focuses on only one of the two phenomena is too narrow to be a viable best response.
- If the author uses specific examples to support an argument, a response that ignores the author's larger point and focuses on one of the examples is too narrow to be a viable best response.

The response that is too broad in scope:

The response encompasses the author's main concern or idea but extends that concern or idea beyond the author's intended scope. Look for these common scenarios:

Geographic region:

The passage concerns events in one country or region of the world, but the response extends beyond the region.

Time frame:

The passage concerns events occurring during a particular historical period, but the response extends outside that period.

Population:

The passage concerns a narrowly and clearly defined population (usually a group of people e.g., chemists, new era feminists, Pakistanis, but the response extends beyond that population.

Primary Purpose Questions

Primary purpose question type directly asks, why? The writer has written the passage. What is the objective or the focus of the writer or the passage?

Typical Questions

- The primary purpose of the passage is to........
- The author of the passage is primarily concerned with.......
- The passage can be best described as a........

Strategy

Ask yourself: "Toward what point is the author's effort primarily directed?" In other words, what is the main idea of the passage? There should be a consistency between the main idea of the passage and the author's primary purpose. Thus, if both question types appear in the question set, be sure your answers to these two questions are consistent with each other.

Focus on the operative verb (probably the first word) in each answer choice. That word will be an action verb or an action verb with an "ing" or "tion" on the end (these verbs in noun form are called "gerunds" in English grammar). Based on the action verb, you can probably eliminate not all but one or two answer choices.

As you read the passage, pay particular attention to all words and phrases that indicate or suggest the author's attitude (tone, opinion, perspective). In fact, circle all such words and phrases. The operative verb in the best response must reflect or at least show consistency with the words and phrases that you have circled.

After a complete reading of the passage, follow these steps:

Formulate your own statement of the author's purpose. Then, scan through the answer choices for a similar statement. If you know what sort of response to look for, a quick scan through the answer choices will usually reveal the best response; also, you will be far less tempted by the other (wrong) responses. However, you will never see a sentence that explicitly states: "My primary concern here is......" or some other obvious statement of purpose, so don't waste your time looking for help from the author to formulate your ideal response.

If your earlier tentative response is different from your updated response, consider the answer choices in light of wrong-answer pit falls below:

Wrong Answer Pit Falls

The response that misses the author's attitude toward the subject: Any response that ignores the author's opinion and instead implies objectivity on the author's viewpoint part is not a viable response.

The response that is too narrow in scope:

If a particular topic is discussed in only one of five paragraphs, you can safely conclude that the author's "primary" concern is not with that specific topic.

The response that is off focus:

This type of response emphasizes a secondary function or purpose of the passage. For example, if the author describes two existing theories and goes on to propose and to describe a new and better theory, the author's primary purpose is not to examine, describe or criticize current theories; the best response would go further and include the author's concern with proposing a new theory.

Structure Questions

In this type of question, the test maker usually asks about the overall structure of a passage:

Organization of the Passage

Hypothesis stated and then **analyzed:** In the first part of the passage, the author hypothesizes some idea and then in other parts of the passage she analyzes it.

Proposal and **alternatives evaluation:** The author proposes some solutions about some issue or fact, then describes other alternatives.

Viewpoint set forth and **defended:** In the first part of the passage, the author describes her point of view about some fact or issue and in subsequent parts; she reveals some examples or pleas to defend her viewpoint.

Typical Questions

- Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

Strategy

The answer choices for these questions are usually worded every generally, forcing you to recognize the broad layout of the passage (as opposed to the specific content).

When scanning the choices, ask yourself:

- Was there a hypothesis here?
- Was there an evaluation of a proposal or a defense of a viewpoint?

Inference Questions

An inference is something that is almost certainly true, based on the passage, but that is contained "between different lines." The answer of such type of questions is something that the author strongly implies or hints at but does not state explicitly. Inference question generally, asks about broader points as well as smaller points discussed in the passage.

You must employ your ability to bridge the gaps between the way information is presented in the passage and the way it's presented in the correct answer choice.

Typical Questions

The most common type of inference question asks simply what can be inferred from the passage:

- It can be inferred from the passage that.....
- The passage/author suggests that......
- The passage /author implies that.....
- The passage supports which one of the following statements regarding.....

AGREEMENT QUESTIONS

Agreement questions ask you to find a statement that the author (or a character in the text) would agree with. The question stem usually provides a hint about where in the passage the answer can be found.

Typical Questions

- With which one of the following statements.......... would the author most likely agree?

Strategy

You need to have a good understanding on the author's point of view in order to infer what the author would think about a situation. Choose an answer that stays within the scope and tone of the passage.

Logic Questions

Logic questions ask

- Why the author does something?
- Why he cites a source?
- Why he includes a certain detail?
- Why he puts one paragraph before another? And so forth.

As a result, any answer choice that discusses the actual content or a detail will be wrong.

Typical Questions

- The author refers to /mentions .... Primarily/most probably in order to......
- Which of the following best describes the relationship of the [first, second, etcetera] parts of the passage to the rest of the passage?

Explicit Detail Questions

You must be careful with line (number) references in Logic questions – they'll bring you to the right part of the passage, but usually the actual answer will be found in the lines immediately before or after the referenced line.

Explicit Detail questions are questions whose answer can be pinpointed in the text. It's fairly simple to identify this type of question from its question stem.

Typical Questions

- According to the passage/author.....
- The author states that........
- The author mentions which one of the following as.....
- The author mentions all of the following as examples of ...... EXCEPT ....
- The author makes which of the following statements about........
- The passage provides information for answering which of the following questions.

Often, these questions provide direct clues about where you can find an answer, such as line references or some text that links up with the passage structure.

If your mental roadmap and understanding of the purpose of each paragraph are both clear in your mind-it shouldn't take long to locate the relevant detail and then to choose an answer.

Most students find these questions to be the easiest type of Reading Comprehension questions because they're the most concrete. Moreover; especially, Pakistani students are familiar, as they have tackled such type in their study exams.

Strategy

There are really two types of explicit detail questions, and the location of the clues depends upon the type.

The correct answer is located within one sentence (either preceding or following) the relevant line(s) in the passage; each wrong answer is either mentioned somewhere else in the passage or is not mentioned at all.

Wherever some sort of list occurs in the passage whether it is a list of characteristics, a list of examples, or some other list-you can be sure that there will be an explicit detail question that focuses on that list.

The question will probably refer to a particular line (or lines) or to a particular paragraph in the passage. Try to answer the "explicit detail" question before you read the passage from beginning to end.

Most explicit detail questions focus on information contained in only one paragraph.

Always go to the relevant portion of the passage at the time you are considering the question and read around (from the preceding sentence to the following sentence) the particular text referred to in the question stem.

The best answer is usually not expressed exactly as it is in the passage but rather paraphrases the language used in the passage.

Wrong Answer Pit Falls

The response that refers to unrelated details:

The correct answer is usually mentioned somewhere in the passage. If you recall reading it, you may be reticent to select it as the correct response.

Some (and perhaps all) of the wrong answers are mentioned somewhere in the passage, and you might be reticent here as well to eliminate those responses.

Not mentioned in the passage. One or more of the wrong answers might provide information completely unsupported by or not mentioned anywhere in the passage. These wrong answers can be quite tempting-your natural reaction is that the information appeared somewhere in the passage, but you missed, it. Well, probably not! Don't fall in the pit fall.

Linking Devices

You must be careful about the linking of various parts of the passage. Some key words play a vital role in transitions from one idea to another idea in the passage. For example, the word **but** in a sentence suggests that the writer will present a contradictory or opposite idea in the following part of the sentence.

Example:

Pakistan has abundant natural resources, so it is an obvious prediction that there must be realized development in all sectors **but** the mismanagement of usage has hampered the speed of growth.

The keyword **but** divides the sentence in two opposite idea parts.

WARM UP EXERCISE

Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer for each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

PASSAGE

The most important requirement for the data used in the strategic review process is that they be objective. In addition, the criteria should be familiar, well-understood, and accepted measures of financial performance. There are two reasons. First, the ultimate responsibility of the board is to understand the impact of a given strategy on the value of the owners' investment. This obligation implies evaluating performance in financial terms. Second, although it is inevitable that much of the evidence on the success of an evolving strategy is subjective, managers' familiarity with the details of product-market and company specific issues, and their access to an incredible amount and variety of data gives them an advantage over outside board members. Objective data consistently presented and reinforces by the cumulative evidence of past performance can strengthen the power and credibility of the board's opinion. Standard financial indicators facilitate discussion in terms that all parties can understand.

Some will argue that using such indicators is just one more example of a myopic preoccupation with the corporate bottom line, leading to short-term decisions that erode long-term competitive strength and profitability in domestic and international product markets. I must disagree. Although I think that financial criteria should the central focus of board oversight, I do not think such a focus prevents the board from considering other kinds of progress. It should certainly weigh all objective – or even subjective – evidence of strategic progress demonstrating long-term competitive strength and profitability in domestic and international markets. But it is equally important for the board to intervene when it sees persistent, long-term erosion of the investment base, on which all corporate activity depends.

The criteria best suited to the strategic oversight process share two important characteristics. They focus on the sustainable rate of return on shareholder investment produced by the corporate income stream. They also permit objective comparisons among the company's separable income streams and with alternative investments in other companies inside or outside the industry. These data should help the board determine whether the company's chosen strategy, or a particular decision, will contribute to a long-term return of shareholder investment equal or superior to other investment alternatives of comparable risk. They should also allow a comparison of the promise of future returns with the reality of past performance.

In the final analysis, these criteria should reflect a fundamental economic reality: The long-term loyalty of the equity holders depends solely on sustaining a competitive return on investment. Without that, no product-market strategy is safe. Although professional managers might find this dictum hard to accept, it is nevertheless the reality of the public capital markets in which they

operate. Just doing better than other immediate investment alternatives better than last year, or even better than all major competitors in the same industry may not, in the end, be good enough to justify continued investor support.

With this in mind, boards will find that several criteria satisfy the basic criteria of a strategic review process. One is the reported return on book investment (ROI), particularly when it is disaggregated into its primary components. It has the advantage of being based on data familiar to shareholders and management. It shows profit per unit of sales (profit margin), sales per unit of capital employed (asset turnover), and capital employed per unit of equity invested (leverage). When multiplied together, these ratios transform profit margin into return on equity.

The particular set of measurements has two weaknesses, however. First, it may be subject to random changes in accounting practice, so that users may have to make appropriate retroactive adjustments to the raw data. In addition, it does not provide an external standard of comparison. The underlying components of the corporate income steam need to be broken out and comparable data on companies inside and outside the industry gathered. The date of review should also encompass information on investor response including price-to-earnings and market-to-book-value ratios. These data reveal evidence of investor's reaction to published information on company performance and are a measure of confidence. They are an essential supplement to any measurement based primarily on company-specific data.

1. Which of the following would negate the author's assumption of the manager's advantage over outside board members in the strategic review process?

   A. Familiarity with the multiplicity of details relating to the various product-market combination in which the company is involved.
   B. Incomplete understanding of the various issues specific to the company which would need to be factored into the decision making process.
   C. The existence of a well-developed management information system providing reliable information on the state of the company, competition and the industry.
   D. The presence of internal mechanisms to identify the relative strengths and weaknesses prevailing in the company, with corresponding studies done across competitors and the industry.

Explanation:

If the manager has incomplete understanding, his advantage in the decision making would be wiped out. **Correct Answer is B.**

2. Which of the following would the author NOT consider a satisfactory criterion to be used in a strategic review?

   A. Analyzing the various components of the reported return on book investments
   B. The pay scales within the company as compared to those prevailing in the industry.
   C. Analysis of the various components of the company's separable income streams, and their comparison with alternative investment opportunities
   D. Information on the response of investors to the company's performance as seen in ratio such as the market-to-book-value ratio

Explanation:

Pay scales are not part of the strategic review or markets. **Correct Answer is B.**

3. The passage could be a part of

   A. Book on management
   B. Newspaper article
   C. Financial journal
   D. Textbook on strategy

Explanation:

The passage is about strategic review process and the language is explanatory. **Correct Answer is D.**

4. Which of the following statements CANNOT be inferred from the passage?

   A. The strategic review process would be unsuccessful if any non-objective criteria are applied in the process.
   B. It is necessary that the criteria used for the strategic audit should be focused on monitoring that the company is achieving and sustaining a competitive return on investment at all times.
   C. The analysis of financial ratios based on the information published by the company is not a sufficiently foolproof evaluation criterion in itself.
   D. All the above.

Explanation:

Easy to understand by the choice. **Correct Answer is D.**

5. According to the author

   A. evaluating business strategies from the point of view of their impact on the company's bottom line is myopic and leads to short-term decision making.
   B. there is no significant correlation between the company's performance and the public perception of it as manifested in various ratios such as the price-to-earning ratio.
   C. although a particular strategy may provide significant competitive gains, it should not be allowed to cause long-term erosion of the company's investment base.
   D. the promise of future returns should always be given greater always be given greater weight in the strategic review process than analysis of past performance.

Explanation:

Easy to understand by the choice. **Correct Answer is D.**

PASSAGE (with detailed explanations)

In the United States the per capita costs of schooling have risen almost as fast as the cost of medical treatment. But increased treatment by both doctors and teachers has shown steadily declining results. Medical expenses concentrated on those above forty-five have doubled several times over a period of forty years with a resulting 3 percent increase in the life expectancy of men. The increase in educational expenditures has produced even stranger results; otherwise President Nixon could not have been moved this spring to promise that every child shall soon have the "Right to Read" before leaving school. In the United States it would take eighty billion dollars per year to provide what educators regard as equal treatment for all in grammar and high school. This is well over twice the $36 billion now being spent. Independent cost projections prepared at HEW and at the University of Florida indicate that by 1974 the comparable figures will be

$107 billion as against the $45 billion now projected, and these figures wholly omit the enormous costs of what is called "higher education," for which demand is growing even faster. The United States, which spent nearly eighty billion dollars in 1969 for "defense," including its deployment in Vietnam, is obviously too poor to provide equal schooling. The President's committee for the study of school finance should ask not how to support or how to trim such increasing costs, but how they can be avoided. Equal obligatory schooling must be recognized as at least economically unfeasible. In Latin America the amount of public money spent on each graduate student is between 350 and 1,500 times the amount spent on the median citizen (that is, the citizen who holds the middle ground between the poorest and the richest). In the United States the discrepancy is smaller, but the discrimination is keener. The richest parents, some 10 percent, can afford private education for their children and help them to benefit from foundation grants. But in addition they obtain ten times the per capita amount of public funds if this is compared with the per capita expenditure made on the children of the 10 percent who are poorest. The principal reasons for this are that rich children stay longer in school, that a year in a university is disproportionately more expensive than a year in high school, and that most private universities depend—at least indirectly—on tax-derived finances. Obligatory schooling inevitably polarizes a society; it also grades the nations of the world according to an international caste system. Countries are rated like castes whose educational dignity is determined by the average years of schooling of its citizens, a rating which is closely related to per capita gross national product, and much more painful.

6. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
   - A. The educational shortcomings of the United States, in contrast to those of Latin America, are merely the result of poor allocation of available resources.
   - B. Both education and medical care are severely underfunded.
   - C. Defense spending is sapping funds which would be better spent in education.
   - D. Obligatory schooling must be scrapped if the goal of educational equality is to be realized.
   - E. Obligatory education does not and cannot provide equal education.

Explanation

The answer to a main idea question will summarize the passage, without going beyond it.

- A. fails to meet these criteria because it makes a false claim.
- B. also makes a false claim. The author implies that increased funding for education is irrelevant, if not counterproductive. In fact, the sentence "The President's committee for the study of school finance should ask not how to support or how to trim such increasing costs, but how they can be avoided" implies that he thinks an increase in funding would be counterproductive.
- C. is implied by the sentence "The United States . . . is obviously too poor to provide equal schooling," but the author does not fully develop this idea. Besides, he implies that the problem is not financial.

D. is the second-best answer-choice. The answer to a main idea question should sum up the passage, not make a conjecture about it. Clearly the author has serious reservations about obligatory schooling, but at no point does he state or imply that it should be scrapped. He may believe that it can be modified, or he may be resigned to the fact that, for other reasons, it is necessary. We don't know. Finally,

E. aptly summarizes the passage, without going beyond it. The key to seeing this is the opening to paragraph three, "Equal obligatory schooling must be recognized as at least economically unfeasible." In other words, regardless of any other failings, it cannot succeed economically and therefore cannot provide equal education.

7. The author most likely would agree with which one of the following solutions to the problems presented by obligatory education?

A. Education should not be obligatory at all.
B. Education should not be obligatory for those who cannot afford it.
C. More money should be diverted to education for the poorest.
D. Countries should cooperate to establish common minimal educational standards.
E. Future spending should be capped.

Explanation

This is an application question. These questions tend to be rather difficult, though this one is not. To answer an application question, put yourself in the author's place. If you were arguing his case, which of the solutions would you advocate?

As to **(A),** although we rejected the recommendation that obligatory education be eliminated as Question 1's answer, it is the answer to Question 2. The author does not merely imply that obligatory education has some shortcomings; he suggests that it is fundamentally flawed. Again this is made clear by the opening to paragraph three, *"Equal obligatory schooling must be recognized as at least economically unfeasible."* Still, there is a possible misunderstanding here: perhaps the author believes that obligatory education is a noble but unrealistic idea. This possibility, however, is dispelled by the closing paragraph in which he states that obligatory education polarizes society and sets up a caste system. Obviously, such a system, if this is true, should be discarded. The answer is (A). The other choices can be easily dismissed.

(B) is incorrect because nothing in the passage suggests that the author would advocate a solution that would polarize society even more. Indeed, at the end of paragraph three, he suggests that the rich already get more than their fair share.

(C) is incorrect because it contradicts the author. Paragraph two is dedicated to showing that the United States is too poor to provide equal schooling. You can't divert money you don't have.

(D) is incorrect. It reads too much into the last paragraph.

Finally, **(E)** is the second-best answer choice. Although the author probably believes that future spending should be restrained or capped, this understates the thrust of his argument. However, he might offer this as a compromise to his opponents.

8. According to the passage, education is like health care in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

   A. It has reached a point of diminishing returns, increased spending no longer results in significant improvement.
   B. It has an inappropriate "more is better" philosophy.
   C. It is unfairly distributed between rich and poor.
   D. The amount of money being spent on older students is increasing.
   E. Its cost has increased nearly as fast.

Explanation

This is a description question, so we must find the place from which it is drawn. It is the first paragraph. The sentence "But increased treatment by both doctors and teachers has shown steadily declining results" shows that both have reached a point of diminishing returns. This eliminates (A) and (B). Next, the passage states "Medical expenses concentrated on those above forty-five have doubled several times" and that the demand and costs of higher education are growing faster than the demand and costs of elementary and high school education. This eliminates (D). Next, the opening to the passage states that the costs of education "have risen almost as fast as the cost of medical. The Six Questions 371 treatment." This eliminates (E). Hence, by process of elimination, the answer is (C). We should, however, verify this. In paragraph three, the author does state that there is a "keen" discrepancy in the funding of education between rich and poor, but a survey of the passage shows that at no point does he mention that this is also the case with health care.

9. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude with respect to obligatory schooling?

   A. qualified admiration
   B. critical
   C. neutral
   D. ambivalent
   E. resentful

Explanation

Like most tone questions this one is rather easy. Although choice (A) is a measured response, the author clearly does not admire the obligatory school system. This eliminates (A); it also eliminates (C) and (D). Of the two remaining choices, (B) is the measured response, and it is the answer. Although the author strongly opposes obligatory schooling, "resentful" is too strong and too personal. A scholar would never directly express resentment or envy, even if that is his true feeling.

10. By stating "In Latin America the amount of public money spent on each graduate student is between 350 and 1,500 times the amount spent on the median citizen" and

    "In the United States the discrepancy is smaller" the author implies that

    A. equal education is possible in the United States but not in Latin America.
    B. equal education for all at the graduate level is an unrealistic ideal.
    C. educational spending is more efficient in the United States.
    D. higher education is more expensive than lower education both in Latin America and in the United States, but more so in Latin America.

E. underfunding of lower education is a world-wide problem.

Explanation

This is another extension question. By stating that the amount of funding spent on graduate students is more than 350 times the amount spent on the average citizen, the author implies that it would be impossible to equalize the funding. Hence the answer is (B). None of the other choices have any real merit. (A) is incorrect because the import of the passage is that the rich get better schooling and more public funds in the United States and therefore discrimination is "keener" here (lines 42–43). (C) and (D) are incorrect because they are neither mentioned nor implied by the passage. (E) is the second-best choice. Although this is implied by the numbers given, it has little to do with the primary purpose of the passage—to show that obligatory education is perhaps not such a good idea.

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

Passage:

Unfortunately, nuclear power isn't a good answer to our need to get loose from our Middle East oil dependency. For all its chrome-plated promise, nuclear power has fallen flat on its face and the worst is yet to come. Nuclear power plants are now facing a challenge that their designers never anticipated, though they should have-what to do with the power plants after their useful lives are over.

Nuclear power plants last 30 years or less. After 30 years, a reactor's pressure vessel becomes brittle and subject to breakage, simply as a result of constant bombardment by nuclear particles. In addition, after 30 years or so, the radioactivity in pipes and valves has accumulated to a point where maintenance workers are receiving unacceptable doses of radioactivity, so more maintenance crews must come in (to reduce the time any one worker spends getting zapped), which makes maintenance expensive.

Old nuclear plants cannot simply be abandoned, or demolished with a wrecking ball. They are full of radioactivity, all of which must be kept away from living things. Much of the radioactivity decays away within 50 years, but three million years must pass before a nuclear plant becomes no more radioactive than the original uranium that initially fueled it

Questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage expressed by the author?
   - A. Nuclear energy is not a good replacement of energy derived from petroleum.
   - B. Nuclear energy is a hazardous for mankind.
   - C. Nuclear energy is costlier than any other energy source.
   - D. The life of a nuclear plant is too short.
   - E. To work in a nuclear plant is life-threatening job.

Explanation:

Question Type: Main Idea

A is the best response.

In the starting paragraph, the author explicitly admits that their effort to get loose the Middle East oil dependency is failed because the nuclear energy is not a good replacement of oil. In the rest of the passage, he expresses how nuclear energy is not a good replacement of oil.

2. The author's indication about the actual threat that a nuclear power plant offers, can be best described by which of the following statements?

   A. The life of nuclear plant is about 30 years.
   B. The radiation leakage cannot be prevented during the normal operation of a nuclear plant.
   C. Radiation pollution by demolished nuclear plants lasts for centuries.
   D. The workers in nuclear plant are not safe from the radiation.
   E. Radioactivity generates heat that is a long term hazardous of the nuclear energy.

Explanation:

Question Type: Inference

C is the best response.

In the last paragraph of the passage, the author explicitly describes that much of the radioactivity decays away within 50 years, but three million years must pass before a nuclear plant becomes no more radioactive than the original uranium that initially fueled it. Therefore, waste nuclear substances are the actual long-term source of pollution.

3. Which of the following can be best inferred from the passage?

   A. Nuclear Engineering is an unattractive career.
   B. Nuclear energy is cheap source of energy and poor countries must acquire nuclear energy plants.
   C. Abandoned power plants should safely be bored to ground under deep sea, so that it does not cause radiation pollution.
   D. Nuclear plants should be banned throughout the world.
   E. The author is in favor that advanced countries should capture Middle East oil sources.

Explanation:

Question Type: Inference

A is the best response.

In the first paragraph, the author describes that nuclear engineers do not receive appreciation even if they formulate the method for waste treatment.

In the second paragraph, he describes the hazardous for nuclear plant crew. Therefore, one can infer that career in Nuclear engineering is unattractive.

All other choices are out of scope of the passage.

Passage:

At first glance, it may seem trite to maintain that a classroom could be regarded as a network of interrelationships in which group members participate more intensely than they do in the interaction occurring at the same time beyond their classroom doors. On second thought, however, one might recognize that it is indeed a new and initially rather disconcerting way to look at a group of learners and teachers. We are in the habit of thinking of them as a number of individuals, merely gathered together momentarily within a particular room. A class is a group, we might want to insist, or a class represents a room in a school plant. Both these definitions are obvious. Of what possible use is it to confuse the obvious by defining a class as a "system"?

But is the concept of "system" really that difficult? We encounter it often in our daily experience. We say that a football team has developed a system of working together in particular ways to foil its opponents. We worry about our digestive system when we suffer from stomach pains. We are familiar with the solar system. We argue about the public transportation system of our city, or the telephone system connecting remote corners of the country.

What is common to all these usages is the idea of a pattern of interdependent relationships. A telephone system is characterized not so much by those little boxes scattered across the nation as by the interconnecting communication linkages or pathways that the technology makes possible. A solar system is not merely an aggregate of heavenly bodies; it represents bodies interacting in regular ways, on the basis of certain principles of relationship.

Questions:

4. All of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT
   - A. A classroom and a football match have a common factor that both are based on connected people.
   - B. A telephone is a source of connecting scattered entities of various communities.
   - C. When we feel stomach pain, we go in separation with other people.
   - D. Modern communication means provide medium to connect people.
   - E. A particular class of people is actually a system of interacting people.

Explanation:

Question Type: Inference

C is the best response.

The author has talked about stomach pain in connection with a system. Actually, our digestive system is integrated. We do not mean it to go in separation with other people.

5. According to the passage, which of the following is the best statement representing a system.
   - A. A collection of people struggling for a common objective.
   - B. System is a collection of boxes like telephone that provide means of communication between scattered people.
   - C. An aggregate of entities in which individuals do follow their own rules independent of others.
   - D. A system is mechanical combination of items to perform a particular task
   - E. An aggregate of entities connecting the components in a particular way.

Explanation:

Question Type: Scope

E is the best response.

All other choices are focus either a broad or a narrow scope. Only E choice focuses what the passage describes.

Passage:

The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive campfire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from

one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.

As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools, cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

Questions:

6. Before man invented writing
   - A. Literature was passed on by word of mouth
   - B. Prayers were considered literature.
   - C. Literature was just singing and dancing.
   - D. There was no literature

Explanation:

Question Type: Detail

C is the best response.

The first line of the passage describes the beginning of the literature as sing and dance for joy around the campfires after the defeat and after slaughter of enemy. Gradually these literature forms converted to advance literature. Hence, it is obvious; literature was just singing and dancing before the invention of writing.

7. As for the war songs and prayers each generation
   - A. Added something of its own to the stock
   - B. Blindly repeated the songs and prayers
   - C. Composed its own songs and prayers
   - D. Repeated what has handed down to it

8. The first war-song
   - A. Was inspired by God
   - B. Developed spontaneously
   - C. Was a song traditionally handed down
   - D. Was composed by leading dancers

9. The war song evolved out of
   - A. Creative inspiration
   - B. There was no literature
   - C. Artistic urge
   - D. Yelling and shouting

10. Man invented writing because he wanted
    - A. To be artistic
    - B. To write war song
    - C. To write literature
    - D. To record and communicate

11. The word 'measure' in the context of the passage means
    - A. Weight
    - B. Rhythm
    - C. Size
    - D. Quantity

Passage:

Besides many other factors, the nation's health system requires a continual supply of new blood from donors to replenish its stockpiles. Storing blood for long-term use is a delicate, expensive, and time-consuming process; moreover, many doctors believe that the stored blood is unreliable. When

stored in a solution of plasma and nutritive dextrose (a sugar), fresh red blood cells can survive and remain viable for transfusion for only six weeks, therefore it cannot be used for long period.

Questions:

12. According to the passage, which of the following can be the closest to the author appeal?
    - A. Government should provide extra facilities for the storage of blood.
    - B. Research is inevitable to find out new methods for the storage of the blood.
    - C. Blood donation should be promoted to the public for continual replenishment of the stockpiles.
    - D. There must be a network of donors so that in case of crisis they are to be called for donations.
    - E. Extensive research on blood alternatives can solve the problem

Explanation:

Question Type: Inference

C is the best response.

If blood remains viable for transfusion for a limited time, then the public must replenish blood stockpiles continually.

Passage:

The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.

Questions:

13. What is the main idea of the passage?
    - A. Pakistani students are unable to write good English.
    - B. By avoiding ambiguous thinking, one can develop expressive style in English writing.
    - C. Bombastic words are vital for expressive English writing.
    - D. Redundancy of arguments should be avoided in written English.
    - E. Before writing something, one should think a lot about what he is to write.

Explanation:

Question Type: Main Idea

B is the best response.

Choices A, C, and D have narrow scope and cannot cover the whole idea. Choice E is also out of scope leading to another issue. Only the choice B expresses the main idea.

14. Which of the following best expresses the redundancy of argument?
    - A. Unplanned and repetitive expression of an idea.
    - B. Ambiguous idea expressed in some writing.
    - C. Unplanned structure of writing.
    - D. Precise writing style.
    - E. Absence of what one want to express in his writing

Explanation:

Question Type: Detail

A is the best response.

Redundancy means repetition of linguistic information inherent in the structure of a language.

15. Which of the following statements is true about the main problem of a common student?
    - A. A common student cannot express his ideas.
    - B. A common student has bulk of ideas to write so he becomes ambiguous in writing.
    - C. A common student has no clear idea about what to write.
    - D. A common student faces lack of vocabulary while he writes English.
    - E. The Pakistani students have different problems in writing English than students of other countries.

Explanation:

Question Type: Detail

C is the best response.

The main problem of a common student expresses in the passage is that he cannot write well because he has no clear idea about what to write.

16. According to the passage who can write well.
    - A. One can write well by avoiding dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.
    - B. One can write well if he writes precisely and uses short sentences.
    - C. One can write well by attending classes for writing English.
    - D. One can write well if he follows style of professional writers.
    - E. One can write well if he learns rules of grammar.

Explanation:

Question Type: Detail

A is the best response.

Passage:

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though Ethiopia has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in the country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS).

Although the PDS is extensive – it is one of the largest such systems in the world -- it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.

The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need.

It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

Questions:

17. Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?
    - A. Mismanagement of food stocks.
    - B. Absence of proper public distribution system.
    - C. Production of food is less than the demand.
    - D. Government's apathy towards the poor.

Explanation:

B is the best response.

The third part of the passage, describes the inefficiencies of the distribution system. The most important of all is its reach to the poor of rural areas. This is the main reason of the insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest.

18. What, according to the passage, is the main purpose of public policy in the long run?
    - A. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies.
    - B. Providing enough food to all the citizens.
    - C. Good standard of living through productive employment.
    - D. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society.

Explanation:

C is the best response.

Second part of the passage gives the answer to this question. The ultimate objective of the Public Policy is to raise the living standard of the poor through providing the productive employment. Hence, the right answer choice is C.

19. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?
    - A. It has improved its effectiveness over the years.
    - B. It has remained effective only in the cities.
    - C. It is the unique in the world because of its effectiveness.
    - D. It has reached the remotest corner of the country.

Explanation:

B is the best response.

20. The word "square" as used in the passage means

    A. Rich. B. Sumptuous.
    C. Sufficient. D. Quality.

Explanation:

C is the best response.

The sentence in the middle of the second line of the passage gives the idea about the meaning of the word "square". The word "enough food to feed its masses leads towards the sense of sufficiency. Hence the right answer choice is C.

21. Which of the following words is the same in meaning as 'power' as used in the passage?

    A. Vigor. B. Energy.
    C. Influence. D. Capacity.

Explanation:

D is the best response.

The word power is found in the first line of the second part, "purchasing power of the poor" stands for the "purchasing capacity of the poor". Hence, the right answer choice is D.

22. What, according to the passage, is the main concern about the PDS?

    A. It has not been able to develop confidence in the people at large.
    B. It has not been able to utilize the entire food grains stock available.
    C. It has effectively developed channels for the supply of food grains to all sectors.
    D. It has not been able to provide sufficient food to the poorer section of the society.

Explanation:

D is the best response.

The first line of the third section of the passage gives the answer. The sentence "it has yet to reach the rural poor. The right answer choice is D.

23. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?

    A. To make it target group oriented.
    B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card.
    C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector.
    D. To reduce administrative cost.

Explanation:

A is the best response.

The last line of the third section of the passage gives the answer. The sentence "there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented" shows the right answer choice (A).

24. Which of the following, according to the passage, is compared with dearness allowance?

    A. Food for work program
    B. Unemployment allowance
    C. Food subsidy
    D. Procurement price of food grains

Explanation:

C is the best response.

The sentence in the middle of the passage "The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor" shows the right answer (C).

25. Food subsidy leads to which of the following?

    A. Sense of insecurity
    B. Increased dependence
    C. Shortage of food grains
    D. Decrease in food grains production

Explanation:

B is the best response.

In the second line of the last part of the passage, the sentence "subsidies often create a psychology of dependence" gives the right answer (B).

26. What, according to the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?
    - A. It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector.
    - B. It will remove poverty.
    - C. It will give food to the poorest without additional cost.
    - D. It will motivate the target group population to work more.

Explanation:

C is the best response.

In the fourth line from the bottom the sentence "by making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost" gives the answer (C)

SWEET CANDIES

Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Answer of each question has been given at the bottom of exercise.

Passage

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.

But with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the Government in our nation, must take on more powers to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

Questions:

1. The advent of science and technology has increased the
   - A. Freedom of people.
   - B. Tyranny of the political parties.
   - C. Powers of the government.
   - D. Chances of economic inequality.

2. A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make the less privileged
   - A. Unhappy with the rich people.
   - B. More interested in freedom and security.
   - C. Unhappy with their lot.

D. Clamor less for absolute equality.

3. The growth of government is necessitated to
   A. Make the rich and the poor happy.
   B. Curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands.
   C. Monitor science and technology.
   D. Deploy the police force wisely.

4. 'Era of good feeling' in the paragraph refers to
   A. Time of prosperity.
   B. Time of adversity.
   C. Time without government.
   D. Time of police atrocities.

5. "Tolerable state of balance' in the last sentence may mean
   A. An adequate level of police force.
   B. A reasonable level of economic equality.
   C. A reasonable amount of government interference.
   D. A reasonable check on economic power.

Passage:

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall.

In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

Questions:

6. What is the main thrust of the author?
   A. Traditional systems should be strengthened.
   B. Formal education is more important than non-formal.
   C. One should never cease to learn.
   D. It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone.

7. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?
   A. To criticize the present educational system.
   B. To strengthen the present educational practices.
   C. To support non-conventional educational organizations.
   D. To present a pragmatic point of view.

8. According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?
   A. All people can be educated as per their needs.
   B. Present educational planning is very much practical.
   C. Education is a onetime process.
   D. Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.

9. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?
   A. Different modules with same function.
   B. Same module for different groups.
   C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all.
   D. None of these.

10. According to the author, educational plan should attempt to
   A. Train the people at the core.
   B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges.
   C. Decide a terminal point to education.
   D. Fulfill the educational needs of everyone.

11. According to the author, what measures should open university adopt to meet modern conditions?
   A. Develop various programs for adult learners.
   B. Open more colleges on traditional lines.
   C. Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'
   D. Primary education should be under the control of open universities.

12. According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?
   A. Duration of the course.
   B. Competence of the course teachers.
   C. Diversity of the topics covered.
   D. Real grasp of matter or skill.

13. Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?
   A. Lifelong learning is a recent concept.
   B. Workers' knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly.
   C. 'Learning to Be' defends that there is a terminal point to education.
   D. Schools and colleges should open extension services.

14. According to the author, the concept of 'lifetime education' is
   A. As old as traditional education.
   B. Still in formative stages.
   C. In vogue in advanced countries.
   D. Not practical.

15. Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with the educational structure would imply
   A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges.
   B. Longer durations for all formal courses.

C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations.

D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding.

16. In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence 'The writing is already on the wall'?

A. Everything is uncertain now-a-days.

B. Changes have already taken place.

C. The signs of change are already visible.

D. You cannot change the future.

17. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'meeting' as used in the passage?

A. Approaching.

B. Contacting.

C. Introducing.

D. Satisfying.

18. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'integral' as used in the passage?

A. Essential

B. Independent

C. Major

D. Minor

19. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase 'a far cry' as used in the passage?

A. A reality

B. A theoretical suggestion

C. Very funny

D. Next to impossible

Passage:

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem .At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Questions:

20. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase 'holding out' as used in the passage?

A. Catching B. Expounding

C. Sustaining D. Restraining

21. According to the passage, the question of abortion is

A. Ignored B. Hotly debated

C. Unanswered
D. Left to the scientists to decide

22. Which of the following is true regarding the reasons for progress in genetic engineering?
A. It has become popular to abort female fetuses.
B. Human beings are extremely interested in heredity.
C. Economically sound and scientifically advanced countries can provide the infrastructure for such research.
D. Poor countries desperately need genetic information.

23. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'obliterate' as used in the passage?
A. Wipe off B. Eradicate
C. Give birth to D. Wipe out
E. Very literate

24. Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word 'charged' as used in the passage?
A. Calm B. Disturbed
C. Discharged D. Settled

25. Which of the following is not true of the genetic engineering movement?
A. Possibility of abuse.
B. It is confronted by ethical problems.
C. Increased tendency to manipulate gene cells.
D. Acquired ability to detect genetic disorders in unborn babies.

26. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'feat' as used in the passage?
A. Process
B. Focus
C. Fact
D. Goal

27. Why, according to the author, is genetic misinformation severely damaging?
A. The cost involved is very high.
B. Some people are unjustly branded as inferior.
C. Both A and B
D. Neither A nor B

28. In the passage, 'abused' means
A. Insulted B. Talked about
C. Killed D. Misused

29. At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it?
A. Yes
B. No
C. It can do so only in some cases
D. It also play role in the ratification of the social evils.

30. Which of the following, according to the author, are the short-comings of genetics in becoming an exact science?
A. Technicians will not be able to determine the time when genetic disorder will set in.
B. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells.
C. Both A and B
D. Either A or B

31. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'squarely' as used in the passage?
A. Rigidly B. Firmly
C. Directly D. At right angle

32. Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?
A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering.
B. Genetic engineers are not able to say some things with certainty.

C. If genetic information is not properly handled, it will create problems.
D. Manipulation of genes is presently done only in tissue cell.

33. According to the author, the present state of knowledge about heredity has made geneticists
A. Introspective B. Accusative
C. Arrogant D. Optimistic

34. What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?
A. Resignation B. Cautious
C. Relief D. Concern

Answers of the Questions

Answers

1.	C	2.	D	3.	A	4.	A	5.	C
6.	C	7.	D	8.	C	9.	D	10	D
11	A	12	D	13	C	14	D	15	C
16	C	17	D	18	B	19	A	20	B
21	B	22	C	23	B	24	D	25	C
26	D	27	B	28	D	29	C	30	C
31	C	32	A	33	D	34	B	35	

BRAIN BUSTERS

Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Answer and explanation of each question has been given in the Explanation Section at the end of the exercise.

Passage:

A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever-expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition, and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance.

Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance, which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.

Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.

Questions:

1. Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have
   - A. Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region.
   - B. Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavor.
   - C. Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development.
   - D. Sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation.

2. Technical know-how developed in the USA
   - A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries.
   - B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems.
   - C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation.
   - D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries.

3. There has been a pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of
   - A. Rigorous operation of the Malthusian principle
   - B. Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural communities.
   - C. Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries.
   - D. Large scale deforestation and desertification.

4. The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if
   - A. There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world.
   - B. Industries based on agriculture are widely developed.
   - C. Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.
   - D. There is an assured supply of food and medical care.

5. How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?
   - A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.
   - B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.
   - C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world.
   - D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry.

Answers

1.	C	2.	B	3.	A	4.	C	5.	D

Answers and Explanations

Explanations

1	C	Start of the second part of the passage states "Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base", hence the answer is (C)
2	B	The sentence "Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management" in the middle of the passage gives the right answer choice (B).
3	A	Malthusian principle relates the human population and the earth's natural resources. The main problem of the developing countries described in the passage is the inefficient large-scale use of natural resources; hence, they are applying Malthusian Principle.
4	C	The last part "Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the sustained achievement of development." Of the passage leads to the right answer (C).
5	D	First line of the passage indicates the issue under discussion is global problem.

Passage:

The past decade has upset many preconceptions above development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. However, there are a few things that one can assert with some confidence. First, education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work.

Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment.

Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious.

In the Pakistani context, there are at least two further factors, which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added

urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent positioning the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose.

Until now, we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tones of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like road length, rail kilometer age; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetera, catching up with known technologies –Fuller use of natural resources -Maximum mobilization of financial resources.

1. What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
   - A. To appreciate the steps taken by our Government in the past and doubts about future.
   - B. To show how the policy makers have failed.
   - C. A review of world affairs with special emphasis on developed countries.
   - D. Review of the past with a view to evolve positive directions for future.

2. According to the passage, we have so far placed more emphasis on which of the following?
   - A. Optimum use of available natural resources.
   - B. Increased number of basic facilities and meeting number targets.
   - C. Maximum utilization of available finances
   - D. Following known technologies.

3. According to the author, which of the following factors support and strengthen his point of view?

   A - Necessity of carrying out growth on the basis of our own strength.

   B - Increased emphasis on production and coverage targets?

   - A. Only A
   - B. Only B
   - C. Either A or B
   - D. Both A and B

4. According to the author, which of the following is a less important factor resulting in environmental stress in rural and urban areas?
   - A. Increase in capital accumulation.
   - B. Rapid economic growth.
   - C. Rate of growth of population.
   - D. Availability of productive employment.

5. According to the author, at the national level, with passage of time the effects of which of the following are being felt?
   - A. Expansion of work force of high quality.
   - B. Lack of attention and action for protecting environmental wealth.
   - C. Reduction in growth rate of population.
   - D. Progressive degradation of technological competence in urban areas.

6. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
   - A. Optimum self reliance is the need of the day.

B. We will have bright future by only catching up known technologies.
C. We have to now emphasize aspects of human resource development.
D. Technological competence has to be given due priority over more conventional factors.

7. According to the author, which of the following cannot be viewed as cause of development?
A. Betterment in population growth.
B. Increase in underemployment.
C. Speedy economic growth.
D. Enhancement in technical skills.

8. What seems to be the approach of the author regarding present status of research?

A - He desires that more research establishments should come up.

B - Application of new technologies in factories and field is more vital than setting up of research laboratories.

A. Only A B. Only B
C. Neither A nor B D. Both A and B

Answers

1.	B	2.	B	3.	A	4.	D	5.	B
6.	B	7.	B	8.	B	9.		10.	

Answers and Explanations

Explanations

1. **B** The author has discussed factors for development of the country and has suggested many dimensions, which are important. This indicates that the previous policies were not successful.

2. **B** Last part of the passage gives the answer of the question.

3. **A** In last part of the passage the author point out that "so far we have given emphasis on numbers". His tone indicates that he wants more growth on our strength.

4. **D** In first part the author says "Education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work". In the middle of the passage the author points out "Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas." This clearly gives the idea that author believes that availability of productive employment is less important.

5. **B** In the third factor the author says "Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental

neglect are increasingly obvious." The right answer choice is B.

6. B In the middle of the passage, the author gives emphasis on research "The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment." Hence, he believes that there are many other factors of growth as well.

7. B From the third line of the passage, the author says "Education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work." which gives the right answer.

8. B In the middle of the passage, the author gives clear idea about new technologies. "In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment. The right answer is B.

Passage:

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects.

Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.

Questions:

1. The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by the society?

   A. Capitalistic B. Communist

   C. Humanistic D. Authoritarian

2. Which of the following best describes the behavior of modern man?

   A. Imaginative and sympathetic.

   B. Cruel and greed.

C. Conscientious and cooperative.
D. Perceptive and creative.

3. According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human?
   A. He hates and distrusts other human beings.
   B. Non-human have refused cooperation to human beings.
   C. He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.
   D. He consciously practices spirit of cooperation.

4. Which of the following statements is **not true** in context of the given passage?
   A. Power and possession go hand in hand.
   B. There is a need for a new renaissance.
   C. Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man.
   D. The modern man is not individualist.

5. The real attainment of any society can be judged by which of the following?
   A. The encouragement for acquisitive tendencies.
   B. Total victimization of conscientious persons.
   C. The degree of freedom for pursuing more and more power.
   D. None of these.

6. Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man?
   A. Money B. Success
   C. Power
   D. Understanding

7. The western renaissance could not make total impact on today's humanity because
   A. It was conceptually weak.
   B. It was against basic principle.
   C. Conscientious men opposed it.
   D. None of these.

8. The author hopes that the present crisis can be solved by
   A. Devoted individual efforts.
   B. Different political systems.
   C. Purpose and collective human efforts.
   D. Spiritually developed individuals.

9. The modern value systems encourage the importance of which one of the following?
   A. Craving for power and possession.
   B. Basic respect for all individuals.
   C. Spiritual development of all individuals.
   D. Spirit of inquiry and knowledge.

10. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'central' as used in the passage?
    A. Lateral B. Inadequate
    C. Peripheral D. Major

11. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'rest' as used in the passage?
    A. Partial B. Remaining
    C. Relax D. All

12. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'deeply' as used in the passage?
    A. Widely B. Superficially
    C. Wrongly D. Openly

Answers

1.	B	2.	B	3.	C	4.	D	5.	D
6.	D	7.	D	8.	D	9.	A	10	C
11	B	12	C	13		14		15	

Answers and Explanations

Explanations

1. B. The author is in favor of equity of human beings. In the given choices only the choice B reflects the author's ideas.
2. B. The author indicates the existing behavioral factors of the society in the start of the passage as "What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects." Which indicates that the right choice is B.
3. C. The sentence in the middle of the passage "Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human," clearly shows that the right answer choice is C.
4. D. In the fifth line from the bottom of the passage, man has become "a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.". The right answer choice is D.
5. D. The disfavors all the points in choices A, B, and C. Hence, the right choice is D.
6. D. The last line of the passage "only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome" gives the answer. The right answer choice is D.
7. D. Choices A, B, and C are against the ideas of the author.
8. C. In the last part of the passage, the author says "The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome." which gives the answer of the question. The right answer choice is C.
9. A. The lines in the start of the passage "Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society." clearly indicate that modern value system encourages the importance of power and possession. The right choice is A.
10. C. In the context of the passage "Power and possession" have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. " the word "central" means "important" or "major"; therefore its opposite word should be "peripheral".
11. B. The word "rest" has been used above the last part of the passage as "the human species and the rest of nature". Here the contextual meaning of the word is "remaining". The right answer choice is B.
12. C. In the context of the passage the word "deeply" has been used in the line "The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women" gives the meaning that "men and women felt correctly"; hence the opposite to that is "wrongly". The answer choice is C.

Prepositions

1. Do you take pride ------- your appearance?
   A. In b. at
   c. about d. of
   Correct Answer: a
   Explanation: In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.

2. Ali is always ---------- time.
   a. In b. on
   c. over d. at
   Correct Answer: b
   Explanation: On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. In the given example on is touching the surface of time.

3. The horses ran ------- the garden.
   a. Over b. up
   c. through d. onto
   Correct Answer: c
   Explanation: through is used as a preposition when it is followed by a noun. Through shows moving from one end to another.

4. The show starts------ midnight.
   a. By b. at
   c. on d. to
   Correct Answer: b
   Explanation: At is used for specific points in times on the clock or points of time in a day.

5. We made it ------ time.
   a. In b. on
   c. through d. at
   Correct Answer: a
   Explanation: In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.

6. Be there --- noon --- we'll be late.
   A. By, or B. by, and
   C. and, or D. at, else
   Correct Answer: a
   Explanation: By shows time limit for start or end of an activity. It also shows when something /someone is near, beside or by something/someone. Or is used as a function word to pinpoint alternative/different situations.

7. There is also Christmas ------ Haram's Birthday ---- Saturday.
   A. and, on B. but, at
   C. on, by D. while, by
   Correct Answer: a
   Explanation: used to show connection or addition of items or events within in the class. On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface or used to indicate days of a week.

8. There is a cat ---- the tree along ----- the dog.
   A. In, by B. at, over
   C. under, with D. inside, in
   Correct Answer: c
   Explanation: under is used to show in or into a position below something like the cat is under the tree. In the given example with is used to show the combination of two things.

9. When I'll sleep, I have to get my books----- the bed.
   A. In B. into
   C. onto D. off
   Correct Answer: d
   Explanation: off is used to show a state of discontinuance. Like the books have to be removed from a place where they were already present this shows discontinuance from the previous state.

10. This paper was based -------- history
    A. over B. at
    C. into D. on
    Correct Answer: d
    Explanation: On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. Also use to indicate the source of dependence. Like the Correct Answer is based on means the source of the paper was history subject.

11. The Eagle flew low----- our heads.
    A. Under B. at
    C. over D. by
    Correct Answer: c
    Explanation: over is used to indicate motion or situation in a position higher than or above another.

12. I've not seen Ramsha------ last month.
    A. For B. from
    C. since D. on
    Correct Answer: c
    Explanation: since is used to indicate a definite past time until now. As last month is a definite time in the past so since is used here.

13. I stood ----- her in the lane.
    A. next to B. over
    C. below D. past
    Correct Answer: a
    Explanation: next to indicates immediately following or next to.

14. We washed all the crockery------the dinner.
    A. By B. between
    C. after D. at
    Correct Answer: c
    Explanation: After in this MCQ is used to show something subsequent in time i.e. after the dinner. It is also used to show something behind in place like people are standing one after the other.

15. Come -------- the classroom with me.
    A. On B. onto
    C. over D. into
    Correct Answer: d
    Explanation: used as a function word to show insertion, introduction or positioning. It is used to show movement or when someone or something gets involved with the other.

16. Fredrick is dying. I am afraid he is----- his last legs.
    A. In B. at
    C. on D. over
    Correct Answer: c
    Explanation: On his last legs is an idiom which means about to come to an end.

17. I was ----- a bad temper so I fought with my friend.
    A. In B. on
    C. at D. with
    Correct Answer: a
    Explanation: In a bad temper. In is used with a state of mind like in a mood, in anger etc.

18. There is some dispute------- the shop.
    A. Among B. in
    C. over D. about
    Correct Answer: c
    Explanation: Dispute over is used when there is a disagreement among things.

19. I am bit weak----- geography but I am trying hard.
    A. At B. in
    C. over D. on
    Correct Answer: b
    Explanation: we are weak in something like weak in calculations etc.

20. I can't even think ----travelling ---- public bus.
    A. of, by B. off, to
    C. by, in D. of, to
    Correct Answer: a
    Explanation: By shows time limit for start or end of an activity. It also shows when something /someone is near, beside or by something/someone but the preposition by is sometimes used with the transport as in the given example. Of is used to show component or contents of something like in the

given MCQ travelling is a component of thinking.

21. Don't depend ---- others.
    A. Upon B. on
    C. onto D. for
    Correct Answer: b
    Explanation: On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. It also indicates a source of dependence. Like here the source of dependence are others.

22. He would surely tide ---- the crisis.
    A. Against B. at
    C. over D. among
    Correct Answer: c
    Explanation: over is used to indicate motion or situation in a position higher than or above another.

23. He was unfit ------ the job as he was lacking --- communication.
    A. for, in B. to, on
    C. for, at D. among, under
    Correct Answer: a
    Explanation: For is used to show purpose like unfit for the job. In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? Or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.

24. He had longing ----- a dessert so we went out.
    a. About b. for
    c. to d. in
    Correct Answer: b
    Explanation: For is used to show purpose like longing for dessert.

25. He was roaming ---- the garden.
    a. On b. in
    c. at d. under
    Correct Answer: b
    Explanation: In is used to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? Or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.

26. Life promises a lot ----- pleasure.
    a. Of b. for
    c. about d. more
    Correct Answer: a
    Explanation: Of is used to show component or contents of something. It also indicates the action of object implied by the preceding noun.

27. He knows German and Italian ------- Chinese.
    a. Beside b. besides
    c. by d. except
    Correct Answer: b
    Explanation: besides here is used in the sense of together with. Like he knows Chinese together with German and Italian.

28. Taylor was pleased---------- my work.
    A. At B. for
    C. over D. with
    Correct Answer: d
    Explanation: with is used in as a conjunction or addition but also to show the manner of action like pleased with work.

29. We've been living in the house ------- 1997.
    A. For B. from
    C. since D. to
    Correct Answer: c
    Explanation: since is used to indicate a definite past time until now. As last month is a definite time in the past so since is used here.

30. There is something admirable ------- him.
    A. To B. for
    C. about D. with
    Correct Answer: c
    Explanation: about is used to show things in regard to or concerned with. In the given MCQ admiration is concerned with him so something is admirable about him.

Sentence Correction

In the given sentences some segments are under lined. Choose the underlined segment which needs to be corrected.

1. All the accusations for him were found to be
A B C
baseless.
D
Correct Answer: B
Explanation: In place of for there should be against. All the accusations against him were found to be baseless.

2. I would have gladly accompany your sister if you
A B C
had asked her.
D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: in place of accompany there should be accompanied as this is a past tense. I would have gladly accompanied your sister if you would have asked her.

3. What is need are not large houses but small huts.
A B C D
Correct Answer: A
Explanation: in place of need there should be needed. What is needed are not large houses but small huts.

4. Alina would have been looked well in
A B C
traditional clothes.
D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: Alina would have looked well in traditional clothes. This is a present perfect tense which uses have/has as helping verb instead of have been.

5. Hardly had I finished writing the article Anil arrived.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: Hardly had I finished writing the article when Anil arrived.

6. She returned with two burning cups of tea and set
A B
them on the dining table.
C
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: she returned with two steaming cup of tea and set them on the dining table.

7. People get tiring very soon in an activity which they
A B C
don't do by heart.
D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: People get tired very soon in an activity which they don't don by heart.

8. He felt humiliated because he realized that he had
A B C
cheated.
D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: He felt humiliated because he realized that he had been cheated.

9. The winter has set out and the days are getting colder.
A B C D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: The winter has set in and the days are getting colder.

10. She could not help for laugh.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: she could not help laughing.

11. Since 1987, there is no Earth quakes here.
A B C D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: since 1987, there have been no Earth quakes here.

12. He plays football and tennis also.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: he plays football and tennis too.

13. Try to give a diplomatic answer when refusing an invitation, so for not to cause bad feeling.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: try to give a diplomatic answer when refusing an invitation, so as not to cause bad feeling.

14. Bad habits must be nipped for the bud.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: Bad habits must be nipped in the bud.

15. When the army realized that they had been, fooled they rush back.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: when the army realized they had been fooled, they rushed back.

16. The police officer looked at my complaint.
A B C D
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: the police officer looked into my complaint.

17. The actor told that it sometimes takes two hours to put her makeup.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: The actor told that it sometimes takes two hours to put on her makeup.

18. This matter must be considered in every point of view.
A B C D
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: This matter must be considered from every point of view.

19. He enjoys to tell stories to children.
A B C D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: He enjoys telling stories to children.

20. Education is a strong instrument for molding the character of youth.
A B C D
Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Education is a powerful instrument for molding the character of youth.

21. Ali gave first aid to Sameer who is injured in an
A B C
accident.
D
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: Ali gave first aid to Sameer who was injured in an accident.

22. Mr. James had staying here since 1942.
A B C D
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: Mr. James had been staying here since 1942.

23. The problems of transcription are still remain.
A B C
D
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: The problems of transcription will still remain.

24. They have stopped from abolishing new buildings.
A B C
D
Correct Answers: c
Explanation: they have stopped abolishing new buildings.

25. The clouds of miseries appear to have blown out.
A B
C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: the clouds of miseries appear to have blown over.

26. A bird in hand is worth two at bush.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

27. Six years ago, I am sitting in a small Japanese car
A B C
driving from Denmark to Sweden.
D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: six years ago, I was sitting in a small Japanese car driving from Denmark to Sweden.

28. If you had told about the problem
A
yesterday, we might had helped you.
B C D
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: if you had told about the problem yesterday, we would have helped you.

29. When I heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, I
A B
was carried out by his enthusiasm.
C D
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: when I heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, I was carried away by his enthusiasm.

30. His class fellows are coming on this train.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: his class fellows are coming by this train.

31. If he have time, he will contact you.
A B C D
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: If he has time he will contact you.

32. The audience stood quietly for few moments.
A B C
D
Correct Answer: c

Explanation: the audience stood quietly for a few moments.

33. A lot of one's character depends on his early brought up in the family.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: a lot of one's character depends on his early upbringing in the family.

34. I have not attended many parties since my father had died.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: I have not attended many parties since my father died.

35. The manager was unhappy at Ali because he didn't complete his work in time.
A B C D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: The manager was unhappy with Ali because he didn't complete his work in time.

36. In this modern world it is difficult to live through one's ideals.
A B C D
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: In this modern world it is difficult to live upto one's ideals.

37. When I was fourteen, I sat the entrance exam of secondary school.
A B C D
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: when I was fourteen, I sat in the entrance exam of secondary school.

38. He has been writing off and on for several years to compete his book.
A B C D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: He has been writing on and off for several years to complete his book.

39. Ali unnecessarily picked up a quarrel with Aarij and left the party.
A B C D
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: Ali unnecessarily picked a quarrel with Aarij and left the party.

40. It will take five hours to walk across the forest.
A B C D
Correct Answer: d
Explanation: It will take five hours to walk through the forest.

Grammatically Correct Sentences

Choose the grammatically correct sentence from the options given.

1.

a) He sings.
b) He does sings.
c) He did sings.
d) He do sings.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is present indefinite tense. A present indefinite tense use do/ does in only negative and interrogative sentences. In affirmative sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

2.

a) He do not go to school.
b) He does goes to school.
c) He does not goes to school.
d) He does not go to school.

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: This is present indefinite tense. A present indefinite tense use does/ do in only negative and interrogative sentences. In affirmative sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

3.

a) They do not hang out.
b) They does not hang out.
c) They does not hangs out.
d) They do not hangs out.

Correct sentence: a

Explanation: This is present indefinite tense. Present indefinite tense uses do/ does in only negative and interrogative sentences. In exclamatory sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

4.

a) This do not mean that I am wrong.
b) This does not mean that I am wrong.
c) This mean that I am wrong.
d) This means that I do am wrong.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is present indefinite tense. Present indefinite tense uses do/ does in only negative and interrogative sentences. In exclamatory sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

5.

a) The baby is sleeps in his mother's lap.
b) The baby are sleep in his mother's lap.
c) The baby is sleeping in his mother's lap.
d) The baby is slept in his mother's lap.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: this is present continuous tense. It tells about something happening right now. It uses is, are, am as helping verb and present participle (first form of verb+ ing) as main verb. Is is used with third person singular (He, she, it). Are is used with third person

plural (they). Am is used with first person pronoun (I).

6.

a) He is going to play football after the school.
b) He are going to play football after the school.
c) He is not go to play football after the school.
d) He is not goes to play football after the school.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: this is present continuous tense. It tells about something that will or will not happen in the near future. It uses is, are, am as helping verb and present participle (first form of verb+ ing) as main verb. Is is used with third person singular (He, she, it). Are is used with third person plural (they). Am is used with first person pronoun (I).

7.

a) Are you goes out for dinner?
b) Are you going out for dinner?
c) Are you go out for dinner?
d) Is you going out for dinner?

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: this is present continuous tense. It tells about something that will or will not happen in the near future or is happening right now. It uses is, are, am as helping verb and present participle (first form of verb+ ing) as main verb. Is is used with third person singular (He, she, it). Are is used with third person plural (they). Am is used with first person pronoun (I).

8.

a) I am talking too much.
b) I am talk too much.
c) I are talking too much.
d) I am will be talking too much.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: this is present continuous tense. It tells about something that will or will not happen in the near future or is happening right now. It uses is, are, am as helping verb and present participle (first form of verb+ ing) as main verb. Is is used with third person singular (He, she, it). Are is used with third person plural (they). Am is used with first person pronoun (I).

9.

a) She have lived in this house all her life.
b) She has lived in this house all her life.
c) She have live in this house all her life.
d) She has live in this house all her life.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is present perfect tense. Present perfect tense is used to express an action that occurred in the past without telling the exact time of its occurrence. It uses has/have as helping verb and third form of verb as main verb. Has is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

10.

a) You has had a beautiful past.
b) You has a beautiful past.
c) You have had a beautiful past.
d) You have live a beautiful past.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: This is present perfect tense. Present perfect tense is used to express an action that occurred in the past without telling the exact time of its occurrence. It uses has/have as helping verb and third form of verb as main verb. Has is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

11.

a) I have not written this article.
b) I has not written this article.
c) I have not wrote this article.
d) I has not wrote this article.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is present perfect tense. Present perfect tense is used to express an action that occurred in the past without telling the exact time of its occurrence. It uses has/have as helping verb and third form of verb as main verb. Has is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

12.

a) Have he finished his homework?
b) Has he finished his homework?
c) Has he finish his homework?
d) Has he finish his homework?

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is present perfect tense. Present perfect tense is used to express an action that occurred in the past without telling the exact time of its occurrence. It uses has/have as helping verb and third form of verb as main verb. Has is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

13.

a) I has been writing this book for one year.
b) I have been write this book for one year.
c) I have been writing this book for one year.
d) I have been wrote this book for one year.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: This is present perfect continuous tense. It uses has been/ have been as helping verb and present participle (1st form of verb + ing). It expresses an action that started in the past and is continued till present or ended recently. . Has been is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have been is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

14.

a) I have not been sleeping for many days because of the hectic routine.
b) I has no been sleeping for many days because of the hectic routine.
c) I am not been sleeping for many days because of the hectic routine.
d) I have not sleeping for man days because of the hectic routine.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is present perfect continuous tense. It uses has been/ have been as helping verb and present participle (1st form of verb + ing). It expresses an action that started in the past and is continued till present or ended recently. . Has been is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have been is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

15.

a) Has you ever been to this restaurant?
b) Has you ever to this restaurant?
c) Have you ever been to this restaurant?
d) Has you been to a restaurant?

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: This is present perfect continuous tense. It uses has been/ have been as helping verb and present participle (1st form of verb + ing). It expresses an action that started in the past and is continued till present or ended recently. Has been is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have been is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

16.

a) He has been ill for a week.
b) He have been ill for a week.
c) He have ill for a weak.
d) He has ill for a weak.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is present perfect continuous tense. It uses has been/ have been as helping verb and present participle (1st form of verb + ing). It expresses an action that started in the past and is continued till present or ended recently. Has been is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have been is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

17.

a) You have qualify the exam.
b) You qualified the exam.
c) You did qualified the exam.
d) You did qualify the exam.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is past indefinite tense. It tells about an event that occurred in the past.It uses 2nd form of verb in affirmative sentences and 1st form of verb in negative and interrogative sentences. It uses did as helping verb.

18.

a) He did not come to this room.
b) He did not came to this room.
c) He did not coming to this room.
d) He has not come to this room.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is past indefinite tense. It tells about an event that occurred in the past.It uses 2nd form of verb in affirmative sentences and 1st form of verb in negative and interrogative sentences. It uses did as helping verb.

19.

a) Did she called?
b) Did she call?
c) Did she has called?
d) Did she has call?

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is past indefinite tense. It tells about an event that occurred in the past.It uses 2nd form of verb in affirmative sentences and 1st form of verb in negative and interrogative sentences. It uses did as helping verb.

20.

a) She did not go to shopping.
b) She did go for shopping.
c) She did went to shopping.
d) She did not went to shopping.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is past indefinite tense. It tells about an event that occurred in the past.It uses 2nd form of verb in affirmative sentences and 1st form of verb in negative and interrogative sentences. It uses did as helping verb.

21.

a) She were preparing for the presentation.
b) She was preparing for the presentation.
c) she were prepared for the presentation.
d) She was been prepare for the presentation.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2nd person singular (you, your, yours) and 1st and 3rd person plural (we, they).

22.

a) They were working together.
b) They was working together.
c) They were work together.
d) They was work together.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2nd person singular (you, your, yours) and 1st and 3rd person plural (we, they).

23.

- Ali were sleeping when Sara entered the room.
- Ali was sleeping when Sara entered the room.
- Ali was slept when Sara entered the room.
- Ali were slept when Sara entered the room.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2nd person singular (you, your, yours) and 1st and 3rd person plural (we, they).

24.

a) The lizard was not running toward you.
b) The lizard were not running toward you.
c) The lizard was not ran toward you.
d) The lizard was not ran towards you.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2nd person singular (you, your, yours) and 1st and 3rd person plural (we, they).

25.

a) He worked very hard to earn this position.
b) He had work very hard to earn this position.
c) He has work very hard to earn this position.
d) He had worked very hard to earn this position.

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: This is past perfect tense. It uses to express an event that occurred and completed in the past. It uses had as helping verb and past participle (third form of verb) as main verb.

26.

a) Ali had gone before Sameer reach.
b) Ali had went before Sameer reach.
c) Ali had gone before Sameer reached.
d) Ali had went before Sameer reached.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: This is past perfect tense. It uses to express an event that occurred and completed in the past. It uses had as helping verb and past participle (third form of verb) as main verb.

27.

a) Had you thought about your future?
b) Had you think about your future?

c) Has you thought about your future?

d) Have you think about your future?

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is past perfect tense. It uses to express an event that occurred and completed in the past. It uses had as helping verb and past participle (third form of verb) as main verb.

28.

a) I had not tell him the truth.
b) I has not tell him the truth.
c) I had not told him the truth.
d) I have not tell him the truth.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: This is past perfect tense. It uses to express an event that occurred and completed in the past. It uses had as helping verb and past participle (third form of verb) as main verb.

29.

a) I had been applying for a job since November.
b) I had been applied for this job since November.
c) I had been apply for this job since November.
d) I had applying for this job since November.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is past perfect continuous tense. It describes an event that started in the past and continued for some time than ended in the past. It uses had been as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

30.

a) Kids has not eating healthy for a month.
b) Kids had not been eating healthy for a month.
c) Kids had not eating healthy for a month.
d) Kids have not been ate healthy for a month.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is past perfect continuous tense. It describes an event that started in the past and continued for some time than ended in the past. It uses had been as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

31.

a) Had the kids been doing their homework?
b) Had the kids been done their homework?
c) Have the kids doing their homework?
d) Has the kids doing their homework?

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is past perfect continuous tense. It describes an event that started in the past and continued for some time than ended in the past. It uses had been as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

32.

a) I had working on this project since July.
b) I has working on this project since July.
c) I had been working on this project since July.
d) I had been worked on this project since July.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: This is past perfect continuous tense. It describes an event that started in the past and continued for some time than ended in the past. It uses had been as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

33.

a) I shall bought her a nice car.
b) I shall buy her a nice car.
c) I shall brought her a nice car.
d) I shall took her her nice car.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is future indefinite tense. It expresses an event that will occur in the future. It uses will/shall as helping verb and 1st form of verb as main verb. shall is used with first person pronouns (I, We) and will is used with 2nd and third person pronouns (he, she, it, they) but this rule doesn't really apply now.

34.

a) She will not sing a song here.
b) She will not sang a song here.
c) She will not sung a song here.
d) She shall not sung a song here.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is future indefinite tense. It expresses an event that will occur in the future. It uses will/shall as helping verb and 1st form of verb as main verb. shall is used with first person pronouns (I, We) and will is used with 2nd and third person pronouns (he, she, it, they) but this rule doesn't really apply now.

35.

a) Will he started a new business?
b) Will he start a new business?
c) shall he started a new business?
d) Shall he be start a new business?

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is future indefinite tense. It expresses an event that will occur in the future. It uses will/shall as helping verb and 1st form of verb as main verb. Shall is used with first person pronouns (I, We) and will is used with 2nd and third person pronouns (he, she, it, you, they) but this rule doesn't really apply now.

36.

a) Will you brought some chocolates for me?
b) Will you bought some chocolates for me?
c) Will you bring some chocolates for me?
d) Shall you brought some chocolates for me?

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: This is future indefinite tense. It expresses an event that will occur in the future. It uses will/shall as helping verb and 1st form of verb as main verb. Shall is used with first person pronouns (I, We) and will is used with 2nd and third person pronouns (he, she, it, you, they) but this rule doesn't really apply now.

37.

a) He will be feeling better tomorrow.
b) He will be feel better tomorrow.
c) He will be felt better tomorrow.
d) He shall be feel better tomorrow.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is future continuous tense. It expresses an ongoing event that will occur at some point in future. It uses will be/shall be as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

38.

a) He will be came here for the preparations.
b) He will be coming here for the preparations.
c) He will be come here for the preparations.
d) He will coming here for the preparations.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: This is future continuous tense. It expresses an ongoing event that will occur at some point in future. It

uses will be/shall be as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

39.
a) She will not be enjoying with you.
b) She will not be enjoy with you.
c) She will not enjoying with you .
d) She will not be enjoyed with you.
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: This is future continuous tense. It expresses an ongoing event that will occur at some point in future. It uses will be/shall be as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

40.
a) Will you be taking this exam?
b) Will you be take this exam?
c) Will you be took this exam?
d) Will you be taken this exam?
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: This is future continuous tense. It expresses an ongoing event that will occur at some point in future. It uses will be/shall be as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

41.
a) He will have took the test.
b) He will has taken this exam.
c) He will have taken this exam.
d) He will had taken this exam.
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: This is future perfect tense. It expresses an event that will have occurred or completed in the future. It uses will have as helping verb and past participle as main verb.

42.
a) We shall have gone to the office.
b) We shall has went to the office.
c) We shall have go the office.
d) We shall has go to the office.
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: This is future perfect tense. It expresses an event that will have occurred or completed in the future. It uses will have as helping verb and past participle as main verb.

43.
a) Will he has wrote an article?
b) Will he have wrote an article?
c) Will he have written an article?
d) Will he have write an article?
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: This is future perfect tense. It expresses an event that will have occurred or completed in the future. It uses will have as helping verb and past participle as main verb.

44.
a) You will have completed your task.
b) You will has complete your task.
c) You will have complete your task.
d) You will have completing your task.
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: This is future perfect tense. It expresses an event that will have occurred or completed in the future. It uses will have as helping verb and past participle as main verb.

45.
a) They will have been sleep for two hours.
b) They will have been sleeping for two hours.
c) They will have been slept for two hours.
d) They will has been sleep for two hours.
Correct Answers: b
Explanation: this is future perfect continuous tense. It uses present participle (1st form of verb + ing) as main verb and will have been as helping verb. It describes an ongoing action that will complete in future.

46.
a) Will he have been dating her for five years?

b) Will he has been date her for five years?
c) Will he dating her for five years?
d) Will he be date her for five years?

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: this is future perfect continuous tense. It uses present participle (1st form of verb + ing) as main verb and will have been as helping verb. It describes an ongoing action that will complete in future.

47.

a) She will not has been washed dishes for the dinner.
b) She will not have been washing dishes for the dinner.
c) She will not have been wash dishes for the dinner.
d) She will not have been washed dishes for the dinner.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: this is future perfect continuous tense. It uses present participle (1st form of verb + ing) as main verb and will have been as helping verb. It describes an ongoing action that will complete in future.

48.

a) Will she have been teaching kids for a year?
b) Will she has been teaching kids for a year?
c) Will she have been teach kids for a year?
d) Will she has been teach kids for a year?

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: this is future perfect continuous tense. It uses present participle (1st form of verb + ing) as main verb and will have been as helping verb. It describes an ongoing action that will complete in future.

49.

a) She was hosting a lot of parties.
b) She were hosting a lot of parties.
c) She was host a lot of parties.
d) She was hosted a lot of parties.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2nd person singular (you, your, yours) and 1st and 3rd person plural (we, they).

50.

a) They do not work.
b) They do not worked.
c) They does not worked.
d) They does not have worked.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: This is present indefinite tense. Present indefinite tense uses do/ does in only negative and interrogative sentences. In exclamatory sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

Direct-Indirect Sentences

Change the direct speech into indirect speech.

1. She said, "She is watching television".
   A. She said "she was watching television".
   B. She said that she was watching television.
   C. She said that she is watching television.
   D. She says that that she was watching television.

   Correct Answer: b

   Explanation: There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted comas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example.

2. She said, "I am listening to my favorite song".
   A. She said she is listening to her favorite song.
   B. She says she is listening to her favorite song.
   C. She said that she was listening to her favorite song.
   D. She said that "she was listening to her favorite song".

   Correct Answer: c

   Explanation: There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted comas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example.

3. He says, "he is watching football".
   A. He says that he is watching football.
   B. He said that he was watching football.
   C. He says that he was watching football.
   D. He said that he is watching football.

   Correct Answer: a

   Explanation: There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted comas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is present tense or future tense the reported verb will not change while converting direct speech into indirect speech.

4. She says, "I want to become an engineer".
   A. She says that she wanted to become an engineer.
   B. She says that she wants to become an engineer.
   C. She says that "she wanted to become an engineer".
   D. She says that "she wants to become an engineer".

   Correct Answer: b

   Explanation: There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted comas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is present tense or future tense the reporting verb will not change while

converting direct speech into indirect speech.

5. He said, "I eat two bananas"
   A. He said I eat two bananas.
   B. He says he eats two bananas.
   C. He said that he ate two bananas.
   D. He said that he eats two bananas.
   Correct Answer: c
   Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The first person pronoun of the reporting speech is changed according to the object of reporting verb if it is a third person pronoun.

6. She said to me, "she like my jewelry".
   A. She said to me she like her jewelry.
   B. She said to me she likes my jewelry.
   C. She said to me that she liked my jewelry.
   D. She says that she like my jewelry.
   Correct Answer: c
   Explanation: If the reporting yerb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The third person pronoun of reported speech will not be changed in the indirect speech.

7. We said, "we work together".
   A. We said that we work together.
   B. We said that we had worked together.
   C. We said that we worked together.
   D. We says that we work together.
   Correct Answer: c
   Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The first person pronoun of reported speech will not be changed in the indirect speech if the pronoun is first person in the reporting verb also.

8. She said to them, "your dresses are beautiful".
   A. She said to them that your dresses are beautiful.
   B. She said to them that their dresses are beautiful.
   C. She said to them that their dresses were beautiful.
   D. She said to them that your dresses were beautiful.
   Correct Answer: c
   Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The second person of the reported speech is changed according to the object in the reporting verb.

9. She said, " I am buying a mobile phone today"
   A. She said that she was buying a mobile phone that day.
   B. She said that she was buying a mobile phone today.
   C. She says that she is buying a mobile phone today.
   D. She said that she is buying a mobile phone that today.
   Correct Answer: a
   Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. today is changed into that day.

10. He said, "I need your car now"
    A. He said that I need your car now.

B. He said that he needed my car then.
C. He said that he needs my car then.
D. He said that he needs my car now.
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. now is changed into then.

11. He said, "I want to meet you tomorrow".
A. He said that he wanted to meet me the next day.
B. He said that I wanted to meet you tomorrow.
C. He said that he wants to meet me tomorrow.
D. He said that he wants to me the next day.
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. tomorrow is changed into the next day.

12. He said that, " I watched this movie yesterday"
A. He said that I watched this movie yesterday.
B. He said that I watched this movie the previous day.
C. He said that he watched this movie the previous day.
D. He said that he watch this movie yesterday.
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. yesterday is changed into the previous day.

13. He said, "I like this dog"
A. He said that he liked that dog.
B. He said that he likes this dog.
C. He said that he likes that dog.
D. He said that I liked this dog.
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Here changes into there, this changes into that, hence into thence.

14. He said, "I love my siblings".
A. He said that I love my siblings.
B. He said that I loved my siblings.
C. He said that he loved his siblings.
D. He said that he loves his siblings.
Correct Answer: c
Explanation: Present simple in direct speech changes into past simple in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

15. She said, "she is driving".
    A. She said that she was driving.
    B. She said that she is driving.
    C. She said that I was driving.
    D. I said that she was driving.

    Correct Answer: a

    Explanation: Present continuous in direct speech changes into past continuous in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

16. James said, "I have won a medal".
    A. James said that I have won a medal.
    B. James said that he had won a medal
    C. James said that he has won a medal.
    D. James said that I had won a medal.

    Correct Answer: b

    Explanation: Present perfect in direct speech changes into past perfect in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

17. She said, "I have been teaching in this school for three years".
    A. She said that she had been teaching in this school for three years.
    B. She said that she has been teaching in this school for three years.
    C. She said that I had been teaching in this school for three years.
    D. She said that I have been teaching in this school for three years.

    Correct Answer: a

    Explanation: Present perfect continuous in direct speech changes into past perfect continuous in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

18. They said, "We went to zoo".
    A. They said that we had went to zoo
    B. They said that we had gone to zoo
    C. They said that they had gone to zoo.
    D. They said that they went to zoo.

    Correct Answer: c

    Explanation: Past indefinite in direct speech changes into past perfect in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

19. He said, "I was writing an article".
    A. He said that he had been writing an article.
    B. He said that he was writing an article.
    C. He said that I was writing an article.
    D. He said that I had been writing a letter.

    Correct Answer: a

    Explanation: Past continuous in direct speech changes into past perfect continuous in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into

past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

20. He said, "I had won the match".
    A. He said that I had won the match.
    B. He said that he had won the match.
    C. He said that he has win the match.
    D. He said that he has won the match.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: Past perfect in direct speech does not change its tense in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

21. He said, "I had been living in this house since 1998".
    A. He said that he had been living in this house since 1998.
    B. He said that I have been living in this house since 1998.
    C. He said that he have been living in this house since 1998.
    D. He said that I had been living in this house since 1998.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Past perfect continuous in direct speech does not change its tense in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

22. She said. "I will go to Paris"
    A. She said that she will go to Paris.
    B. She said she would go to Paris.
    C. She said I will go to Paris.
    D. She said that she would go to Paris.

Correct Answer: d

Explanation: Will in direct speech changes into would in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

23. She said to me, "I'll be waiting for you"
    A. She said to me that she will be waiting.
    B. She said that she would be waiting for me.
    C. She said to me that she would be waiting for me.
    D. She said that she will be waiting for me.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: Will be in direct speech changes into would be in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

24. She said, "I will have cooked the food".
    A. She said that she would have cooked the food.
    B. She said that she will have cooked the food.
    C. She said that I will have cooked the food.
    D. She said I would have cooked the food.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Will have in direct speech changes into would have in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

25. They said, "We will have been watching the movie for two hours".
    A. They said that they would have been watching the movie for two hours.
    B. They said that we will have been watching the movie for two hours.
    C. They said that we would have been watching the movie for two hours.
    D. They said that they will have been watching the movie for two hours.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Will have been in direct speech changes into would have been in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

26. She said "I may go to London".
    A. She said that she may go to London.
    B. She said that she might go to London.
    C. She said she may go to London.
    D. She says she may go to London.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: Present modals (can, may, etc.) in direct speech are converted to past model (could, might etc.) in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

27. He said, "I must study this book".
    A. He said that he had to study that book.
    B. He said he had to study this book.
    C. He said that he must study this book.
    D. He said that I must study this book.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Present modals (can, may, must) in direct speech are converted to past model (could, might, had to) in indirect speech. Must changes into had to. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

28. He said, "I should start new work".
    A. He said that he should start new work.
    B. He said that I should start new work.
    C. He said that he must start new work.
    D. He said that he shall start new work.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: some modal verbs (should, might, could, would, ought to) are not changed in indirect speech. Must changes into had to. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech

are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

29. James said, "I ought to avoid unhealthy eating".
    A. James said that I ought to avoid unhealthy eating.
    B. James said that he ought to avoid unhealthy eating.
    C. James said that he must avoid unhealthy eating.
    D. James said that he should avoid unhealthy eating.

Correct Answer: b
Explanation: some modal verbs (should, might, could, would, ought to) are not changed in indirect speech. Must changes into had to. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

30. She said to me, "please drive me to subway"
    A. She said to me that I should drive him to subway,
    B. She requested me to drive her to subway.
    C. She said to me to drive her to subway.
    D. She inquired me to drive her to subway.

Correct Answer: b
Explanation: An imperative sentence consists of order, request suggestions etc. to change them into indirect speech some specific verbs (requested, asked, inquired) replace the verbs (said, told etc.) in reporting verbs. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

31. The boss said to the employee, "Get out of the car".
    A. The boss said to the employee to get out of the car.
    B. The boss said to the employee to leave the car.
    C. The boss ordered the employee to get out of the car.
    D. The boss requested the employee to get out of the car.

Correct Answer: c
Explanation: An imperative sentence consists of order, request suggestions etc. to change them into indirect speech some specific verbs (requested, asked, inquired) replace the verbs (said, told etc.) in reporting verbs. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

32. They said, "Hurrah! We won the match"
    A. They said that they had won the match
    B. They said that we have won the match.
    C. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
    D. They said with joy that they had won the match.

Correct Answer: c
Explanation: An exclamatory sentence is the one which expresses joy, sorrow or any feeling etc. to convert it into indirect speech specific words are added to the sentences as in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

33. She said, "Oh! I lost my bag".
    A. She said that he lost the match.
    B. She exclaimed with sorrow that she had lost her bag.

C. She said with sorrow that she lost her bag.
D. She told me that she lost her bag.
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: An exclamatory sentence is the one which expresses joy, sorrow or any feeling etc. to convert it into indirect speech specific words are added to the sentences as in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

34. James said to me, "Do you like tea?"
A. James said to me do I like tea.
B. James asked me do I like tea.
C. James asked me if I like tea.
D. James asked me if I liked tea.
Explanation: the conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

35. She said to me, "can I use your laptop?"
A. She asked me if she could use my laptop.
B. She asked me if she can use her laptop.
C. She asked me if I can use her laptop.
D. She asked me whether I can use her laptop.
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

36. He said, "Is it raining"
A. He asked whether it was raining.
B. He asked if it is raining.
C. He asked if it were raining.
D. He said it was raining.
Correct Answer: a
Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

37. She said, "Are the guests waiting for me?"
A. She asked me if the guests are waiting for me.
B. She asked me whether the guests are waiting for her.
C. She asked me whether the guests are waiting for me.
D. She asked if the guests are waiting for her or not.
Correct Answer: b
Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

38. He said to me, "what are you eating?"
A. He asked me what you were eating.

B. He asked me what she she were eating.
C. He asked me what I was eating.
D. He asked me that what I was eating.

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that cannot be answered as yes or no, the question is simple placed in assertive form after the reporting verb.

39. He said to her, "How will you go with me?"
    A. He said to her how she would go with him.
    B. He asked her how she would go with him.
    C. She asked him how she would go with her
    D. He asked her how he would go with her.

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that cannot be answered as yes or no, the question is simple placed in assertive form after the reporting verb.

40. Ali said to me, "how are you doing?"
    A. Ali asked me how I was doing.
    B. Ali said to me how I was doing.
    C. Ali asked to me how are you doing.
    D. Ali said to me how I was doing.

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that cannot be answered as yes or no, the question is simple placed in assertive form after the reporting verb.

Change the indirect speech into direct speech

41. She told her mother that she was going to the zoo.
    A. She said, "I am going to the zoo"
    B. She said, "I was going to the zoo"
    C. She said, "I will be going to the zoo"
    D. She said, "I would be going to the zoo"

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Simple past in indirect speech changes into simple present in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

42. The teacher told James that he had been very regular in his class.
    A. The teacher said, " James had been very regular in his classes"
    B. The teacher told, "James had been very regular in his classes"
    C. The teacher said, "James have been very regular in his classes"
    D. The teacher said, " I have been very regular in my classes"

Correct Answer: c

Explanation: past perfect continuous in indirect speech changes into present perfect continuous in direct speech.

Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

43. Ali told me that he had finished his homework.
   A. Ali told me that he have finished his homework.
   B. Ali said to me, "I have finished his homework"
   C. Ali told me that "he have finished his homework"
   D. Ali said to me that "I have finished his homework"

   Correct Answer: b
   Explanation: past perfect in indirect speech changes into present perfect in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

44. The teacher said the moon revolves around the Earth.
   A. The teacher said, "The moon revolves around the Earth"
   B. The teacher said, " The moon revolve around the Earth"
   C. The teacher said that, "the moon revolve around the Earth".
   D. The teacher told me that the moon revolves around the earth.

   Correct Answer: a
   Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas. The facts are stated as it is.

45. She said that she was not going to school that day.
   A. She said that she is not going to school that day.
   B. She said, "she is not going home today"
   C. She said. "she won't be going to school today"
   D. She said, "she will not go to school today"

   Correct Answer: b
   Explanation: Past continuous in indirect speech changes into present continuous in direct speech. That day changes into today. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

46. He asked me if I had brought the book.
   A. He said, " had I brought the book?"
   B. He asked had I brought the book?
   C. He said, "Have I brought the book?"
   D. He told, "have I brought the book?"

   Correct Answer: c
   Explanation: Past perfect in indirect speech changes into present perfect in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

47. The boy asked me if that was the place we visited before.
   A. The boy said, "If this is the place we visited before.
   B. The boy said, " if this was the place we visited before"
   C. The boy asked if this is the place we visited before.
   D. The boy asked if that was the place we visited before.

   Correct Answer: a
   Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The

reported speech is put in inverted commas.

48. The judge said to the witness to tell the truth.
    A. The judge said to the witness, " tell the truth"
    B. The judge said to the witness, "told the truth"
    C. The judge says to the witness, " tell the truth"
    D. The judge says the witness, "tell him the truth"

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas.

49. The prisoner begged the judge to forgive him.
    A. The prisoner said to the judge, "please forgive me"
    B. The prisoner said, "please forgive me"
    C. The prisoner said to the judge, " forgive me"
    D. The prisoner said to the me, " please forgive me"

Correct Answer: a

Explanation: Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas. Some specific verbs replace the verbs from reporting verbs.

50. She said that she works for Ford.
    A. She said, "I work for Ford"
    B. She said, "she worked for Ford"
    C. She said, "she work for Ford"
    D. She said, "she was working for Ford"

Correct Answer: b

Explanation: Explanation: Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas. Simple present changes into simple past.

ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

In a sentence, when the subject acts, the verb is said to be in Active Voice, but when the subject is passive and receives action, the verb is said to be in Passive Voice. e.g. (i) Ali writes a letter.

This sentence indicates that the subject 'Ali' does something. So, it is in Active Voice. (ii) A letter is written by Ali.

In this sentence, the verb 'written' indicates that something is done by Ali. So, the verb here is in Passive Voice.

The following are the different forms of sentences which are given to be transformed into one Voice to another:

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
1.	He writes a letter.	A letter is written by him.
2.	He wrote a letter.	A letter was written by him.
3.	He will write a letter.	A letter will be written by him.
4.	He is writing a letter.	A letter is being written by him.
5.	He was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by him.
6.	He has written a letter.	A letter has been written by him.
7.	He had written a letter.	A letter had been written by him.
8.	He will have written a letter.	A letter will have been written by him.
9.	Do not disturb the class.	Let the class not be disturbed.
10.	Someone has stolen my pen.	My pen has been stolen by someone.
11.	People speak English all over the world.	English is spoken all over the world.
12.	Who did this?	By whom was this done?
13.	Why did your brother write such a letter?	Why was such a letter written by your brother?
14.	Mr. Sajid teaches us grammar?	We are taught grammar by Mr. Sajid (or) Grammar is taught us by Mr. Sajid.
15.	Who taught you French?	By whom was French taught to you? (or) By whom were you taught French?
16.	One should keep one's promises.	Promises should be kept.
17.	Your behaviour greatly astonishes me.	I am greatly astonished at your behaviour.
18.	This box contains ice.	Ice is contained in this box.
19.	I want to buy an umbrella.	I want an umbrella to be bought.
20.	They objected to my proposal.	My proposal was objected to by them.
21.	Since he had not done the preliminary work, we had to cancel the meeting.	Since the preliminary work had not been done by him, the meeting had to be cancelled (or) Since he had not done the preliminary work, the meeting had to be cancelled.

Practice Test

DIRECTIONS:
In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active (or Passive) Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive (or Active) voice.

1. **Aysha was writing a letter to her father.**
   (a) A letter was written to her father by Aysha.
   (b) A letter has been written to her father by Aysha.
   (c) A letter was being written by Aysha to her father.
   (d) A letter was written by Aysha to her father.

2. **He teaches us Grammar.**
   (a) Grammar is taught to us by him.
   (b) We are being taught Grammar by him.
   (c) Grammar is being taught us by him.
   (d) We are taught Grammar by him.

3. **Do you imitate others?**
   (a) Are others imitated by you?
   (b) Are others being imitated by you?
   (c) Were others being imitated by you?
   (d) Have others been imitated by you?

4. **I saw him conducting the rehearsal.**
   (a) He was seen conducting the rehearsal.
   (b) I saw the rehearsal to be conducted by him.
   (c) He was seen by me to conduct the rehearsal.
   (d) I saw the rehearsal being conducted by him.

5. **Have the box broken.**
   (a) Have the broken box.
   (b) Break the box.
   (c) Get someone to break the box.
   d) They have broken the box.

6. **His pocket has been picked.**
   (a) They have his pocket picked.
   (b) Picking has been done to his pocket.
   (c) Picked has been his pocket.
   (d) Someone has picked his pocket.

7. **The French surrendered Quebec to the English in 1759.**
   (a) Quebec was surrendered by the French to the English in 1759.
   (b) Quebec was surrendered to the English in 1759 by the French.
   (c) The English were surrendered Quebec in 1759 by the French.
   (d) Quebec was surrendered in 1759 by the French to the English.

8. **Someone gave her a bull dog.**
   (a) She was given a bull dog.
   (b) A bull dog was given to her.
   (c) She has been given a bull dog.
   (d) She is being given a bull dog by someone.

9. **A stone struck me on the head.**
   (a) I was struck by a stone on the head.
   b) My head was struck by a stone.
   (c) I had been struck by a stone on the head.

(d) I was struck on the head by a stone.

10. **You must look into this matter.**
(a) This matter has been looked into by you.
(b) This matter may be looked into by you.
(c) This matter should be looked into by you.
(d) This matter into looked by you.

11. **The Romans expected to conquer Carthage.**
(a) Carthage was expected to be conquered by the Romans.
(b) The Romans were expected to conquer Carthage.
(c) It was expected by the Romans that they would conquer Carthage.
(d) The Romans expected to have conquered Carthage.

12. **Rain disrupted the last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka.**
(a) The last day's play of Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.
(b) Pakistan and Sri Lanka's play of the last day was disrupted by rain.
(c) The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.
(d) The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka were disrupted by rain.

13. **My uncle promised me a present.**
(a) A present was promised by my uncle to me.
(b) I was promised a present by my uncle.
(c) I had been promised a present by my uncle.
(d) I was promised by my uncle a present.

14. **Sri Lanka grows tea.**
(a) Tea grows in Sri Lanka.
(b) Tea is grown in Sri Lanka.
(c) Let the tea be grown in Sri Lanka.
(d) Tea is being grown in Sri Lanka.

5. **He was arrested on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.**
(a) He was arrested on a charge of theft, but was released for lack of evidence.
(b) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.
(c) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence released him.
(d) None of these

16. **Please help me.**
(a) You were requested to help me.
(b) You are being requested to help me.
(c) You are requested to help me.
(d) You have been requested to help me.

17. **The residents celebrated the Independence Day.**
(a) The Independence Day is celebrated by the residents.
(b) The Independence Day was celebrated by the residents.
(c) The Independence Day has been celebrated by the residents.
(d) Celebration of Independence Day was done by the residents.

18. **I know him.**
(a) He is known by me.
(b) He was known to me.
(c) He has been known by me
(d) He is known to me.

19. They are building a house next door to our school
(a) Next door to our school a house is being built by them.
(b) Next door to our school is being built a house by them.
(c) A house next door to our school is being built by them.
(d) A house is being built by them next door to our school

20. One should keep one's promise.
(a) One's promise should be kept by us.
(b) One's promise has to be kept.
(c) A promise should be keeping.
(d) A promise should be kept.

21. Who is creating this mess?
(a) Who has created this mess?
(b) By whom has this mess been created?
(c) By whom this mess is being created?
(d) By whom is this mess being created?

22. The clown was being laughed at by them.
(a) They were laughing at the clown.
(b) They were laughing on the clown.
(c) They laughed at the clown.
(d) The clown was laughed at by them.

23. I saw him leaving the house.
(a) He had been seen leaving the house.
(b) He was seen to be leaving the house.
(c) Leaving the house he was seen by me.
(d) He was seen leaving the house by me.

24. A lion may be helped even by a little mouse.
(a) A little mouse may even help a lion.
(b) Even a little mouse may help a lion.
(c) A little mouse can even help a lion.
(d) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.

25. Who taught her such things?
(a) Who was she taught such things by?
(b) She was taught such things by who?
(c) By whom she was taught such things?
(d) By whom was she taught such things?

26. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.
(a) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.
(b) I was kept waking by the noise of the traffic.
(c) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.
(d) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.

27. I remember my sister taking me to the museum.
(a) I remember taken to the museum by my sister.
(b) I remember myself being taken to the museum by my sister.
(c) I remember I was taken to the museum by my sister.
(d) I remember being taken to the museum by my sister.

28. Why do you waste time?
(a) Why is time wasted by you?
b) Why is time been wasted by you?

(c) Why has time been wasted by you?
(d) Why is time being wasted by you?

29. Who teaches you English?
(a) By whom were you taught English?
(b) By whom are you taught English?
(c) English is taught by whom?
(d) By whom will you be taught English?

30. We hope that we shall win the match.
(a) The match is hoped to be won.
(b) Match winning is our hope.
(c) It is hoped that the match will be won by us.
(d) Winning the match is hoped by us.

31. Somebody told me that there had been an explosion to me Town Hall.
(a) I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall.
(b) I was told about the explosion in the Town Hall.
(c) I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall.
(d) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.

32. It is time to ring the bell.
(a) It is time the bell rings.
(b) It is being time to ring the bell
(c) It is time for the bell to ring
(d) It is time for the bell to be rung

33. After driving Zafar to the museum she dropped him at his hotel.
(a) After she was driving Zafar to the museum she was dropping him at his hotel.
(b) After she had driven Zafar to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.
(c) Zafar was being driven to the museum first, then he was being dropped at his hotel.
(d) After being driven to the museum, Zafar was dropped at his hotel.

34. You will have finished this work by tomorrow.
(a) This work will have been finished Tomorrow.
(b) This work will be finished by tomorrow.
(c) This work will finished tomorrow.
(d) This work will have been finished by tomorrow.

35. People claim to have seen the suspect in several cities.
(a) The suspect is being seen in several cities.
(b) The suspect has been the people in several cities.
(c) The suspect is claimed to have been seen in several cities.
(d) The suspect was seen by people in several cities.

36. The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.
(a) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.
(b) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.
(c) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.
(d) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

PAKISTAN STUDIES

FACTS ABOUT PAKISTAN

First Cabinet of Pakistan:

Sr.	Ministry	Name of Minister
1.	Foreign Minister	Sir Zafar Ullah Khan
2.	Finance Minister	Malik Ghulam Muhammad
3.	Minister of Commerce & Industries	Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
4.	Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Health	*Raja Ghuzanfar Ali
5.	Communication Minister	Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar
6.	Minister Interior, Education, and Information	Fazal-ul-Rehman
7.	Minister for Law & Labour	Jogendra Nath Mandal

*Raja Ghuzanfar's portfolio was changed to Minister of Evacuee and Refugee Rehabilitation and ministry for food and agriculture was given to **Abdul Satar Pirzada**

- The first Chief Minister of Punjab was Nawab Iftikhar.
- The first Chief Minister of NWFP was Abdul Qayum Khan.
- First Chief Minister of Sindh was Muhamad Ayub Khuro.
- First Chief Minister of Balochistan was Ataullah Mengal (1 May 1972), Balochistan acquired the status of the province in 1970.

Pakistan Provinces by size:

Balochistan	347,190 km.sq
Punjab	205, 344 km.sq
Sindh	140, 914 km.sq
KP	101, 741 km.sq

Pakistan Provinces by population:

1. Punjab
2. Sindh
3. KP
4. Balochistan

Some facts related to the Administrative Units of Pakistan

- Bahawalpur is the largest district of Punjab by area.
- Tharparkar is the largest district of Sindh by area.
- Chaghi is the largest district of Pakistan by area.
- Torghar is the smallest district of Pakistan

Some Valleys in Pakistan:

1. Hunza Valley in Gilgit
2. Bamburet Valley in Chitral
3. Kalash Valley in Chitral
4. Shounter Valley in Kel, AJ&K
5. Soon Valley in Khushab
6. Leepa Valley in AJK
7. Kaghan Valley in Mansehra
8. Kumrat Valley in Upper Dir

Old names of cities of Pakistan:

Old Name	New name
Raj Shahi	Islamabad
Shalkot	Quetta
Mahmudpur	Lahore
Nerunkot	Hyderabad
Lyallpur	Faisalabad
Nawabshah	Benazirabad
Montgomery	Sahiwal
Fort Sandeman	Zhob
Khanpur	Gujranwala
Khangarh	Jacobabad
Salwankot	Sialkot
Campbellpur	Attock
Hindu Bagh	Muslim Bagh
Ajodhan	Pakpattan
Udayana/Suvastu	Swat

Tombs of Sufis and Saints in Pakistan:

Shrine	Shrine
Abdullah Shah Ghazi	Karachi
Syed Abul Hassan Bin Usman Bin Ali Al-Hajweri	Lahore
Makhdoom Baha-ud-din Zakariya	Multan
Makhdoom Rukn-ud-din (Shah Rukn-e-Alam)	Multan
Bulleh Shah	Kasur
Makhdoom Burhan-ud-din	Chiniot
Fariduddin Ganjshakar	Pakpattan
Syed Muhammad Usman (Lal Shahbaz Qalandar)	Jamshoro District
Sultan Bahoo	Jhang
Bibi Pak Daman	Lahore
Meher Ali Shah, Golra Sharif	Islamabad
Sultan Sakhi Sarwar	Dera Ghazi Khan
Khwaja Ghulam Farid	Kot Mithan
Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai	Matiari

Major Institutions of Pakistan:

Name of Institutes	Date of Establishment
Pakistan Army	August 14, 1947
NAB	November 16, 1997
FBR	July 1, 1920, as CBR
FIA	January 13, 1975
PIA	October 29, 1946, as Orient Airways
State Bank of Pakistan	July 1, 1948

ISI	January 1, 1948
WAPDA	February 22, 1958
PTV	November 26, 1964
NTDC	1998
SNGPL	1963
PNSC	1971
PTCL	1947
NBP	1949
SSGC	1955

Famous Colleges/Universities in Pakistan and their date of establishment:

College/University Name	Date of Establishment
Islamia College Peshawar	1913
Islamia College Cooper Road Lahore	1939
Islamia College Civil Lines Lahore[1]	1892 Source: Official Website
MAO College Lahore	1933
Government College Lahore	1864. Source: Official Website
Murray College Sialkot	1889 Source: Wikipedia
Gordon College Rawalpindi	1893
Kinnaird College Lahore	1913 Source: Official Website
Forman Christian College	1864 Source: Official Website
Lahore College for Women University	1922 Source: Official Website
University of the Punjab	1882 Source: Official Website
King Edward Medical College	1860 Source: Official Website

Footnote:

The history of the Govt. Islamia College Civil Lines, Lahore goes back to the last years of the 19th century when the Arya Samaj founded the school of Dayanand Ayur Vedic on June 1, 1886. The huge building of Dayanand Vedic College (DAV College) experienced many revolutionary changes in the last two centuries. The school started Intermediate classes in 1888 and graduate classes in **1892** and finally M.A. in 1895. The name of the college was attributed to the Hindu leader Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of the Arya Samaj moment

List of Important Minerals and their Location in Pakistan:

Minerals	Location
Mineral Oil	Dhullian, Kot Mayyal, Attock, Chakwal, Dhodhak, Badin, Hyderabad, Dadu and Potwar Plateau.

Natural Gas	Khairpur, Mazrani, Hundi, Kandhkot and Seri, Dhodhak, Pir Koh, Mayyal and Dhullian.
Coal	Dandot and Makkarwal, Mianwali, Sharag, Khost, Harnai and Mach, Tharparkar, Thatta and Larkana.
Gypsum	Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kohat, Rohri, Quetta and Sibi.
Iron Ore	Kala Bagh, Hazara district, Chitral, Khuzdar and Muslim Bagh.
Chromite	Muslim Bagh, Chaghi, Kharan, Malakand and North Waziristan.
Copper	Saindak and Chaghi.
Salt	Khewra in Jhelum, Warchha in Khushab, Kala Bagh, Bahadur Khel and Mauripur near Karachi.
Limestone	Jhelum, Dera Ghazi Khan, Moghul Kot, Hyderabad, Manghopir, Kot Diji and Ranipur.
Marble	Chaghi, Mardan, Swat and Khyber Agency, Black and white marble in the Kala Chitta Hills in Attock.

Top exports of Pakistan:

Exports of Pakistan
Miscellaneous textiles, worn clothing
Cotton
Knit or crochet clothing, accessories
Clothing, accessories (not knit or crochet)
Cereals
Leather/animal gut articles
Sugar, sugar confectionery
Mineral fuels including oil
Beverages, spirits, vinegar
Salt, sulfur, stone, cement

POWER PLANTS OF PAKISTAN

Thermal Power Plants:

Station	Location	Capacity (MW)
Kot Addu Power Company	Kot Addu, Punjab	1,600
Hub Power Company	Hub, Balochistan	1,292
Hubco Narowal Power Plant	Narowal, Punjab	225
Jamshoro Power Station	Jamshoro, Sindh	850
Bin Qasim Power Plant I	Karachi, Sindh	1,260

Natural Gas Power Plants:

Station	Location	Capacity (MW)
Guddu Thermal Power Plant	Guddu, Sindh	2,402
Uch-I, II Power Plant	Dera Murad Jamali, Balochistan	1000
Nandipur Power Project	Gujranwala, Punjab	425
Roush (Pakistan) Power Limited	Abdul Hakeem, Pakistan, Punjab	450
Bin Qasim Power Plant II	Karachi, Sindh	560
Haveli Bahadur Shah Power	Jhang, Punjab	1,230

Plant		
Bhikki RLNG-based Power Project	Sheikhupura, Punjab	1,180
Balloki Power Plant	Balloki, Punjab	1,223

Coal Power Plants:

Station	Location	Capacity (MW)
Sahiwal Coal Power Project	Sahiwal, Punjab	1320
Port Qasim Coal Power Project	Karachi, Sindh	1320
Hub Coal Power Project	Hub, Balochistan	1320
Engro Powergen Thar	Tharparkar, Sindh	660

Hydel Power Plants:

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)
Tarbela Dam	Tarbela, KPK	4,888
Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower Project	Attock, Punjab	1,450
Mangla Dam	Mirpur, Azad Kashmir	1,150
Neelum–Jhelum Hydropower Plant	Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir	969
Warsak Dam	Peshawar, KPK	243
Chashma Barrage	Chashma, Punjab	184
Duber Khwar Hydropower Project	Kohistan, KPK	130
Allai Khwar Hydropower Project	Mansehra, KPK	121
Golen Gol Hydropower Project	Chitral, KPK	108
Jinnah hydropower project	Jinnah Barrage, Punjab	96
New Bong Escape Hydropower Plant	Mirpur, Azad Kashmir	84
Daral Khwar Hydropower Plant	Swat District, KPK	36.6
Jagran-I Dam	Neelum, Azad Kashmir	30.4
Rasul Barrage Hydropower Project	Mandi Bahauddin, Punjab	22
Gomal Zam Dam	South Waziristan	17.4
Satpara Dam	Skardu	17.3
Shadiwal Hydropower Plant	Shadiwal Warriach, Punjab	13.5
Chichonki Malian Hydropower Plant	Sheikhupura, Punjab	13.2
Marala Hydropower Project	Sialkot, Punjab	7.64

Nuclear Power Plants:

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)
(KANUPP-1)	Karachi, Sindh	85
(CHASNUPP-1)	Mianwali, Punjab	320
(CHASNUPP-2)	Mianwali, Punjab	320
(CHASNUPP-3)	Mianwali, Punjab	340
(CHASNUPP-4)	Mianwali, Punjab	340

Under construction Nuclear Power Plants

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)
(KANUPP-2)	Karachi, Sindh	1100
(KANUPP-3)	Karachi, Sindh	1100
(CHASNUPP-5)	Mianwali, Punjab	1100

Wind Power Plants:

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)
Zorlu Enerji	Jhimpir, Sindh	56.4
Jhimpir Wind Energy Project	Jhimpir, Sindh	50
Sachal Energy Wind Farm	Jhimpir, Sindh	50
United Energy Ltd	Jhimpir, Sindh	100
Tricon Boston Corporation	Jhimpir, Sindh	150

Solar Power Plants:

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)
Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park	Bahawalpur, Punjab	400
Harappa Solar Pvt. Ltd	Sahiwal, Punjab	18

Motorways of Pakistan:

Name	Course	Length
M-1	Peshawar–Islamabad	155 km
M-2	Islamabad–Lahore	367 km
M-3	Lahore–Abdul Hakeem	230 km
M-4	Pindi Bhattian–Multan	286 km
M-5	Multan–Sukkur	387 km
M-6	Sukkur–Hyderabad	296 km
M-7	Dadu–Hub	270 km
M-8	Ratodero–Gwadar	892 km
M-9	Hyderabad–Karachi	136 km
M-10	Karachi Northern Bypass	57 km
M-11	Sialkot–Lahore	89 km
M-13	Swabi-Chakdara	81 km
M-14	Hakla–Dera Ismail Khan	280 km

Names of important Military Operations in Pakistan:

Anti-Terrorism Military Operations in Pakistan	Year
Operation Al-Mizan (FATA)	June 2002
Operation Kalosha (Wana)	March 2004
Operation Silence (Islamabad)	July 2007
Operation Rah e Haq (Swat)	October/ November 2007
Operation Zalzala (South Waziristan)	Jan 2008

Operation Sirat-e-Mustaqeem (Khyber Agency)	June 2008
Operation Rah e Haq II (Swat)	July 2008
Operation Sher Dil (Bajaur)	Sep 2008
Operation Rah e Haq III (Swat)	January 2009
Operation Rah e Rast (Swat)	May 2009
Operation Rah e Nijat (South Waziristan)	October 2009
Operation Koh e Sufaid (Kurram Agency)	July 2011
Operation Zarb e Azab	June 2014-April 2016
Operation Radd-ul-Fasaad	Feb 2017 - Present

List of Pakistani missiles with their ranges:

Missile	Range
Ababeel	2,200 km
Shaheen 3	2,750 km
Hatf 9 "Nasr"	60 km
Hatf 8 "Ra'ad"	350 km
Hatf 7 "Babur"	350-700 km
Hatf 6 "Shaheen 2"	1,500-2,000 km
Hatf 5 "Ghauri"	1,250-1,500 km
Hatf 4 "Shaheen 1"	750 km
Hatf 3 "Ghaznavi"	290 km
Hatf 2 "Abdali"	180-200 km
Hatf 1	70-100 km

Judicial System of Pakistan:

The topmost court of Pakistan is the Supreme Court of Pakistan, followed by Federal Shariat Court and High Courts respectively.

- There is one Supreme Court of Pakistan situated in Islamabad. The building of the Supreme Court of Pakistan was designed by a Japanese architect Kenzo Tange.
- There are a total of 17 Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan including the Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP). CJP retires at the age of 65 years.
- There are 5 high courts in Pakistan. Each situated in the capital city of the province and one in Islamabad.
- The Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan was established in 1980 to review the legislation so that it shouldn't conflict with Islamic principles.
- The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Peshawar High Court has been extended to previously known tribal areas (FATA).
- Abdul Rashid was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan.

Composition of Pakistan's Parliament facts:

According to the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 Pakistan parliament is bicameral. According to Article 50 of the Constitution, the Parliament of Pakistan composes of a President and two Houses known as National Assembly (lower house) and Senate (upper house).

sources used for the following data: senate.gov.pk, na.gov.pk

Seat Distribution in Senate

Provinces/ Territories	General	Technocrats / Ulema	Women	Non Muslims	Total
Sindh	14	4	4	1	23
Punjab	14	4	4	1	23

Balochistan	14	4	4	1	23
KPK	14	4	4	1	23
Federal Capital	2	1	1	-	4
FATA	8	-	-	-	8
TOTAL	66	17	17	4	104

Seat Distribution in Parliament

Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	FATA	Federal Capital	Total
General						
148	61	35	14	12	2	272
Women						
35	14	8	3	0	0	60
Non-Muslims						
--	--	--	--	--	--	10
183	75	43	17	12	2	342

List of Civil and Military Awards in Pakistan:

Military Awards	Ranking
Nishan e Haider	1
Hilal e Jurat	2
Sitara i Jurat	3
Tamgha i Jurat	4

Non-Operational Gallantry Awards:

Award Name	Ranking
Sitara e Basalt	1
Tamgha e Basalt	2
Nishan e Imtiaz	3
Hilal i Imtiaz	4
Sitara I Imtiaz	5
Tamgha i Imtiaz	6
Tamgha i Khidmat (class I)	7
Tamgha i Khidmat (class II)	8
Tamgha i Khidmat (class III)	9

- Lahore, Sialkot and Sargodha received Hilal-e-Istiqlal for heroic resistance during the 1965 war.
- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan is the only Pakistani to be awarded twice with the honorary Nishan e Imtiaz (In 1996 and then on 14 August 1998). He was also awarded with Hilal e Imtiaz in 1989.

The Pakistan Civil Awards consist of the following five orders:

- The Order of Pakistan (Pakistan)
- The Order of Bravery (Shujaat)
- The Order of Excellence (Imtiaz)
- The Order of Great Leader (Quaid-i-Azam)
- The Order of Service (Khidmat)

Award sets	Order of precedence
Nishaan	Nishan-e-Pakistan
	Nishan-e-Imtiaz
	Nishan-e-Quaid-i-Azam
	Nishan-e-Khidmat
Hilal	Hilal-e-Pakistan
	Hilal-e-Shujaat
	Hilal-e-Imtiaz
	Hilal-e-Quaid-i-Azam
	Hilal-e-Khidmat
Sitara	Sitara-e-Pakistan
	Sitara-e-Shujaat
	Sitara-e-Imtiaz

	Sitara-e-Quaid-i-Azam
	Sitara-e-Khidmat
	Tamgha-e-Pakistan
Tamgha	Tamgha-e-Pakistan
	Tamgha-e-Shujaat
	Tamgha-e-Imtiaz
	Tamgha-e-Quaid-i-Azam
	Tamgha-e-Khidmat

Important Celebrated Days in Pakistan

5th February	Kashmir Day
23rd March	Pakistan Day.
1st May	Labour Day
28th May	Youm-e-Takbir
14th August	Independence Day
6th September	Defence Day/Youm-e-Difa
7th September	Air Force day
8th September	Navy Day/Youm-e-Bahria
11th September	The death anniversary of our founder Qauid-e-Azam
24th October	Azad Kashmir Day
9th November	Iqbal Day
25th December	The birth anniversary of our founder Qauid-e-Azam

Full form of abbreviations used for Public Sector Organizations:

PSO	Pakistan State Oil
PTV	Pakistan Television Corporation
OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
PTDC	Pakistan Tourism and Development Authority
PHA	Parks and Horticulture Authority
PHFMC	Punjab Health Facilities Management Company
PIA	Pakistan International Airlines
CDA	Capital Development Authority
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
SMEDA	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority
PSX	Pakistan Stock Exchange
SNGPL	Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
ISI	Inter-Services Intelligence
IB	Intelligence Bureau
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
AMC	Army Medical Corps
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
LDA	Lahore Development Authority

CDA	Capital Development Authority
CMH	Combined Military Hospital
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
PCB	Pakistan Cricket Board
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
OGDCL	Oil and Gas Development Company Limited
SPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
WASA	Water and Sanitation Authority
CDA	Capital Development Authority
LWMC	Lahore Waste Management Company
PMA	Pakistan Military Academy

Pakistani Ambassadors in UN:

Name	Entered office	Left office
Syed Itaat Husain	1948	1951
Patras Bokhari	1951	1954
Prince Aly Khan	1958	1960
Muhammad Zafrulla Khan*	1961	1964
Syed Amjad Ali	1964	1967
Agha Shahi	1967	1972
Iqbal Akhund	1972	1978
Niaz A. Naik	1978	1982
Sardar Shah Nawaz	1982	1989
Jamsheed Marker	1990	1995
Ahmad Kamal	1995	1999
Inam-ul-Haq	1999	2000
Shamshad Ahmad	2000	2002
Munir Akram	2002	2008
Hussain Haroon	2008	2012
Masood Khan	2012	2015
Maleeha Lodhi	2015	2019
Munir Akram	2019	incumbent

*First Pakistani to become a President of UN General Assembly.

Operations conducted by the Pakistan Army on UN Missions

Congo (August 1960 to May 1964)
Under

- Operation of the United Nations in Congo

West New Guinea (October 1962 - April 1963)
Under:

- United Nations Security Force in New Guinea (UNSFING)

Namibia (April 1989 to March 1990)
Under:

- United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (UNTAGIN)

Kuwait (December 1991 to October 1993)
Under:

- United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

Haiti (1993 to 1996)
Under:

- United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)

Cambodia (March 1992 to November 1993)

Under:

- United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)

Bosnia (March 1992 to February 1996)

Under:

- United Nations Protection Forces in Bosnia (UNPROFOR)

Somalia (March 1992 to February 1996)

Under:

- United Nations Operation in Somalia-I (UNOSOM-I)

Rwanda (October 1993 – March 1996)

Under:

- United Nations assistance mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Angola (February 1995 to June 1997)

Under:

- União Nacional para an Independência Total de Angola (UNITA)

Eastern Slavonia (May 1996 – August 1997)

Under:

- United Nations Transitional Authority in Eastern Slavonia (UNTAES).

Sierra Leone (October 1999 to December 2005)

Under:

- United Nations mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)

Current deployment

Start of operation	Name of Operation	Conflict
1999	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Second Congo War
2003	United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Second Liberian Civil War
2004	United Nations Operation in Burundi ONUB	Burundi Civil War
2004	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	Civil war in Côte d'Ivoire
2005	United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) Staff/Observers	Second Sudanese Civil War

LARGEST, SMALLEST, HIGHEST & FIRST IN PAKISTAN

(1) **The largest radio station:** Islamabad Radio Station of 1000 kilowatts.

(2) **The highest radio station:** Gilgit Radio Station in Gilgit Baltistan.

(3) **The most published and circulated newspaper:** The Daily Jang (Urdu).

(4) **The largest commercial bank:** National Bank of Pakistan.

(5) **The highest pass:** Muztagh Pass in Northern Areas, at an elevation of 19,030 feet.

(6) **The largest-cement plant:** Lucky Cement Plant at Pezu in district Lakki Marwat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It was founded in August 1996.

(7) **The largest industrial and trade centre:** Karachi Sindh.

(8) **The largest shipping company:** The Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC), Karachi.

(9) **The largest desert:** The Thar Desert, Sindh. It is the 9th largest desert in the world.

(10) **The largest oil field:** Jhandial well.

(11) **The largest railway station:** The Lahore Railway Station.

(12) **The highest railway station:** Kan Mehtarzai Railway Station, Baluchistan, at an elevation of about 2,224 metres (7,295 feet).

(13) **The longest platform:** The platform of Rohri Railway Station (Sindh), with a length of about 1,894 feet. The platform of Sahiwal Railway Station (Punjab) is also believed to be the longest platform in Pakistan.

(14) **The longest railroad:** From Karachi to Peshawar, with a length of 1,045 miles (1,681 kilometres).

(15) **The largest railway workshop:** The Mughalpura Railway Workshop in Lahore.

(16) **The largest library:** The Punjab Public library in Lahore Punjab.

(17) **The largest museum:** The Lahore Museum. Lahore.

(18) **The largest and oldest university:** The Punjab University. Lahore.

(19) **The largest mosque:** Shah Faisal Mosque. Islamabad, with an area of 1,89,705 square metres. The main hall of the Mosque has the capacity to accommodate 10,000 persons, while another 200;000 (2 lakh) people can offer prayers in its surroundings has a gallery for women with a capacity of 1500 ladies. It is designed by a Turkish architect. Mr. Vedat Dallokay. It has been completed at a cost of 45 million dollars. Its foundation stone was laid by the late Saudi King, King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz. It was opened to the general public to prayers on Friday June 24. 1988.

(20) **The longest tunnel:** The Lowari tunnel with a length of 8.75 kilometres (5.44 mi). It is 30 feet wide, and connects Chitral with Gilgit Baltistan.

(21) **The longest railway Tunnel:** The Khojak tunnel, Baluchistan with a length of 3.91 km or 2.43 miles.

(22) **The longest road:** The Shahrah-e-Pakistan from Karachi to Peshawar.

(23) **The highest road:** The Shahrah-e-Karakoram, Gilgit Baltistan, at an elevation of 1,200 feel. This 965 kilometres long road connects Pakistan with China through Khunjerab Pass. It is also called the Silk Route.

(24) **The largest industry:** Cotton textiles Industry. Faisalabad is its main centre.

(25) **The largest industrial plant:** Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi (Sindh).

(26) **The highest civil award:** Nishan-e-Pakistan.

(27) **The highest military award:** Nishan-e-Haider.

(28) **The largest dam:** The Mangla Dam.

(29) **The largest earth-filled dam:** The Tarbela Dam.

(30) **The largest hydroelectric power station:** Tarbela Power Station, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, about 50 kilometres (31 mi) northwest of Islamabad, near Swabi District with capacity of 4888 MW (Megawatts). The second and third largest hydroelectric power stations in Pakistan are Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower Project, Attock, Punjab and Mangla in Azad Kashmir, with installed capacities of 1,450 MW and 1150 MW respectively.

(31) **The largest river:** The Indus River.

(32) **The longest river:** The Indus River, with a length of about 3180 kilometres.

(33) **The shortest river:** The Ravi River, with a length of, about 720 kilometres.

(34) **The largest canal:** Nara is the longest canal in Pakistan, running for about 226 mi (364 km). It has a designed capacity of 13,602 cu ft/s (385.2 m3/s), but actually discharges 14,145 cu ft/s (400.5 m3/s). About 2,000,000 acres (8,100 km2) of land are irrigated by this canal..

(35) **The largest lake:** Manchar Lake in Dadu District, Sindh. It is also the largest lake of Asia.

(36) **The largest man-made lake:** Keenjhar Lake in Sindh, with a length of 32 kilometres (20 miles) and width of 10 kilometres (6 miles). It is about 25 kilometers from Thatta.

(37) **The most beautiful lake:** Lake Saiful Maluk in Kaghan Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

(38) **The coldest place:** Skardu in Gilgit Baltistan, where a record -24.1°C recorded on January 7, 1995.

(39) **The coldest city:** Ziarat, Baluchistan.

(40) **The rainiest district:** Sialkot, Punjab.

(41) **The hottest place:** Turbat, Balochistan, where a record - 53.5 °C (128.3 °F) was recorded on 28 May 2017.

(42) **The place of highest snowfall:** Malam Jabba in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah, 42 inches (106.68 cm) during 24 hours on 4 February 2013.

(43) **The rainiest place:** Murree in Rawalpindi district (Punjab), with a mean annual rainfall of about 1,464 millimetres (mm), 164 centimetres (cm.).

(44) **The highest peak:** K-2, In Skardu (Gilgit Baltistan), with a height of 28,251 feet (8,611 metres). It is the second highest peak in the world behind Mount Everest.

(45) **The largest park:** Central Karakoram in Gilgit Baltistan is currently the largest national park in the country, spanning over a total approximate area of 1,390,100 hectares (3,435,011.9 acres). The smallest national park is the Ayub, covering a total approximate area of931 hectares (2,300.6 acres).

(46) **The largest seaport:** Karachi, handling about 60% of the nation's cargo (25 million tons per annum).

(47) **Tallest Tower in Pakistan:** Bahria Icon Tower Karachi, 286 m (938 ft).

(48) **The largest division in Pakistan:** The Kalat Division in Baluchistan, area: 140612 square kilometres.

(49) **The smallest division in Pakistan:** The Mardan Division, area: 3046 square kilometres.

(50) **The largest division in the Punjab:** The Bahawalpur Division; area: 45588 square kilometres.

(51) **The smallest division in the Punjab:** The Sahiwal Division, area: 10302 square kilometres.

(52) **The largest division in Sindh:** The HyderabadDivision, area: 33527 square kilometres.

(53) **The smallest division in Sindh:** The Karachi Division, area: 3528 square kilometers.

(54) **The largest division in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah:** The Malakand Division, ar-a: 29872 square kilometres.

(55) **The smallest division in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah:** The Mardan Division, area: 3046 square kilometres.

(56) **The largest division in Baluchistan:** The Kalat Division in Baluchistan, area: 140612 square kilometres.

(57) **The smallest division in Baluchistan:** Naseerabad, area: 16946 square kilometres.

(58) **The most densely populated district:** The districts of Lahore in the Punjab, population: 6279 persons per square kilometres.

(59) **The lowest densely populous district:** The Awaran District in Baluchistan. Population: 4 persons per square kilometres.

(60) **The tallest minaret:** The four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad, with a height of 90 m (300 ft) each.

(61) **The tallest monument:** Minar-i-Pakistan in Lahore, with a height of about 62 metres (203 ft).

(62) **Most Populous Province:** Punjab with an estimated Population of 110,012,442.

(63) **Least Populous Provinces:** Balochistan is the least populous province with a population of 12,344,408.

(64) **The largest province:** Baluchistan, with an area of 347,190 kilometres (about 44% of the country's total area).

(65) **The smallest province:** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with an area of 74,521square kilometers.

(66) **The largest city:** Karachi (Sindh) Lahore (Punjab) and Hyderabad (Sindh) are the second and third largest cities of Pakistan respectively.

(67) **The most populous city:** Karachi (Sindh) with a population of 14,910,352, stands first Lahore (Punjab) with a population 11,126,285 stands second and Faisalabad (Punjab) with a population 3,203,846 stands third.

(68) **The most modern city:** Islamabad (Capital of Pakistan).

(69) **First Woman Deputy Attorney General:** Nahida Mehboob Elahi.

(70) **First Woman Governor of State Bank:** Dr. Shahmad Akhtar.

(71) **First Woman Captain of Commercial Airplane:** Rabia Naveed.

(72) **First Woman Spokesperson:** Ms. Tasneir Sabar

(73) **First Pakistani to climb Mount Everest:** Naze smallest district in **Baluchistan:** Ziarat district, area: 1489 square kilometres.

(74) **First Pakistani to reach South Pole:** Namira Saleem

(75) **Pakistan cricket team first visited:** India

(76) **First Female architect of Pakistan:** Yasmeen Lari

(77) **The largest district in Pakistan:** The Chagai district in Baluchistan, area: 44748 square kilometres.

(78) **The smallest district in Pakistan:** The Karachi Central district, area: 69 square kilometers.

(79) **The largest district in the Punjab:** The Bahawalpur District in the Bahawalpur Division, area: 24830 square kilometres.

(80) **The smallest district in the Punjab:** The Lahore district, area: 1772 square kilometres.

(81) **The largest district in Sindh:** The Tharparkar district, area: 19638 square kilometres.

(82) **The smallest district in Sindh:** The Karachi Central district, area: 69 square kilometers.

(83) **The largest district in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah:** The Chitral district, area: 14,850 square kilometres.

(84) **The smallest district in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah:** The Torghar district, area: 497 square kilometres.

(85) **The largest district in Baluchistan:** The Chagai district in Baluchistan, area: 44748 square kilometres.

(86) Them Aslam.

(87) **First governor of State Bank** was Zahid Hussain

QUICK FACTS (CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY)

- Objective Resolution was 12 March 1949.
- The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was headed by Quaid-e Azam. It first convened on 11 August 1947, It had 69 seats but later on increased to 79. Maulvi Tameezudin was Deputy President of the first constituent assembly.
- The Constitution of Pakistan 1956 was passed on 23 March 1956 and the first time used the name "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". It was prepared by the second constituent assembly headed by Chaudhry Muhamad Ali.
- It had 234 articles.
- The Constitution of Pakistan 1956 was abrogated by Iskander Mirza on 7 October 1958.
- The 1962 Constitution was implemented on 8 June 1962 by Gen. Ayub Khan and it had 250 articles. It was abrogated on 26 March 1969.
- LFO 1970 was issued by Gen Yahya Khan and it paved the way for the first direct elections in Pakistan.
- The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan came into force on 14th August 1973. It declared Islam as the religion of state for the first time.
- There are 280 articles in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

Brief list of commonly asked Articles of the Constitution of Pakistan:

Article	Explanation
Article 9	No person shall be deprived of liberty of life
Article 10-A	Right to free trial
Article 15	Freedom of Movement
Article 19	Freedom of Speech
Article 20-A	Every citizen has a right to profess, practice and practice its religion
Article 25	Equality of citizenship
Article 25-A	Provision of free education to children of age between 5-16.
Article 34	It covers Women rights in Pakistan.
Article 39	Participation of people in Armed Forces.
Article 42	Oath of President before Chief Justice
Article 62-63	Deals with eligibility criteria for the parliamentarians.
Article 136	Vote of No Confidence against Chief Minister
Article 189	The decision of the Supreme Court a binding on other courts
Article 245	Function of Armed Forces
Article 251	Urdu as the official language

Amendments to the Constitution, constitutional facts and commonly asked Articles of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

Commonly asked Amendments to the Constitution:

1st	Redefined the boundaries of Pakistan and removed references to East Pakistan.	May 1974
2nd	Defined a Muslim and declared the status of Ahmadis as a minority and 'non-Muslim'.	September 1974
3rd	Extended the period of preventive detention.	February 1975
4th	Decreed additional seats for minorities, it also deprived courts of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention.	November 1975
5th	Widened the scope of restriction on the High Courts.	September 1976
6th	Provided that Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will be retired at the age of 65 and High Court judges at age 62.	December 1976
7th	Enables the Prime Minister to obtain a vote of confidence of the people of Pakistan.	May 1977
8th	Changed Pakistan's government from a parliamentary system to a Semi-presidential system by giving the President a number of additional powers.	November 1985
9th	Bill to impose Sharia law as the supreme law of the land. The bill was passed by the Senate but could never be passed by the National Assembly owing to the latter's dissolution.	1985 (Not passed)
10th	Fixed the interval period between sessions of the National Assembly to not exceed 130 days.	March 1987
11th	Revision of the reserved seats for women in the National and provincial assemblies. The bill was withdrawn in 1992.	1989 (Not passed)
12th	Created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years.	1991
13th	Stripped the President of Pakistan of his reserve power to dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan, and thereby triggering new elections and dismissing the Prime Minister.	1997
14th	Allowed members of	July 1997

	parliament to be dismissed if they defect.	
15th	Bill to impose Sharia law as supreme law of the land. Was never passed.	1998 (Not passed)
16th	Increased the term appointed for quota system of minorities as per the 1973 Constitution from 20 to 40 years.	1999
17th	Made changes dealing with the office of the President and the reversal of the effects of the Thirteenth Amendment.	2003
18th	Removed the power of President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally.It involve implication for provincial autonomy.	Passed by NA:8 April 2010. Passed by Senate: 15 April 2010. 19th April 2010
19th	Provided for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and made amendments in the number of members of the parliamentary committee for the appointment of Chief Electoral Officers at	December 2010

	Election Commission of Pakistan.	
20th	For Free and Fair Elections.	February 2012
21st	For Speedy Trial Military Courts to deal with terrorism	January 2015
22nd	ECP powers deputed to Chief Election Commissioner	June 2016
23rd	The 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. In 2015, the National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for a period of 2 years. The period of two years was expired on 6 January 2017 hence this 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019.	January 2017
24th	Reallocation of National Assembly seats among federating units and allowing election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of the 2017 Census of	December 2017

	Pakistan.	
25th	Merges Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	May 2018
26th	Under this amendment, NA will retain 12 seats of tribal districts while their seats in KP assembly increased to 21 from 16	May 2019

Islamic reformers and their eminent work in Indo-Pak History:

Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani (1564-1624):

- His real name was Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi. He was born in East Punjab on 26 June 1564. He was a disciple of Khwaja Baqi Billa.
- He strongly opposed the Din-i-Ilahi proposed by Emperor Akbar.
- He wrote letters to nobles of Royal courts. These letters ar known as Muktunat-i-Islam Rabani.
- Sheikh Ahmed was imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior by Mughal Emperor Jahangir because Sheikh Ahmed forbade to perform sajda to Jahangir however he was released after two years.
- Later Sheikh Ahmed become a guide to Jahangir on religious matters and Jahangir built a mosque on his advise.

Shah Wali Ullah (1703-1762):

- He was born on 21 February 1703 in Delhi. He is also entitled to Imam ul Hind.
- His father's name was Abd-ur-Rahim who established Maderessah e Rahimya.
- He translated the Holy Quran in Persian language.
- To counter sectarianism he introduced the concepts of Izalat-al-Khafa and Khilafat-ul-Khulfa. He also wrote a book Qurat-ul-Ain in this context.
- In his book Hujjat-Ullah-il-Bilagah he identified reasons for the socio-eco deterioration of Muslims.
- Shah Walli Ullah called upon Ahmad Shah Abdali. Ahmad Shah Abdali responded to his call and defeated Marathas in 1761.
- He introduced the concept of Fak-ul-Nizam which aimed at the Islamic Revolution.
- His notable books include Tafhim and Sarat-i-Mustaqeem.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed (1786-1831):

- He was born on 29 November 1786 in Rai Barelvi.
- He is well known for his struggle against Sikhs in Punjab and NWFP.
- He is the forerunner of the Mujahideen Movement aimed at the religious and political revival of Muslims.
- Owing to his struggles he became the founder of Tariqah-e-Muhammadiyah (The Way of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH))

- He is credited for making efforts to collect Usher (Islamic agricultural tax).
- He launched his Jihad against Sikhs from NWFP.
- The first battle between Sikhs and forces of Syed Ahmed was fought near Akora on 21 December 1826 in which Muslims defeated the Sikhs. Sikh forces were led by Budh Singh.
- Peshawar was captured in 1830.
- Syed Ahmed was martyred in Balakot (1831) when forces led by Sikh commander Sher Singh occupied a strategic position at hilltop known as Mitti Kot to attack Syed Ahmed in the valley of Balakot.

Haji Shariat Ullah (1781-1840):

- He is well known for his Faraizi movement initiated from Bengal.
- It was aimed at religious revival. Faraizi movement tried to uplift the most depressed class of Muslims by asking them to abandon un-Islamic practices and emphasis was laid on performing obligatory religious duties.
- He encouraged Muslims to denounce some traditional practices that were known as Riwaj. Such as praying at shrines of Saints and adoption of certain Hindu traditions.
- Moshin-al-Din Ahmed (Dudu Miyan) was the only son of Haji Shariat Ullah.
- Dudu Miyan organized the Faraizi movement in a way that he divided Bengal into units and appointed a Khalifa for each unit who would inform him about the particular units.
- Dudu Miyan strongly rejected the ban on cow slaughter and taxes imposed on poor Muslim farmers by their landlords.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898):

- He is known as the Father of the Two-Nation Theory. It was after the Hindi-Urdu controversy in United Provinces when Sir Syed realized that gulf of differences between Hindus ad Muslims cant be bridged.
- He is well known for laying stress on western education for Muslims and opposition towards Muslims taking part in politics as it would have agitated the Britishers.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the forerunner of the Aligarh Movement, an educational movement.
- His famous writings include:

  Abab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind (Causes of Indian Revolt) in which he explained that not only Muslims are blamed for the War of Independence 1857 rather Britisher suppressing policies are to be blamed. He distributed its copies in the British Parliament.

  Loyal Muhammadans of India in which he explained loyal services rendered by Muslims in India.

  He wrote Tabeen-ul-Kalam and Risala-e-Ahkam to reduce discrepancies between Muslims and Christians.
- He established Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh in June 1875 and it was raised to the status of University in 1920.

- Lord Lytton inaugurated Aligarh college in 1875. It was an attempt by Sir Syed to engage Britishers in his educational reforms for Muslims.
- Sir Syed established a Scientific society in 1864.
- Sir Syed established Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 aimed at enhancing the scope of the Aligarh Movement.
- Tehzib ul Ikhlaq is one of the most famous works of Sir Syed aiming at the social uplifting of Muslims.
- Sir Syed played an eminent role in preventing Britishers from replacing Urdu with Hindi as an official court language in UP in 1867.

Related Information from exam perspective:

- **Darul Uloom Deoband** was established on 31 May 1866 in Chatta Mosque.
- Maulana Qasim Nanotvi is the founder of this movement.
- Under this movement the Ulemas of Dar ul Uloom established Dar ul Ifta, they acted as a center for social, economic, religious guidance for Muslims.

List of British Viceroys during British India (1857-1947)

- Lord Canning (1857-1862) (During his tenure Government of India Act 1858 passed. It was in his tenure that Indian Council Act 1861 was passed which introduced portfolio system in India and withdrawal of Dyarchy System)
- Lord Elgin I (1862-1863) (He died of a heart attack one year later he became Viceroy in Dharamsala)
- Lord William Denison (1863-1864). He also served as Governor of madras.
- Lord John Lawrence (1864 -69) (During his tenure telegraphic lines were opened between Europe and India, Great Famine of Odisha also occurred in his tenure).
- Lord Mayo (1869-72) (He opened Mayo College in Ajmer. India's census begun in his tenure)
- Lord Northbrook (1872-1876) (Famine in Bihar and Kuka Movement in Punjab)
- Lord Lytton I (1876-80) (His time has been described as "Seeding period of Indian Nationalism")
- Lord Ripon (1880-84) It was during his tenure that Hunter Commission came in 1882 for educational reforms also the First Factory Act was enacted in 1881.
- Lord Dufferin (1884-88) - Allan Octavian Hume laid the foundation of the All India National Congress.
- Lord Lansdowne (1888-94) - Durand Line was demarcated during his tenure.
- Lord Elgin II (1894-1899) - It was in his tenure that boundaries of China and Siam were demarcated, Anglo-Russian convention was signed (1895) and Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated.
- Lord Curzon (1899-1905)
- Lord Minto II (1905-10) - Major events during his tenure were, Deportation of

Lala Lajpat Rai, Surat Split, Trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

- Lord Hardinge II (1910-16) (Major events during his tenure were, reversal of Partition of Bengal, shifting of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, Formation of Banaras Hindu University)
- Lord Chelmsford (1916 -21) - Important event during his reign were Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, Khilafat Movement, Lucknow Pact, Jallianwalah Bagh Tragedy, Non-Cooperation Movement, August Declaration (1917) took place.
- Lord Reading (1921-26) - He served as Chief Justice of England. It was doing his time that Foundation of Communist Party of India laid its foundation.
- Lord Irwin (1926-31) (Irwin Pact (5 March 1931) was an outcome of talks between Lord Irwin and Gandhi before the Second Round Table Conference.
- Lord Willingdon (1931-36) It was during his period when second and third round table conference took place, Burma was separated from India, Poona Pact (1932).
- Lord Linlithgow (1936-43) (He served as the longest viceroy of India).
- Lord Wavell (1943-47) - The most important events during his tenure were Great Famine of Bengal (1943), Rajagopalachari Formula (1944), Simla conference (1945); Conclusion of Wavell Plan (1945)
- Lord Mountbatten (1947) (First Governor-General of the Dominion of India)

Islamic Studies

Fundamentals of Islam

1. Monotheism (Belief in Oneness of God)
2. Salat
3. Fasting
4. Alms (Zakat)
5. Hajj

Fundamental Faiths

1. Monotheism
2. Prophethood
3. Kiyamah

The Holy Divine Books

NAME	REVEALED ON
1. The Torah	It was revealed on Hazrat Musa (AS).
2. The Zabur	It was revealed on Hazrat Dawood (AS).
3. The Injeel	It was revealed on Hazrat Isa(peace be upon him).
4. The Holy Quran	It was revealed on Hazrat Muhammad(SAW).

Sources of Islamic Shariah

1. The Holy Quran
2. The Hadith
3. Ijmah
4. Qiyas

Eminent Islamic Jurists

1. Imam Abu Hanifa
2. Imam Malik
3. Imam Shaafi
4. Imam Ahmad bin Hanbul

The Holy Quran

Total Paras	30	Total rakus	540
Total surahs	114	Total verses	6666
Total period of revelation of the Holy Quran	22 years 5 months 14 days	The last surah	Al-Nass
Total recitational bows	14	The longest surah	Al-Baqara
Total manzils	7	The shortest surah	Al-Kasuar
The first surah in Quran	Fatiah		

The following names of the Prophets (AS) have appeared in the Holy Quran.

1.Hazrat Adam (AS)
2.Hazrat Noah (AS)
3.Hazrat Idress (AS)
4.Hazrat Hood (AS)
5.Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
6.Hazrat Ismail (AS)
7.Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
8.Hazrt Loot (AS)
9.Hazrat Yaqub (AS)
10. Hazrat Yousaf (AS)
11.Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
12. Hazrat Musa (AS)
13. Hazrat Haroon (AS)
14. Hazrat Younas (AS)
15. Hazrat Saleh (AS)
16. Hazrat Dawood (AS)
17. Hazrat Suleman (AS)
18. Hazrat Ayub (AS)
19. Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
20. Hazrat Zikriya (AS)
21. Hazrat Yahya (AS)
22. Hazrat Zulkafal (AS)
23. HazratAziz (AS)
24. Hazrat Isa (AS)
25. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW).

Surah in the Names of the Prophets

The Following six Surahs in the Holy Quran are in the name of the prophets.

1. Surah Yousaf
2. Surah Hood
3. Surah Yousaf
4. Surah Ibrahim
5. Surah Noah
6. Surah Muhammad

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1. Bismillah has come 114 times in the Holy Quran.
2. Surah Tauba starts without Bismillah in the Holy Qruan.
3. Bismillah has come two times in Surah Al-Nimal in the Holy Quran.
4. The name of Hazrat Musa (A.S) has come the most in the Holy Quran(126 times).
5. Zaid ibn Harith has been mentioned in Surah Ahzab in the Holy Quran.

Hadith

The mentioning of commands by the Holy Prophet and the deed performed by him is called Hadith.

Sihah-e-Sitta

Six authenticated books of Hadith are called Sihah-e-Sitta. They are as mentioned below with the names of their compilers.

NAMES OF HADITH	COMPILER
1. Sahih Bukhari	Imam Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari.
2. Sahih Muslim	Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj ibn Muslim.
3. Jame Tirmizi	Imam Abu Isa Muhammad bin Isa.
4. Sunan Abu Daud	Imam Abu Daud Sulaiman bin Ash'at.
5. Sunan Al-Nisaiee	Imam Abu Addur Rehaman Ahmad bin Ali al-Nisaiee.
6. Sunah ibn Majah	Imam Abu bin Abdullah Muhammad bin Yazid bin Majah al-Kazdini.

Important Personalities in Islam

Hazrat Adam	Man of Allah
Hazrat Dawood	Caliph of Allah
Hazrat Musa	Speaker of Allah
Hazrat Ibrahim	Friend of Allah
Hazrat Ismail	Sacrifice for Allah
HazratAbu Bakr	Siddique for Allah
Hazrat Umar	Farooq-e-Azam
Hazrat Usman	Zul Noorain
Hazrat Ali	Lion of Allah
Hazrat Ali	Door of Knowledge
Hazrat Amir Hamza	Leader of the Martyrs
Hazrat Khalid bin Walid	Sword of Allah
Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid	Sea of Knowledge
Hazrat Ayub Ansari	Host of the Holy Prophet (SAW)
Hazrat Bilal	Muazzan of the Holy Prophet (SAW)
Hazrat Amir Muaviya	Writer of Revealation
Hazrat Hassan bin Sabat	Poet of the Holy Prophet(SAW)

Rate of Zakat

Commodities	Rate of Zakat
Cash	2 ½%
Gold, Silver and Ornaments	2 ½%
Merchandies	2 ½%
Forty goats and Sheep	One goat/sheep
Thirty cows /buffalos	One goat/sheep
Five Camels	One goat/sheep
Gold	87.48 grammes
Silver	612.36 grammes
Crops	948 Kg
Products of non-irrigated lands	10%(Ushr)
Products of irrigated lands	20%(Ushr)

UTILIZATION OF ZAKAT

The Surah Tauba in the Holy Quran has described the following eight categories, which can be given Zakat.

1. **The Poor:**
   Such poor and helpless people having no means of life
2. **Masakeen:**
   Such destitute people who have some means but not sufficient for their needs
3. **Aamleen Zakat:**
   The persons collecting Zakat and taking it to the Baitul-Mal are also entitled to Zakat.
4. **Non Muslim Mualafat-ul-Quloob:**
   Such non-Muslims who may convert to Islam if given monetary aid or the Muslims may be saved from their deeds.
5. **Slaves:**
6. **Indebtors:**
7. **In the way of Allah:**
8. **Musaafars:**

Prohibitions for Payments of Zakat

The following persons are prohibited for payment of Zakat.

1. Healthy and strong persons.
2. Husband will not give Zakat to his wife.
3. Parents
4. Bani Hashim

BIOGRAPHY OF THE HOLY PROPHET (PBUH)

Birth	571 A.D
Name of father	Hazrat Abdullah (RA)
Name of mother	Hazrat Amna (RA)
Name of grandfather	Hazrat Abdul Mutlab (RA)
Name of foster mother	Hazrat Halima (RA)
Name of first wife	Hazrat Khadija (RA)
Names of the sons	(i) Hazrat Qasim (RA) (ii) Hazrat Ibrahim (RA) (iii) Hazrat Abdullah (RA)
Names of the daughters	(i) Hazrat Um-e-Kulsum (RA) (ii) Hazrat Zainab (RA) (iii) Hazrat Ruqayya (RA) (iv) Hazrat Fatima (RA)

THE HOLY PROPHET'S LIFE AT MAKKAH

606 A.D Incident of placing Hijr-e-Aswad.

610 A.D Prophethood conferred.

614 A.D Migration to Abyssinia by some companions

615 A.D Hazrat Hamza and Hazrat Umar accepted Islam.

616 A.D Bani Hashim boycotted, confined to shaab-I-abi Talib.

618 A.D Boycott ended.

619 A.D Journey to Taif. Death of Abu Talib and Hazrat Khaldija, Miraj.

621 A.D Bait-e-Uqba I.

622 A.D Bait-e-Uqba II.

623.A.D Migration to Madina. Start of Hijri calendar.

THE HOLY PROPHET'S LIFE AT MADINA

1 A.H Foundation of Masjid Nabwi.

2 A.H Start of Azan, Command for Zakat and Fasting, Salat facing Ka'abah instead of Bait-ul-Muqaddus, battle of Badr.

3 A.H Battle of Uhad.

4 A.H Battle of Banu Nasir.

5 A.H Battle of Ahzab, Conquest of Banu Quraiza.

6 A.H Truce of Hudaibiyah, Hazrat Khalid accepted Islam.

7 A.H Battles of Khyber and Muta, letters to the kings.

8 A.H Conquest of Makkah, battle of Hunain and Taif, restriction on interest.

9 A.H Battle of Tabuk, Command for Hajj.

10 A.H Last sermon.

11 A.H Marz-ul-Maut, the last pray.

FIRST IN ISLAM

The first among men who accepted Islam
Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

The first among women who accepted Islam
Hazrat Khadija (RA)

The first among children who accepted Islam
Hazrat Ali (RA)

The first companion to recite Kalima Islam aloud
Hazrat Abu Zar Ghafari (RA)

The first man martyr in Islam
Hazrat Haris bin Abi Hala (RA)

The first woman martyred in Islam
Hazrat Samiyah (RA)

The first swordman companion in Islam
Hazrat Zubair bin Al-Awam (RA)

The first mosque of Islam
Masjid Qa'aba

The first battle with Kafirs
Battle of Badr 2 A.H

The first migration in Islam
Abysinia Migration

The first Mouzan of Islam
Hazrat Bilal (RA)

The first Eid-ul-Fiter in Islam
1st Shawal 2 A.H.

The First Eid-ul-Azaha in Islam
2 A.H

The first written constitution in the world
The Charter of Madina

THE PIOUS CALIPHATE

Hazrat Abu Bakr (632 A.D. TO 634 A.D.)

632 A.D	The Muslims choosed Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) as their Caliph
633 A.D	Eradication of Apostates
634 A.D	Start of Islam victories. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid defeated Iranis at Kazmic Iraq.
634 A.D	The Muslim armies defeated the Roman armies of the king Harqal in the battle of Ajnadeen.
634 A.D	Death of Hazrat Abu Bakr

Hazrat Umar Farooq (634 A.D. TO 644 A.D.)

634 A.D	Hazrat Umar (RA) elected as Caliph of Muslims
635 A.D	Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas (RA) defeated the Irani army in the battle of Qadisiya. Islamic army defeated the Irani army complete the conquest of Iraq. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid conquered Damascus
635 A.D	The Muslim army defeated the Roman army at Yurmuk
637 A.D	The Muslims captured Jerusalem
644 A.D	The Irani sultanate crushed Karman, Seestan, Makran, Kharasan and Egypt Conquered

Hazrat Usman (R.A) (644 A.D. TO 656 A.D.)

644 A.D	Hazrat Usman (RA) elected as the Caliph of the Muslims
649 A.D	The Muslims advanced against the Romans and conquered the Island of Cyprus
649-51 A.D	Hazrat Abdullah bin Awam conquered Ghazna and Kabul
651 A.D	Conquest of Balakh, Bukhara and Khwarzam
651 A.D	Conquest of Tripoli (Libya) and Tunis
651 A.D	Unrest in different provinces of the Sultanate
652 A.D	The end of Saasanis
656 A.D	Hazrat Usman martyred

Hazrat Ali (RA) (655 A.D. TO 661 A.D.)

656 A.D	Elected as Caliph of the Muslims Conquered the opponents in the battle of Jamal.
657 A.D	Kufa made the capital of the Islamic Sultanate.
657 A.D	Battle of Suffain
659 A.D	Defeat of Kharjis
661 A.D	Hazrat Ali martyred

ASHRA MUBASHARA

1. Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (may Allah be pleased with him).
2. Hazrat Usman Ghani (may Allah be pleased with him).
3. Hazrat Umar (may Allah be pleased with him).
4. Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with him).
5. Hazrat Abu Talha (may Allah be pleased with him).
6. Hazrat Zubair bin Awam (may Allah be pleased with him).
7. Hazrat Abu Obaida (may Allah be pleased with him).
8. Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (may Allah be pleased with him).
9. Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas (may Allah be pleased with him).
10. Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (may Allah be pleased with him).

THE GREAT GENERALS IN THE HISTORY OF ISLAM

1. Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with him).
2. Hazrat Amir Hamza (may Allah be pleased with him).
3. Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas (may Allah be pleased with him).
4. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (may Allah be pleased with him).
5. Musa bin Nusair.
6. Hazrat Umar bin al-Ass (may Allah be pleased with him).
7. Hazrat Abu Obadia (may Allah be pleased with him).
8. Tariq bin Zayad.
9. Muhammad bin Qasim.
10. Salah-ud-din Ayubi.
11. Mahmood Ghaznavi.

EMINENT MUSLIMS AND THEIR FIELDS OF REPUTE

NAMES	FIELDS
Al Bairuni	Historian and geographer
Ibrahim bin Sina	Mathematician and physicians
Jabar bin Hayan	Physician and druggist
Umar bin Hayan	Mathematician and astrologer
Yaqub Khayyam	Mathematician and philosopher
Muhammad bin Musa	Mathematician
Yaqub bin Tariq	Astrologer
Al-Masudi	Biographer and geographer
Al-Farabi	Philosopher
Abu-Kamal	Mathematician

Nisab of Zakat for Animals

Nisab of Zakat for Camel:

5 to 9 grazing camels for one year	1 sheep
10 to 14 grazing camels for one year	2 sheep
15 to 19 grazing camels for one year	3 sheep
20 to 24 grazing camels for one year	4 sheep
25 to 35 grazing camels for one year	2-year-old she-camel
61 to 75 grazing camels for one year	5-year-old she-camel

NIsab of Zakat for Cattle:

30 to 40 heads of cattle	2.5-year-old male or female weaned calf
40 to 60 heads of cattle	3-year-old weaned calf
60 heads of cattle	2 1-year-old calves
more than 60 heads of cattle	1 calf for each 30 heads and 1 weaned calf for each 40 heads.

Nisab of Zakat for Sheep or Goats

40 to 120 sheep or goats	1 sheep or goat For 40 to 120 it is the same
121 to 200 sheep or goats	2 sheep
201 to 300 sheep or goats	3 sheep
301 to 400 sheep or goats	4 sheep
For every additional sheep or goat, an extra sheep is added	

Zakat on Gold and Silver

Nisab on Gold and Silver is 2.5% after certain conditions are met. Two important conditions are: Compete ownership of Gold and Silver and lapse of a year on it. In light of Sahih Hadith, the value of Nisab is 52 ½ tolas of silver or 7 ½ tolas of gold.

Usher on crops

If the agricultural land is irrigated naturally by rain or by natural water bodies such as rivers, streams etc then the usher payable is 10% of the total agricultural output whereas if the agricultural land is artificially irrigated then the amount of usher to be paid on the total agricultural output is 5% of the total agricultural output value.

Difference between Usher and Zakat.

Zakat is the voluntary alms tax levied on rich muslims, it is aimed to help the poor.

Usher is a tax levied on agricultural produce.

Recipents of Zakat:

1. Fukra- Includes poor people who are devoid of wealth equal for Nisab.
2. Masakeen- Extremely poor people who cant even finance their basic necessities.
3. Al-Alemeen- A person or a body appointed by the Islamic State for the

purpose of collection of Zakat. It is not a compulsion that they need to be a needy person.

4. Recent converts to Islam deprived of basic necessities.
5. Al Raqib- Slaves who have agreement with their master for freedom upon payment of a certain amount.
6. Poor people trapped in debt given that the debt is not used for un-islamic purpose.
7. To those who have to fulfill certain obligation but are unable to do so due to lack of wealth.
8. Ibn e Sabeel- Travelers who might be well to do at home but are devoid of basic necessities during their journey.

Important Islamic Terminologies:

Daa'i: A missionary in Islam.

Dar-al-harb: A term used for the non-Muslim world and means "House of War."

Dar-al-Islam: A term that refers to the Islamic world and means "House of Islam."

Da'wah: Its literal meaning is to invite others to Islam.

Dhimmis: These are conquered people living under Muslim rule.

Fatwa: This is an Islamic legal ruling or edict.

Batil: void

Diyya: Financial compensation paid to the family of the victim incase of murder of the victim or it is the financial obligation paid to the victim incase of bodily harm or property damage.

Qisas: is retributive a punishment for the offender.

Gunnah e Kabira: refers to greater sins in Islam.

Names of Islamic Months:

No.	Name	Meaning
1	Muḥarram	Forbidden
2	Ṣafar	Void
3	Rabi-al-Awwal	The first spring
4	Rabi-al-Thani	The second spring
5	Jumada-al-Awwal	The first of parched land
6	Jumada-al-Thani	The second of parched land
7	Rajab	Respect & Honour
8	Shaban	Scattered
9	Ramaḍan	Burning heat
10	Shawwal	Raised
11	Dhū al-Qaʻdah	The one of truce
12	Dhū al-Ḥijjah	The one of pilgrimage

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Countries and their Capitals:

Country	Capital city
Afghanistan	Kabul
Albania	Tirana
Algeria	Algiers
Andorra	Andorra la Vella
Angola	Luanda
Antigua and Barbuda	Saint John's
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Armenia	Yerevan
Australia	Canberra
Austria	Vienna
Azerbaijan	Baku
Bahamas	Nassau
Bahrain	Manama
Bangladesh	Dhaka
Barbados	Bridgetown
Belarus	Minsk
Belgium	Brussels
Belize	Belmopan
Benin	Porto-Novo
Bhutan	Thimphu
Bolivia	Sucre *(de jure)*, La Paz *(seat of government)*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo
Botswana	Gaborone
Brazil	Brasilia
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan
Bulgaria	Sofia
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou
Burundi	Gitega
Cabo Verde	Praia
Cambodia	Phnom Penh
Cameroon	Yaounde
Canada	Ottawa
Central African Republic	Bangui
Chad	N'Djamena
Chile	Santiago
China	Beijing
Colombia	Bogotá
Comoros	Moroni
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Kinshasa
Congo, Republic of the	Brazzaville
Costa Rica	San Jose
Côte d'Ivoire	Yamoussoukro
Croatia	Zagreb
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Nicosia
Czech Republic	Prague
Denmark	Copenhagen
Djibouti	Djibouti (city)
Dominica	Roseau
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
Ecuador	Quito
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	San Salvador
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo *(de jure)*, Oyala *(seat of government)*
Eritrea	Asmara
Estonia	Tallinn
Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	Mbabane *(administrative)*, Lobamba *(legislative, royal)*
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
Fiji	Suva
Finland	Helsinki
France	Paris
Gabon	Libreville
Gambia	Banjul
Georgia	Tbilisi
Germany	Berlin
Ghana	Accra

Greece	Athens
Grenada	Saint George's
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Guinea	Conakry
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau
Guyana	Georgetown
Haiti	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	Tegucigalpa
Hungary	Budapest
Iceland	Reykjavik
India	New Delhi
Indonesia	Jakarta
Iran	Tehran
Iraq	Baghdad
Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Japan	Tokyo
Jordan	Amman
Kazakhstan	Nur-Sultan
Kenya	Nairobi
Kiribati	Tarawa
Kosovo	Pristina
Kuwait	Kuwait City
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek
Laos	Vientiane
Latvia	Riga
Lebanon	Beirut
Lesotho	Maseru
Liberia	Monrovia
Libya	Tripoli
Liechtenstein	Vaduz
Lithuania	Vilnius
Luxembourg	Luxembourg (city)
Madagascar	Antananarivo
Malawi	Lilongwe
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
Maldives	Male
Mali	Bamako
Malta	Valletta
Marshall Islands	Majuro
Mauritania	Nouakchott
Mauritius	Port Louis
Mexico	Mexico City

Micronesia	Palikir
Moldova	Chisinau
Monaco	Monaco
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar
Montenegro	Podgorica
Morocco	Rabat
Mozambique	Maputo
Myanmar (formerly Burma)	Navpyidaw
Namibia	Windhoek
Nauru	Yaren District *(de facto)*
Nepal	Kathmandu
Netherlands	Amsterdam
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Managua
Niger	Niamey
Nigeria	Abuja
North Korea	Pyongyang
North Macedonia (formerly Macedonia)	Skopje
Norway	Oslo
Oman	Muscat
Pakistan	Islamabad
Palau	Ngerulmud
Palestine	Jerusalem (East)
Panama	Panama City
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby
Paraguay	Asunción
Peru	Lima
Philippines	Manila
Poland	Warsaw
Portugal	Lisbon
Qatar	Doha
Romania	Bucharest
Russia	Moscow
Rwanda	Kigali
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre
Saint Lucia	Castries
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown
Samoa	Apia
San Marino	San Marino
Sao Tome and	São Tomé

Principe	
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Senegal	Dakar
Serbia	Belgrade
Seychelles	Victoria
Sierra Leone	Freetown
Singapore	Singapore
Slovakia	Bratislava
Slovenia	Ljubljana
Solomon Islands	Honiara
Somalia	Mogadishu
South Africa	Pretoria *(administrative)*, Cape Town *(legislative)*, Bloemfontein *(judicial)*
South Korea	Seoul
South Sudan	Juba
Spain	Madrid
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte
Sudan	Khartoum
Suriname	Paramaribo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Bern
Syria	Damascus
Taiwan	Taipei
Tajikistan	Dushanbe
Tanzania	Dodoma
Thailand	Bangkok
Timor-Leste	Dili
Togo	Lomé
Tonga	Nuku'alofa
Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Tunis
Turkey	Ankara
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat
Tuvalu	Funafuti
Uganda	Kampala
Ukraine	Kyiv *(also known as Kiev)*
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi
United Kingdom	London
United States of America	Washington, D.C.
Uruguay	Montevideo
Uzbekistan	Tashkent
Vanuatu	Port Vila
Vatican City (Holy See)	Vatican City
Venezuela	Caracas
Vietnam	Hanoi
Yemen	Sana'a
Zambia	Lusaka
Zimbabwe	Harare

International Organizations

United Nations Organization

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization founded on 24 October 1945. The United Nation Charter was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organizations. The term United Nations was first coined by the then United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Second World War.

Facts about United Nations:

UN has 6 major organs, namely:

- General Assembly (as of August 2019 it has 193 member states): Each year, in September, the full UN membership meets in the General Assembly Hall in New York for the annual General Assembly session.
- Security Council: It has 15 members in total, 5 members are permanent while 10 are non-permanent. Non-permanent members serve a term of 2 years.
- Economic and Social Council: It comprise of 54 Members, elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term.
- Trusteeship Council
- International Court of Justice
- Secretariat

Related Information:

- There are 6 official languages of the UN, they are: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- UN Commission on Human Rights was replaced with UN Human Rights Council in 2006.

- Pakistan has become a non-permanent member of the Security Council for 7 times most recently in 2012-2013.

United Nations Observer Status:

United Nation Observer Status is provided to international organizations and non UN member states. It allows these entities and non-member states to take part in the work of the UN General Assembly, though their contribution is subject to limitations.

To date two countries have observer status:

- Palestine. Palestine got observer state status on 29 November, 2012 when the UN General Assembly passed resolution 67/19.
- Holy See was granted observer status on 6th April 1964.

Permanent Members of United Nations Security Council:

Countries:

1. United States
2. Russia (Formerly USSR)
3. United Kingdom
4. France
5. China

*China was the last country to become a permanent member of the Security Council.

Presidency of the UN Security Council rotates each month among the member States.

The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected in the following pattern:

- 5 from African and Asian States.
- 1 from Eastern Europeon State.
- 2 from Latin America
- 2 from Western Europe and other states.

List of Secretary Generals of UN:

António Guterres (Portuguese)
Took Office: 2017

Ban Ki-moon (Korea)
Term of Office: 2007-2016

Kofi Annan (Ghana)
Term of Office: 1997-2006

Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)
Term of Office: 1992-1996

Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru)
Term of Office: 1982-1991

Kurt Waldheim (Austria)
Term of Office: 1972-1981

U Thant (Myanmar)
Term of Office: 1961-1971

Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden)
Term of Office: 1953-1961

Trygve Lie (Norway)
Term of Office: 1946-1952

Gladwyn Jeb (UK) served as acting Secretary-Secretary-General from October 1945-1 February 1946.

Brief Notes on Some Commonly Questioned International Organizations:

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

NAM was established in 1961 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The idea of NAM was first discussed during Asia-Africa conference held in Ban dung, Indonesia (1955). Its main founding members were Josip Tito the then Yugoslav President and Jawaharlal Nehru the then PM of India. First NAM Summit Conference was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in September 1961. To date it has 120 member states, 17 observer states and 10 international organizations. Its coordinating bureau is situated in New York, USA and its current chairperson is Nicolas Maduro. Its summits are held after every three years.It was established during the time of Cold War with the aim of maintaining neutrality by neither supporting or going against any world power.

SAARC

SAARC was established on 8 December 1985 in Dhaka, headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal. It aims to promote socio-economic welfare of the people of South Asia. First SAARC summit was held in Dhaka 6-8 December 1985. Its first Secretary-General was Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) from 16 January to 1 October 1989 and its current (13th) Secretary-General is Amjad Hussain Sial (Pakistani). He assumed the office on 1 March 2017. Currently it has 8 member states. 19th SAARC summit was scheduled held in Pakistan from 15-16 November 2016 but it got cancelled in the aftermath of Uri attack, India. Maldives is a member state of SAARC with highest literacy rate.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Creation of SCO was announced on 15 June 2001 and its charter was formally signed in June 2002 which entered into force on 19 September 2003. Its predecessor organization was Shanghai Five Group which was established on 26 April 1996. Currently it has 8 member states, headquartered in Beijing, China.Its current Secretary General is Vladimir Norov. Pakistan became the full-member of SCO son 9 June 2017 at its summit in Astana, Kazakhstan. India is also a member of SCO. Its official languages are Russian and Chinese. SCO is usually referred to as Alliance of the East.

OPEC

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is an intergovernmental organization comprising of 14 oil exporting member States, established in September 1960 at Baghdad, headquartered in Vienna, Austria since 1965. At its inception it was comprised of 5 member nations. OPEC aims to regulate the petroleum prices.

SEATO

In 1954, the United States, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, or SEATO.It was signed in Manila. The purpose of the organization was to prevent communism from gaining ground in the region.

CENTO

The Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), originally known as the Baghdad Pact or the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO), was a military alliance of the Cold War. It was formed in 1955 by Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom and dissolved in 1979.

International Organizations (Headquarters & President/General Secretary)

International Organizations	Headquarters	President/ General Secretary	Purpose
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	Beijing, China	JinLiqun	To support infrastructure development in Asia-Pacific region.
New Development Bank (BRICS Development Bank)	Shanghai, China	K.V. Kamath	To help member states, provide financial assistance, support various projects.
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Manila, Philippines	Takehiko Nakao	To promote social and economic development in Asia
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington DC, US	Christine Lagarde	To provide short-term capital to troubled states. Helping national governments in managing their exchange rates. Oversee fix Exchange rate arrangement between countries.
World Bank	Washington DC, US	David Maplass	Provide low interest loans and grants.
United Nations Organization (UN)	New York, US	Antonio Gauterres	Maintaining world peace and security.
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	New York, US	Henrietta Fore	Child protection over the globe.
United Nations Populations Fund	New York, US	Dr. Natalia Kanem	To ensure every childbirth is safe, ever pregnancy is wanted and every

(UNFPA)			young child reaches potential.
United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)	Geneva, Switzerland	MukhisaKituyi	Dealing with trade and investment issues.
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	Dr. Tedros Adhanom	Dealing with health problems worldwide. Protecting against diseases.
World Economic Forum	Geneva, Switzerland	Borge Brende	
International LabourOrganisation (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland	Guy Ryder	Monitoring and protecting Labour rights.
World Trade Organisation	Geneva, Switzerland	Roberto Azevedo	Enhancement and regulation of world trade
World Meteorological Organisation	Geneva, Switzerland	Gerhard Adrian	It is involved in international coordination and cooperation on state and earth behavior and its interaction with land and oceans
World Intellectual Property Organisation	Geneva, Switzerland	Francis Gurry	Aim to protect and protect intellectual property rights around the globe.
International Committee of the Red Cross	Geneva, Switzerland	Peter Maurer	Provide humanitarian assistance to the people of war affected nation.
United Nations Education Scientific & Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Paris, France	Audrey Azoulay	To promote peace and stability around the globe through education and cultural harmony.
Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD)	Paris, France	Jose Angel Gurria	Promote world trade
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	Vienna, Austria	Li Yong	It aims to advance the industrialization in developing you tries by acting as a liaison between these countries and other UN organizations devoted for this purpose.
International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, Austria	Cornel Feruta	To help and motivate in research, development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses
Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Vienna, Austria	Mohammad Bakrindo	Regulate oil trade and price.
Amnesty International	London, UK	Salil Shetty	Human rights watchdog.
International Maritime	London, UK	Kitack Lim	To regulate safety of shipping.

Organisation			involved in international trade.
Commonwealth of Nations	London, UK	Patricia Scotland	
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	Kathmandu, Nepal	Amjad Hussain B Sial	To promote economic, social and cultural growth among member states.
Association of SouthEast Nations (ASEAN)	Jakarta, Indonesia	Lim Jock Hoi	To enhance economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint efforts.
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	Singapore	T.S Datuk Rebecca Fatima	To promote economic growth and prosperity for the region.
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	Brussels, Belgium	Jens Stoltenberg (Secretary-General)	Initial purpose was to protect states from communist countries.
International Cricket Council (ICC)	Dubai, UAE	Manu Sahwney	To regulate International Cricket.
Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	Rome, Italy	Qu Dongyu	It aims to fight hunger, poverty and starvation in the world.
International Court of Justice	The Hague, The Netherland	Abdulqawi Yousaf	It has 2 main functions : • To settle legal disputes in accordance with international law. • To give advice on matters brought to it.
International Olympic Committee	Lausanne, Switzerland	Thomas Bach	Promote olympics throughout the world and make the world a better place through sports.
The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)	Zurich, Switzerland	Gianni Infantino	Responsible for managing and organizing international tournament.
The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	The Hague, The Netherlands	Fernando Arias	To make earth free from chemical weapon free.
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Avenue du Mont-Blanc, Gland, Vaud, Switzerland	Pavan Sukhdev	Wildlife protection
Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)	Beijing, China	Vladimir Norov	Promote trade, political relations, economy, science and technology among member states.

IMPORTANT BOOKS & THEIR AUTHORS

Author(s)	Book(s)
A Aziz	Discovery of Pakistan
Abdul Hamid	Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan
Abdul Hassan Isphahani	Jinnah as I know him
Abdul Kalam Azad	India wins Freedom
Abu Fazal	Akbar nama
Adam Smith	Wealth of Nation
Ahmed Hassan Dani	Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan
Al Ghazali	Hujatul Islam
Alan Campbell Johnson	Mission with Mountbatten
Alastair Lamb	Incomplete Partition
Al-Farabi	Ara Madinatul Fazila
Allama Iqbal	Bal-e-Jibril
Allama Iqbal	Asrar-e-khudi
Allama Iqbal	Javed Nama
Allama Iqbal	Zabur-e-Ajam
Allama Iqbal	Zarb-e-Kaleem
Allama Iqbal	Payam-e-Mashriq
Allama Iqbal	The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Shikwa
Allama Iqbal	Bang-e-dara
Altaf Hussain Hali	Mussaddas-i-Hali
Altaf Hussain Hali	Shaer o Shaeri
Altaf Hussain Hali	Hayat-e-Jawaid (is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan)
Altaf Hussain Hali	Hayat-e-Javed
Altaf Hussain Hali	Yadgar-i-Galib
Ambedkar	Thought on Pakistan
Amir Khusro	Laila Majnoo
Angan	Khadija Mastoor
Aristotle	The lyceum
Ayub Khan	Friends not Masters
Azad Muhammad	Darbar-i-Akbari
Hussain	
Bahir Ahmad Dar	Religious Thought of Sayyid Ahmed Khan
Benazir Bhuto	Daughter of the East
Bertrand Russel	Road to Freedom
Bertrand Russel	Conquest of Happiness
British parliament	White Papers are policy statements published (on the subject of tremendous public importance)
C.M Doughty	Travel in Arabian Desert
Carlyle	Heroes and Hero-Worship
Catherine Clement	Edwina and Nehru
Ch Khaiquzzaman	Pathway to Pakistan
Ch Rahmat Ali	Emergence of Pakistan
Charles Darwin	Origin of species
Charles Dickens	Great Expectations
Charles Dickens	Oliver Twist
Charles Dickens	Pickwick papers
Charles Dickens	A Tale of Two Cities
Charles Dickens	Pickwick Papers
Coleridge	Ancient Mariner
Coleridge	Kubla Khan (Poem)
Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe
Dante	Divine Comedy
Dostoevsky	The idiot
Dr. Rajenra Parsad	India Divided is a book
Dr. Sachin	Birth of Pakistan
Dr. Tahir Amir	Birth of a tragedy
Earnest Hemingway	A farewell to Arms
Earnest Hemingway	The Sun also Rises
Edward Fitzgeranld	Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam
Edward Gibbon	Decline and Fall of Roman Empire
Ernest Hamingway	Old man and the Sea

F M Dostoevsky	Crime and Punishment
Faiz Ahmed Faiz	Naqsh-e-Faryadi
Firdausi	Shahnama
G Allana	Quaid-e-Azam: The Story of A Nation
G Allana	Mohammad Ali Jinnah
G B Shaw	Caesar and Cleopatra
G B Shaw	Doctor's Dilemma
G W Choudhry	Constitutional Development of Pakistan
G W Shaw	Joan of Arc
George Orwell	Animal Farm
George Orwell	Nineteen Eighty Four
Goethe	Faust
H H Dodwell	The Cambridge History of the British Empire
Hafeez Jalandri	Shahnama-i-Islam
Hector Bolitho	Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan
Henry Kissinger	Profiles in Courage
Henry Kissinger	Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy
Henry Miller	Tropic of Cancer
Hitler	Mein KAMPF
Homer	Odyssey (Greek)
I H Qureshi	Struggle for Pakistan
I H Qureshi	A short history of Pak
I H Qureshi	History of Freedom Movement
Ibn Battuta	Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa
Ibn Khaldun	Muqaddamah
Ibn Sina	Kitab al Shifa
Ibne Sina	Al Qanoon fil Tib
Ilahi Bux	My Last day with Quaid
Imam Ghazali	Ihya-ul-Uloom
J S Mill	On liberty
Jack London	Call of the Wild-
Jagmohan.	My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir
Jane Austen	Pride and Prejudice
Jane Austin	Sense and Sensibility
John Gray	Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus
John Masefield	Nine Days Wonder

John Milton	Paradise Lost
John Steinbeck	East of Aden
Jonathan Swift	Gulliver's Travels
K K Aziz	The Making of Pakistan
K K Aziz	Party politics in Pakistan
Kalidas	Raghuvamsa
Karen Armstrong	History of God
Karl Marx	Das Capitol
Karl Marx and Eagles	Communist Manifesto
Katherine Mayo	Mother India
Khalid B Saeed	Politics in Pakistan
Kiran Bedi	Freedom Behind Bars
Larry Collins	Freedom at Midnight
Lawrence Ziring	Pakistan the Formative Phase
Lenin	The state and revolution
Leo Tolstoy	War and Peace
Lewis Carrol	Alice in Wonderland
Liaquat Ali Khan	Pakistan: the Heart of Asia
M H Saiyid	Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Machiavelli	The Prince
Mahatma Gandhi	My Experiments with Truth
Malik Hafeez	Muslim Nationalism in India
Mao	On contradictions
Margaret Mitchell	Gone with the Wind
Mathew Arnold	Sohrab and Rustam
Miguel De Cervates	Don Quixote
Mohammad Ali Choudhry	The Emergence of Pakistan
Montesquieu	The spirit of laws
Musarrt Hussain Zuberi	Voyage through History
Nazir Ahmed	Mirat ul Uroos
Nazir Yar Jung	The Pakistan Issue
Nelson Mandela.	Higher than Hopes
Noa Ben Artizi	In the name of Sorrow and Hope
Official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government	Grey Books

F M Dostoevsky	Crime and Punishment
Faiz Ahmed Faiz	Naqsh-e-Faryadi
Firdausi	Shahnama
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Nazir Yar Jung	The Pakistan Issue
Nelson Mandela.	Higher than Hopes
Noa Ben Artizi	In the name of Sorrow and Hope
Official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government	Grey Books

Official publication of the Netherlands	Orange Books
Official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany	White Books
Official records of France	Yellow Books
Official reports of the British Government	Blue Books
Official reports of the Italian government	Green Books
Oscar Wild	A woman of no importance
Oscar Wilde	An Ideal husband
P Calvocrassi	World Politics Since 1945
Parveen Shakir	Khusboo
Paul Kennedy	Preparing for the Twenty First Century
Paul Kennedy	Rise and Fall of the Great Powers
Percival Smith	India, Pakistan & the West
Philip Woodruff	Man who ruled India
Plato	Republic
Plato	The Laws
Pope John Paul II.	Crossing the Threshold of Hope
Muammar Gaddafi	Green Book
R E M Wheeler	Five Thousand Years of Pakistan
R.L Stevenson	Treasure Island
Rabindranath Tagore	Gitanjali
Richard Symonds	The Making of Pakistan
Rousseau	Social Contract
Rousseau	Confession
Rudyard Kipling	Jungle book
Ruskin	Unto This Last
Samuel Johnson	Vanity of Human Wishes

Sharifuddin Pirzada	Evolution of Pakistan
Sheikh Saadi	Bostan
Sheikh Saadi	Gulistan
Siddique Saliq	Witness to surrender
Richard Burton	Arabian Nights
Sikandar Hayat Khan	Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation
Syed Ahmed Khan	Tehzeeb al Ikhlaq
Sri Aurobindo	Life Divine
Stanley Wolpert	Jinnah of Pakistan
Stanley Wolpert	Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan
Stanley Woolpert	Jinnah of Pakistan
Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi	Tafhim ul Quran
Syed Ameer Ali	The spirit of Islam
Syed Hasan Raza	Pakistan Naguzeer Tha
Thomas Mooore	Utopia
Tomas Carlyle	French Revolution
Toni Morrison	Beloved (novel)
V D Savarkar	Indian War of Independence
V P Menon	Transfer of Power in India
Vincent Smith	Oxford History of India
W Churchill	The World Crisis
W Shakespeare	Romeo and Juliet
W Shakespeare	Merchant of Venice
W Shakespeare	Anthony Cleopatra
W Shakespeare	As you like it
W Shakespeare	Comedy of Errors
W Shakespeare	Twelfth Night
W Shakespeare	Much Ado About Nothing
W Shakespeare	Hamlet
W W Hunter	The Indian Musalimans
Whaeed-uz-Zaman	Towards Pakistan
Wordsworth	Revolution and Independence
Zulifkar Ali Bhutto	Myth of independence
Zulifkar Ali Bhutto	Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Foreign Words & Phrases

Ab Initio: From the very beginning
Ab extra: From the outside
Ad hoc: Arrangement for some special purpose
Ad infinitum: Without limit
Ad interim: In the meantime
Ad nauseam: To a disgusting extent
Ad valorem: According to the value of
Agent provocateur: A spy who works secretly and creates disturbance
Alma mater: The institution where one has been educated
Aide de camp (pronounced as 'Cong'): The personal attendant of a high military officer
Aide memorie: A reminder; a notebook in which things are noted
Alter ego: Fast friends
Ante meridiem: (a.m.) Between midnight and noon
Anno Domini: In the year of our Lord (A.D.)
Annus mirabilis: A year of wonders
Apologia: An apologetic writing
Aqua: Water
Bona fide: Good faith, honesty, sincerity
Billet d'amour: A love-letter
Bete noire: Object of dislike
Beau ideal: Model; finest specimen
Bon voyage: A happy journey
Bizarre: Electric, fantastic; grotesque
Bon bon: Sweetmeat
Bourgeoisie: The middle class
Boulevard: A street shaded with trees
Beau monde: A false rumour or statement
Carte blanche: Full authority
Bourgeois: A member of the middle class; a merchant; concerned with material possessions and social status
Cadre: A list or rank of officers
Cortege: A train of attendants; followers
Cafe: a restaurant
Chauffeur: Motor-car driver
Coup d'etat: Sudden overthrow of an established government
Cliché: A hackneyed (much used) literary expression
Charge d'affaires: Ambassador to a small country
De facto: In fact though not in law
De jure: In law though not in fact
De novo: Afresh; from the very beginning
Dei gratia: By the grace of God
De profundis: Cry from the depth of sorrow
Debacle: Sudden route; complete defeat
Debut: First appearance on the stage or society
Divide at impera: A policy of divide and rule
Dramatis personae: Characters in a novel or drama
Denouement: End
En bloc or En masse: In a body; all together
En route: On the way
Émigré: An emigrant (one who goes and lives in another country
Ex officio: In virtue of one's office
Ex parte: One-sided
El dorado: A country full of gold
Exempli gratia: (e.g.) for example
Exit: Leaves the stage
Exeunt: More than one go off the stage
Elite: Echoice; gentry
Esprit de corps: The spirit of belonging to the same group
En tente: Understanding
Errata: A list of errors
Façade: The front of a building
Fait accompli: Something already done or accomplished
Fiance: one's betrothed (male)
Fiancee: One's betrothed (female)
Faux pas: A mistake
Facsimile: An exact copy
Genre: Particular style or kind especially of works of art or literature
Gendarmes: armed police
Honoris causa: For the sake of honour
Hauteu

Famous IT Companies and their Founders:

Company	Founder(s)
Facebook	Mark Zuckerberg
Twitter	Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone, Evan Williams
Apple	Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, Ronald Wayne
Instagram	Facebook, Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger
WhatsApp	Jan Koum, Brian Acton
Microsoft	Bill Gates, Paul Allen
Alibaba	Jack Ma
Amazon	Jeff Bezos
Flipkart	Binny Bansal, Sachin Bansal
Quora	Adam D'Angelo, Charlie Cheever
Oracle	Larry Ellison, Bob Miner and Ed Oates
Wikipedia	Jimmy Wales, Larry Sanger

Countries possessing nuclear weapons (declared):

1. China
2. India
3. United States
4. Pakistan
5. Russia
6. United Kingdom
7. France
8. North Korea

Important News Agencies:

Following is a list of various new agencies along with their origin. Examiner can ask questions related to News Agencies in several ways, for example, Question can ask the candidate to identify the origin of a news agency, it can ask for full form of an abbreviation used for a news agency.

News Agencies	Countries
Agence France Presse (AFP)	France
Agencia Cubana de Noticias (ACN)	Cuba
Agencia EFE	Spain
Agentstvo Politicheskie Novosti (APN)	Russia
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA)	Italy
Algerie Presse Service (APS)	Algeria
ARI	Russia
Asia News Network	Thailand
Associated Press (AP)	USA
Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)	Pakistan
Aswat al-Iraq (Voices of Iraq)	Iraq
Bulgarian News Agency (BTA)	Bulgaria
Burma News International	Burma (Myanmar)
China News Service (CNS)	China
Cyprus News Agency (CNA)	Cyprus
Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA)	Germany
East African	Kenya
Europa Press (EP)	Spain
Gabonews	Gabon
Ghana Review International	Ghana
Interfax News Agency	Russia
Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA)	Iran
Macedonian Information Centre	Macedonia
Media Line	Lebanon
National News Agency (NNA)	Lebanon
Natsionalnaya Sluzhba Novostei (NSN)	Russia
News Central Asia	Turkmenistan
News Network International (NNI)	Pakistan
NewsAhead World News Forecast	USA
Palestine News Agency (WAFA)	Palestinian Territory
Petra (Jordan News Agency)	Jordan
Press Association	UK

Press Trust of India (PTI)	India
Reuters	UK
Reuters America	USA
RIA Novosti (Russian Information Agency)	Russia
Ritzau	Denmark
Sahara Press Service	Morocco
Saudi Press Agency (SPA)	Saudi Arabia

Ukrainian News Agency	Ukraine
United Press International (UPI)	USA
Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)	Uzbekistan
Xinhua News Agency	China
Zambia News Agency (Zana)	Zambia

List of Presidents of the United States of America:

Sr.no	President	Period	Vice President	Affiliation
1	George Washington	1789-1797	John Adams	None
2	John Adams	1797-1801	Thomas Jefferson	Federalist
3	Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	Aaron Burr (1801-05) George Clinton (1805-09)	Democratic-Republican
4	James Madison	1809-1817	George Clinton (1809-12) Elbridge Gerry (1813-14)	Democratic-Republican
5	James Monroe	1817-1825	Daniel D. Tompkins	Democratic-Republican
6	John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	John C. Calhoun	National-Republican
7	Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	John C. Calhoun (1829-32) Martin Van Buren (1833-37)	Democrat
8	Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	Richard M. Johnson	Democrat
9	William H. Harrison	1841	John Tyler	Whig
10	John Tyler	1841-1845	vacant	Whig
11	James K. Polk	1845-1849	George M. Dallas	Democrat
12	Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	Millard Fillmore	Whig
13	Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	vacant	Whig
14	Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	William R.D. King	Democrat
15	James Buchanan	1857-1861	John C. Breckinridge	Democrat
16	Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Hannibal Hamlin (1861-65) Andrew Johnson (1865)	National Union (Republican)
17	Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	vacant	National Union (Democrat)
18	Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877	Schuyler Colfax (1869-73) Henry Wilson (1873-75)	Republican
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881	William A. Wheeler	Republican
20	James A. Garfield	1881	Chester A. Arthur.	Republican
21	Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885	vacant	Republican
22	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889	Thomas A. Hendricks (1885)	Democrat
23	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893	Levi P. Morton	Republican
24	Grover Cleveland	1893-1897	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democrat
25	William McKinley	1897-1901	Garret A. Hobart (1897-99)	Republican

Press Trust of India (PTI)	India
Reuters	UK
Reuters America	USA
RIA Novosti (Russian Information Agency)	Russia
Ritzau	Denmark
Sahara Press Service	Morocco
Saudi Press Agency (SPA)	Saudi Arabia
Ukrainian News Agency	Ukraine
United Press International (UPI)	USA
Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)	Uzbekistan
Xinhua News Agency	China
Zambia News Agency (Zana)	Zambia

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6	John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	John C. Calhoun	National-Republican
7	Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	John C. Calhoun (1829-32) Martin Van Buren (1833-37)	Democrat
8	Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	Richard M. Johnson	Democrat
9	William H. Harrison	1841	John Tyler	Whig
10	John Tyler	1841-1845	vacant	Whig
11	James K. Polk	1845-1849	George M. Dallas	Democrat
12	Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	Millard Fillmore	Whig
13	Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	vacant	Whig
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17	Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	vacant	National Union (Democrat)
18	Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877	Schuyler Colfax (1869-73) Henry Wilson (1873-75)	Republican
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881	William A. Wheeler	Republican
20	James A. Garfield	1881	Chester A. Arthur	Republican
21	Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885	vacant	Republican
22	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889	Thomas A. Hendricks (1885)	Democrat
23	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893	Levi P. Morton	Republican
24	Grover Cleveland	1893-1897	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democrat
25	William McKinley	1897-1901	Garret A. Hobart (1897-99)	Republican

			Theodore Roosevelt (1901)	
26	Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909	vacant (1901-05) Charles W. Fairbanks (1905-09)	Republican
27	William Howard Taft	1909-1913	James S. Sherman (1909-12)	Republican
28	Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921	Thomas R. Marshall	Democrat
29	Warren G Harding	1921-1923	Calvin Coolidge	Republican
30	Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929	vacant (1923-25) Charles G. Dawes (1925-29)	Republican
31	Herbert Hoover	1929-1933	Charles Curtis	Republican
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933-1945	John N. Garner (1933-41) Henry A. Wallace (1941-45) Harry S. Truman (1945)	Democrat
33	Harry S. Truman	1945-1953	vacant (1945-49) Alben W. Barkley (1949-53)	Democrat
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953-1961	Richard M. Nixon	Republican
35	John F Kennedy	1961-1963	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democrat
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969	vacant (1963-65) Hubert H. Humphrey (1965-69)	Democrat
37	Richard M. Nixon	1969-1974	Spiro T. Agnew (1969-73) Gerald R. Ford (1973-74)(d)	Republican
38	Gerald R. Ford	1974-1977	Nelson A. Rockefeller (d)	Republican
39	James Earl Carter	1977-1981	Walter Mondale	Democrat
40	Ronald Reagan	1981-1989	George H.W. Bush	Republican
41	George H.W. Bush	1989-1993	J. Danforth Quayle	Republican
42	William J. Clinton	1993-2001	Albert Gore Jr.	Democrat
43	George W. Bush	2001-2009	Dick Cheney	Republican
44	Barack H. Obama	2009-2017	Joe Biden	Democrat
45	Donald J. Trump	2017-	Mike Pence	Republican

Important Streets and Reasons They are Famous for:

Street Name	Reason they are famous
Wall street, New York	Stock Exchange and financial centre of the world.
Fifth Avenue, New York	Also Known as Millionaire Row, famous for big stores like Apple.
10 Downing street, London	Government Offices and PM house.
Champ Elysees, Paris	Theaters , Stores, Bars and Restaurants
Harley Street, London	Doctors.
Silicon Valley, California	Office of Global technology companies (Apple & Facebook)

Parliaments of Different Countries of World:

Country	Parliament
Afghanistan	Shora
Albania	People's Assembly
Algeria	National People's Assembly
Andorra	General Council
Angola	National People's Assembly
Argentina	National Congress
Australia	Federal Parliament
Austria	National Assembly
Azerbaijan	Melli Majlis
Bahamas	General Assembly
Bahrain	Consultative Council
Bangladesh	Jatia Parliament
Belize	National Assembly
Bhutan	Tsogdu
Bolivia	National Congress
Botswana	National Assembly
Brazil	National Congress
Britain	Parliament (House Of Commons And House Of Lords)
Brunei	National Assembly
Bulgaria	Narodno Sabranie
Cambodia	National Assembly
Canada	Parliament
China	National People's Assembly
Colombia	Congress
Comoros	Legislative Council And Senate
Congo Democratic	Rep. Of National Legislative Council
Costa Rica	Legislative Council And Senate
Croatia	Sabor
Cuba	National Assembly Of People's Power
Denmark	Folketing
East Timor	Constituent Assembly
Ecuador	National Congress
Egypt	People's Assembly
El Salvador	Legislative Assembly
Ethiopia	Federal Council And House Of Representative
Fiji Islands	Senate & House Of Representative
Finland	Eduskunta (Parliament)
France	National Assembly
Germany	Bundestag (Lower House) And Bundesrat (Upper House)
Great Britain	Parliament
Greece	Chamber Of Deputies
Guyana	National Assembly
Hungary	National Assembly
Iceland	Althing
India	Sansad
Indonesia	People's Consultative Assembly
Iran	Majlis
Iraq	National Assembly
Ireland	Oireachtas
Israel	The Knesset
Italy	Chamber Of Deputies And Senate
Japan	Diet
Jordan	National Assembly
Korea(North)	Supreme People's Assembly
Korea(South)	National Assembly
Kuwait	National Assembly
Lebanon	National Assembly
Laos	People's Supreme Assembly
Latvia	Saeima
Lesotho	National Assembly And Senate
Libya	General People's Congress
Lithuania	Seimas
Luxembourg	Chamber Of Deputies
Madagascar	National People's Assembly
Magnolia	Khural
Malaysia	Majilis
Maldives	Majilis
Mongolia	Great People's Khural
Montenegro	Federal Assembly
Mozambique	People's Assembly
Myanmar	Pyithu Hluttaw
Nepal	Rashtriya Panchayat
Netherlands	States General (Staten-General)
New Zealand	Parliament (House Of Representative)
Norway	Storting
Oman	Monarchy
Pakistan	Majlis e Shura
Papua New Guinea	National Parliament

Paraguay	Senate & Chamber Of Deputies
Philippines	The Congress
Poland	Sejm
Romania	Great National Assembly
Russia	Duma & Federal Council
Saudi Arabia	Majlis Al Shura
South Africa	Parliament
Spain	Cortes
Taiwan	Yuan
Turkey	Grand National Assembly
USA	Congress
Uzbekistan	Oliy Majlis
Vietnam	National Assembly
Zambia	National Assembly

Different Sciences and Fields of Study:

Sciences	Fields of Study
Acarology	the study of ticks and mites
Actinobiology	the study of the effects of radiation on living organisms
Actinology	the study of the effect of light on chemicals.
Aerology	the study of the atmosphere
Aetiology	the medical study of the causation of disease
Agnoiology	the study of things of which we are by nature ignorant, or of things which cannot be known
Agrobiology	the study of plant nutrition and growth in relation to soil conditions
Campanology	the study and the art of bell ringing
Cardiology	the study of the heart
Cytology	the study of cells
Cereology	the study of crop circles
Cetology	the study of cetaceans - whales, dolphins, and porpoise
Characterology	the study of character
Bacteriology	the study of bacteria
Balneology	the scientific study of baths, bathing and of their application to disease
Batology	The study of blackberries
Deltiology	The study of collection of postcards more often the collecting of picture postcards.
Demography	The study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations
Demonology	The study of demons
Ecology	The study of the interrelationships between living organisms and their environment. Sometimes spelled "œcology"
Enigmatology	the study of puzzles
Enology (or Oenology)	the study of wine and winemaking
Entomology	the study of insects
Enzymology	the study of enzymes
Epidemiology	the study of the origin and spread of diseases
Epistemology	the study of the nature and origins of knowledge
Escapology	the practice of escaping from restraints or other traps.
Genecology	the study of genetic differences in relation to the environment
Gerontology	the study of old age
Hematology	the study of blood
Horology	the science of measuring time and making timepieces
Heliology	the study of sun
Histology	the study of living tissues
Hippology	the study of horses
Hypnology	the study of sleep

Ichthyology	the study of fish
Kymatology	the study of wave motion
Limnology	the study of freshwater environments
Lepidopterology	the study of butterfly and moths
Mammalogy	the study of mamals
Meteorology	the study of weather
Myology	the study of muscles
Myrmecology	the study of ants
Nephology	the study of clouds
Nephrology	the study of kidney and its diseases
Neurology	the study of nerves
Nosology	the study of disease classification
Oenology	the study of wine
Oology	the study of eggs
Oncology	the study of cancer
Ontology	the study of existence
Ornithology	the study of birds
Osteology	the study of bones

Philology	the study of languages
Paleontology	the study of fossils of ancient times
Phonology	the study of vocal sounds
Phytology	the study of plants
Phycology	the study of algae
Rhinology	the study of the nose and its diseases
Rheology	the study of flow
Semiology	the study of signs
Seismology	the study of earthquake
Selenology	the study of moon
Speleology	the study of exploration of caves
Serology	the study of blood serum
Theology	the study of religions
Tocology	the study of childbirth
Toxicology	the study of poison
Trichology	the study of hair and scalp
Vexillology	the study of flags
Xylology	the study of wood

Famous Travelers in History:

1. Marco Polo

The Venetian merchant traveller whose famous work 'Travels of Marco Polo' recorded his epic travels and introduced the Europeans to the cultures of South Asia! Setting off with his father and uncle at the age of 17, Marco travelled through various kingdoms and wastelands for 24 years before he returned to Venice and documented his travels

2. John Cabot

John Cabot or Giovanni Caboto as he's fondly referred to in Italy, is famed for being the first European explorer to claim contact with the North American inhabitants. Supposedly, he landed on the island of Newfoundland in 1497 and led three expeditions to the American mainland, the success of which is still held in question by many exploration researchers.

3. Christopher Columbus

Famous for being the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer, navigator and colonizer citizen of Genoa. Under the aegis of the monarchy of Spain, this man completed four long and arduous voyages across the world. In his last voyage on the seas and in a bid to discover India and the Japanese, he strayed away and landed in what is present day America. Although not the first one to land in America, his voyage had a lasting European influence on the continent. Ambitious and determined, this explorer's four voyages are a testament to his will and spirit that has inspired travellers all across.

4. Ibn Battuta

Generally considered to be the greatest travellers of all times, Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan explorer who is famous for his travel

account called 'Rihala'. Battuta travelled through the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and finally China for over forty years. It's said that after he returned to Morocco more than a quarter of a century later, he had lost half his family. His comprehensive accounts of the places visited have guided historians as well as future travellers alike.

5. Amerigo Vespucci

This explorer discovered the new world of America along with Brazil and established them as large landmasses which had nothing to do with Asia. His four voyages spread across 5 years make him a legendary traveller that you should know of.

6. Xuanzang(Hsuan Tsang)

Chinese monk, scholar, and a famed translator, Xuanzang is famous in South Asian history as the traveller who brought the great Indian and Chinese cultures in contact with each other. His claim to fame is the 17 year overland journey from China to the many kingdoms of the Indian subcontinent he took. This journey is supposedly the inspiration behind the novel "Journeys to the West", written by Wu Chengen. Like all great souls, it's rumoured that Xuanzang had a dream that convinced him to visit India. Following his heart, he covered an overland journey which made him one of the most famous travellers of history.

7. Ferdinand Magellan

This bold traveller and intrepid explorer from Portugal was behind the East Indies expeditions which finally inspired the first total circumnavigation of the globe. His voyages, which took him across the mighty Pacific paved way for further expeditions. The famous 'Straits of Magellan' is named after this voyager.

8. Bartolomeu Dias

A Portuguese explorer, Dias was the first among all the explorers of his age to undertake the arduous voyage across the African continent and the first to touch the Southernmost tip. Although he wanted to sail to India, his crew revolted and he had to sail back, incidentally discovering the Cape of Good Hope!

9. Jacques Cartier

Cartier was a very respected mariner who undertook the first European voyage to the far undiscovered land, what we now know as Canada! He was the first European to map the Canadian landmass while also brought along the French language, which to this day remains Canada's second language.

10. Herodotus

Popularly known as the 'Father of History', this Greek historian, Heroditus, was one of the most travelled people of his age. His accounts give insights as he travels through Asia Minor, Greece, Rome and Egypt.

11. Vasco De Gama

A Portuguese traveller and explorer, Vasco De Gama was the first to reach the Indian shores, linking the Indian subcontinent with Europe by the sea route. A daunting voyage, his discovery of the sea route meant that the Europeans didn't have to cross the Arabian Peninsula or the treacherous Mediterranean in order to spread out their empires. Gama opened up the 'Spice Route' when he landed in Calicut and established first contact with the golden Indian shore lands.

12. Captain James Cook

Captain Cook was an explorer, navigator, cartographer and a captain in the Royal Navy. His voyages led to the discovery of the East coast of Australia and Hawaii. As a sailor who saw action in the seven years' war, Cook sailed thousands of miles across largely uncharted territory of the globe and mapped islands from New Zealand to Hawaii.

Stock Exchanges in World

Stock Exchange	Country
New York Stock Exchange	USA
NASDAQ	USA
Tokyo Stock Exchange	Japan
Shanghai Stock Exchange	China
Hong Kong Stock Exchange	Hong Kong
London Stock Exchange	Britain
Euronext	European Union
Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China
Toronto Stock Exchange	Canada
Deutsche Boerse	Germany
Pakistan Stock Exchange(PSX)	Pakistan
Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE/SENSEX)	India

International Boundary lines:

Sr.	Name of the Boundary Line	Details
1	Marginal Line	320 km line of fortification on the Russia-Finland border
2	Line of Actual Control	India & China on the Northern Border
3	Line of Control	India and Pakistan
4	Durand Line	Afghanistan and Pakistan
5	Radcliffe Line	India and Pakistan (its includes Bangladesh Line)
6	Blue Line	Israel & Lebanon
7	Purple Line	Israel and Syria
8	Green Line	Israel and its neighbours (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria)
9	Mason-Dixon Line	Maryland and Pennsylvania/Delaware in Colonial America
10	Curzon Line	Poland & Russia
11	Military Demarcation Line (MDL) or Armistice Line	North Korea and South Korea
12	Mcmohan Line	India & China
13	Maginot Line	France & Germany
14	Mannerheim Line	Russia & Finland
15	Oder Neisse Line	Germany & Poland (aftermath of World War II)
16	Hindenburg Line	Poland & Germany (at the time of the First World War)
17	Siegfried Line East	France & Germany (at the time of Second World War)
18	16 Parallel North	Angola and Namibia
19	17th Parallel Line	North & South Vietnam
20	20 Parallel	Libya & Sudan

	North	
21	22 Parallel North	Egypt & Sudan
22	25 Parallel North	Mauritania & Mali
23	26 Parallel North	Western Sahara & Mauritania
24	31 Parallel	Iraq & Iran
	North	
25	38 Parallel North Line	North & South Korea
26	24 Parallel North Line	Pakistan and India at the Rann of kutch

Old and New Names of Countries:

Old	New	Old	New
Abyssinia	Ethiopia	Kampuchea	Cambodia
British Guiana	Guyana	Malaya	Malaysia
Burma	Myanmar	Mesopotamia	Iraq
Ceylon	Sri Lanka	Nippon	Japan
Congo	Zaire	Northern Rhodesia	Zambia
Dahomey	Benin	Persia	Iran
Dutch East Indies	Indonesia	Siam	Thailand
Formosa	Taiwan	South West Africa	Namibia
Gold Coast	Ghana	Southern Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
Holland	The Netherlands	The New Hebrides	Vanuatu
Zanzibar	Tanzania		

World Cities with Old Names:

Old Name of City/State/Country	New Name of City/State/Country
Angora	Ankara
Bangalore	Bengaluru
Batavia	Jakarta
Bechuanaland	Botswana
Bombay	Mumbai
Calcutta	Kolkata
Cape Canaveral	Cape Kennedy
Central Province	Madhya Pradesh
Ceylon	Sri Lanka
Christina	Oslo
Lyallpur	Faisalabad
Constantinople	Istanbul
Dacca	Dhaka
Dahomey	Benin
Madras	Chennai
Persia	Iran
Peking	Beijing
Petrograd	Leningrad
Poona	Pune
Rangoon	Yangon
Saigon	Ho Chi Minh City
Salisbury	Harare
Sandwich Island	Hawaiian Islands
Simla	Shimla

Armies of some Countries in the World:

List below includes those army names which are commonly asked in exam.

Country	Army
Afghanistan	Afghan National Army
Albania	Albanian Land Force
Algeria	Algerian People's National Army
Belgium	Belgian Land Component
Colombia	Colombian National Army
Gabon	Gabon Army
Gambia	Gambian National Army
Japan	Japan Ground Self-Defense

	Force
Jordan	Royal Jordanian Army
Kazakhstan	Kazakh Ground Forces
North Korea	Korean People's Army Ground Force
South Korea	Republic of Korea Army
Turkey	Turkish Land Forces
Turkmenistan	Turkmen Ground Forces
Uganda	Uganda Army

Famous Paintings:

Painting	Painter
Mona Lisa	Leonardo Da Vinci
The Scream	Edvard Munch
Creation of Adam	Michelangelo
Sunflowers	Vincent Van Gogh
Ceci N'est pas une Pipe	Rene Magritte
Poppies in a Field	Claude Monet
The Last Supper	Leonardo Da Vinci
Dove of Peace	Picasso
Le Moulin de la Galette	Auguste Renoir

Intelligence Agencies:

1. Mossad of Israel
2. Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan
3. Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) of UK
4. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of US
5. Federal Intelligence Service (BND) of Germany
6. Research and Analysis Wing of India
7. Directorate-General for External Security of France
8. Canadian Security Intelligence Service CSIS
9. Australian Secret Intelligence Service
10. Ministry of State Security China

List of Famous Autobiographies

Author Name	Book Name
A P J Abdul Kalam	Wings of Fire
Adolf Hitler	Mein Kamp
Aerosmith	Walk This Way
Albert Einstein	Autobiographical Notes
Anne Frank	The Diary of a Young Girl
Arnold Schwarzenegger	Total Recall: My Unbelievably True Life Story
Bill Clinton	My Life
Babur	Baburnama
Barack Obama	Dreams from My Father
Benito Mussolini	My Autobiography: With the Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism
Benjamin Franklin	The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin
Bertrand Russell	The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell
Charles Darwin	The Recollections of the Development of My Mind and Character
Charles Dickens	Autobiographical Fragment
Charlie Chaplin	My Autobiography
Dalai Lama	Freedom in Exile
Hillary Rodham	Living History
Clinton	
Jawaharlal Nehru	Towards Freedom
Jean-Paul Sartre	The Words
Leo Tolstoy	My Confession
Margaret Thatcher	Margaret Thatcher: The Autobiography
Marilyn Monroe	My Story
Mahatma Gandhi	The Story of My Experiments with Truth
Michael Jackson	Moonwalk
Muhammad Ali	The Greatest: My Own Story
Nelson Mandela	A Long Walk to Freedom
Ayyub Khan	Friends Not Masters
Oscar Wilde	De Profundis
Benazir Bhutto	Daughter of Destiny
Ronald Reagan	The Reagan Diaries
Sigmund Freud	An Autobiographical Study
Thomas Jefferson	Autobiography 1743-1790
Usain Bolt	Faster than Lightning: My Autobiography
Qudrat Ullah Shahab	Shahabnama
Winston Churchill	Memoirs of the Second World War
Winston Churchill	My Early Life: 1874-1904

Refugee Camps in the world:

1. Kutupalong in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
2. Bidi Bidi in Northwestern Uganda
3. Dadaab Refugee Complex, Kenya
4. Kakuma in Northwestern Kenya
5. Nyarugusu in Kigoma, Tanzania
6. Jabalia, North of Gaza City on the Gaza Strip
7. Zaatari in Northern Jordan
8. Yida in South Sudan
9. Katumba in Tanzania
10. Pugnido in Western Ethiopia

Important Days (2019) and their Themes:

Date	Day	Theme 2019
February 2	World Wetlands Day	Wetlands and Climate Change
February 4	World Cancer Day	I am and I will
February 13	World Radio Day	Dialogue, Tolerance and Peace
February 20	World Day of Social Justice	If You Want Peace & Development, Work for Social Justice
February 21	International Mother Language Day	Indigenous languages matter for development, peacebuilding, and reconciliation
March 1	World Civil Defence Day	Children's safety, our responsibility
March 1	Zero Discrimination Day	Act to Change Laws that Discriminate
March 3	World Wildlife Day	Life below water: for people and the planet
Mach 3	World Hearing Day	Check your hearing
March 8	International Women's Day	Think Equal, Build Smart, Innovate for Change (campaign theme is: #Balance For Better)
Second Thursday of March	World Kidney Day	Kidney Health for Everyone Everywhere
March 15	World Consumer Rights Day	Trusted Smart Products
March 18	Global Recycling Day	Recycling into the Future
March 20	International Day of Happiness	Happier Together
March 21	International Day of Forests	Forests and Education
March 24	World Tuberculosis Day	It's time
March 23	World Meteorological Day	The Sun, the Earth and the Weather
April 4	International Mine Awareness Day	United Nations Promotes SDGs – Safe Ground – Safe Home
April 7	World Health Day	Universal health coverage (UHC): Everyone, Everywhere
April 10	World Homoeopathy Day	Linking Education and Clinical Practice with Research: Advancing Scientific Collaborations
April 18	International Day for Monuments and Sites	Rural Landscapes
April 22	International Mother Earth Day	Protect Our Species
April 23	World Book Day	Share a Story
April 25	World Malaria Day	Zero Malaria Starts With Me
April 26	World Intellectual Property Day	Reach for Gold: IP and Sports
May 1	International Workers' Day	Sustainable Pension for all:

		The Role of Social Partners
First Tuesday of May	World Asthma Day	STOP for Asthma
May 8	World Red Cross Day	#Love
Second Saturday of May	World Migratory Bird Day	Protect Birds: Be the Solution to Plastic Pollution
May 12	International Nurses Day	Nurses – A Voice to Lead – Health for All
May 17	World Telecommunication and Information Society Day	Bridging the Standardization Gap
May 22	International Day for Biological Diversity	Our Biodiversity, Our Food, Our Health
May 31	World No-Tobacco Day	tobacco and lung health
June 5	World Environment	Air Pollution
	Day	
June 7	World Food Safety Day	Food Safety, everyone's business
June 8	World Oceans Day	Gender and the Ocean
June 12	World Day Against Child Labour	Children shouldn't work in fields, but on dreams!
June 20	World Refugee Day	Step With Refugees
June 21	International Day of Yoga	Climate Action
June 26	International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	Health for Justice, Jústice for Health
July 28th	World Hepatitis Day	Invest in eliminating hepatitis

More International Days

Source: United Nations website

JANUARY	
4 January	World Braille Day
24 January	International Day of Education
27 January	International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust
FEBRUARY	
4 February	World Cancer Day
6 FEBRUARY	International Day of Zero Tolerance to Female Genital Mutilation
10 February	World Pulses Day
11 February	International Day of Women and Girls in Science
13 February	World Radio Day
20 February	World Day of Social Justice
21 February	International Mother Language Day
MARCH	
1 March	Zero Discrimination Day
3 March	World Wildlife Day
8 March	International Women's Day
20 MARCH	International Day of Happiness
20 March	French Language Day (French)
21 March	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
21 March	World Poetry Day
21 March	International Day of Nowruz
21 March	World Down Syndrome Day
21 March	International Day of Forests
22 March	World Water Day
23 March	World Meteorological Day
24 March	World Tuberculosis Day
24 March	International Day for the Right to the Truth concerning Gross Human Rights Violations and for the Dignity of Victims
25 March	International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade
25 March	International Day of Solidarity with Detained and Missing Staff Members
APRIL	
2 April	World Autism Awareness Day
4 April	International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action
6 April	International Day of Sport for Development and Peace
7 April	International Day of Reflection on the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda
7 April	World Health Day [WHO]
12 April	International Day of Human Space Flight
20 April	Chinese Language Day (Chinese)
21 April	World Creativity and Innovation Day
22 April	International Mother Earth Day
23 April	World Book and Copyright Day
23 April	English Language Day
23 April	Spanish Language Day (Spanish)
24 April	International Day of

	Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace
25 April (starting in 2020)	International Delegate's Day
25 April	World Malaria Day [WHO]
25 April	International Girls in ICT Day [ITU]
26 April	International Chernobyl Disaster Remembrance Day
26 April	World Intellectual Property Day [WIPO]
28 April	World Day for Safety and Health at Work
30 APRIL	International Jazz Day
MAY	
2 May	World Tuna Day
3 May	World Press Freedom Day
8-9 May	Time of Remembrance and Reconciliation for Those Who Lost Their Lives During the Second World War
11 May (second Saturday of May)	World Migratory Bird Day [UNEP]
15 May	International Day of Families
16 May	International Day of Living Together in Peace
16 May	International Day of Light [UNESCO]
17 May	World Telecommunication and Information Society Day
17 May	"Vesak", the Day of the Full Moon
20 May	World Bee Day
21 May	World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development
22 May	International Day for Biological Diversity
23 May	International Day to End Obstetric Fistula
29 May	International Day of UN Peacekeepers
31 May	World No-Tobacco Day [WHO]
JUNE	
1 June	Global Day of Parents
3 June	World Bicycle Day
4 June	International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression
5 June	World Environment Day
5 June	International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
6 June	Russian Language Day (Russian)
7 June	World Food Safety Day
8 June	World Oceans Day
12 June	World Day Against Child Labour
13 JUNE	International Albinism Awareness Day
14 June	World Blood Donor Day [WHO]
15 June	World Elder Abuse Awareness Day
16 June	International Day of Family Remittances
17 June	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
18 June	Sustainable Gastronomy Day
19 June	International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict
20 June	World Refugee Day
21 June	International Day of Yoga
21 June	International Day of the Celebration of the Solstice
23 June	United Nations Public Service Day
23 June	International Widows' Day

25 June	Day of the Seafarer [IMO]
26 June	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
26 June	United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture
27 June	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day
29 June	International Day of the Tropics
30 June	International Asteroid Day
30 June	International Day of Parliamentarism
JULY	
6 July (first Saturday in July)	International Day of Cooperatives
11 July	World Population Day
15 July	World Youth Skills Day
18 July	Nelson Mandela International Day
28 July	World Hepatitis Day [WHO]
30 July	International Day of Friendship
30 July	World Day against Trafficking in Persons
AUGUST	
9 August	International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples
12 August	International Youth Day
19 August	World Humanitarian Day
21 August	International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism
22 August	International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief
23 August	International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and Its Abolition [UNESCO]
29 August	International Day against Nuclear Tests*
30 August	International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances
SEPTEMBER	
5 September	International Day of Charity
8 September	International Literacy Day
10 September	World Suicide Prevention Day [WHO]
12 September	United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation
15 September	International Day of Democracy
16 September	International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer
21 September	International Day of Peace
23 September	International Day of Sign Languages
26 September	International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
26 September (last Thursday of September)	World Maritime Day
27 September	World Tourism Day
28 SEPTEMBER	International Day for Universal Access to Information [UNESCO]
28 September	World Rabies Day [WHO]
30 September	International Translation Day
OCTOBER	
1 October	International Day of Older Persons
2 October	International Day of Non-Violence
5 October	World Teachers' Day

	[UNESCO]
7 October (first Monday in October)	World Habitat Day
9 October	World Post Day
10 October	World Mental Health Day [WHO]
11 October	International Day of the Girl Child
12 October (second Saturday of October)	World Migratory Bird Day [UNEP]
13 October	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
15 October	International Day of Rural Women
16 October	World Food Day [FAO]
17 October	International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
20 October (every five years, beginning in 2010)	World Statistics Day
24 October	United Nations Day
24 October	World Development Information Day
27 October	World Day for Audiovisual Heritage
31 October	World Cities Day

NOVEMBER

2 November	International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists
5 November	World Tsunami Awareness Day
6 November	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict
10 November	World Science Day for Peace
	and Development
14 November	World Diabetes Day
16 November	International Day for Tolerance
17 November (third Sunday in November)	World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims
19 November	World Toilet Day
20 November	Africa Industrialization Day
20 November	Universal Children's Day
21 November	World Television Day
21 November (third Thursday in November)	World Philosophy Day
25 November	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
29 November	International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
30 November	Day of Remembrance for all Victims of Chemical Warfare

DECEMBER

1 December	World AIDS Day
2 December	International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
3 December	International Day of Persons with Disabilities
5 December	International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development
5 December	World Soil Day
7 December	International Civil Aviation Day
9 December	International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of this Crime
9 December	International Anti-

	Corruption Day
10 December	Human Rights Day
11 December	International Mountain Day
12 December	International Day of Neutrality
12 December	International Universal

	Health Coverage Day
18 December	International Migrants Day
18 December	Arabic Language Day (Arabic)
20 December	International Human Solidarity Day

INTERNATIONAL DECADES

1976-1985	United Nations Decade for Women
1994-2004	Decade of the World's Indigenous People
1997-2006	UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
2001-2010	International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World, recognized by the UN
2003-2012	United Nations Literacy Decade
2005-2014	United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development
2005-2015	International decade for action 'Water For Life'
2008-2017	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
2010-2020-	United Nations Decade for deserts and fight against desertification
2011-2020-	Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.
2013-2022	International Decade for the

	Rapprochement of Cultures
2014-2024-	United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All
2015-2024-	International Decade for People of African Descent
2018-2027	Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
2018-2028	International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development"
2019-2028	Nelson Mandela decade of peace
2019-2028	United Nations Decade of Family Farming
2021-2030	International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development
2021-2030	International Decade on ecosystem restoration

List of world Famous Squares:

Square Name	Country
Red Square	Russia (Moscow)
Tiananmen Square	China (Beijing)
St Peter's Square	Vatican City
Zocalo	Mexico (Mexico City)
Times Square	USA (New York)
Tahrir Square	Egypt (Cairo)
Taksim Square	Turkey (Istanbul)
Marjeh Square	Syria (Damascus)
Shah Square	Iran (Isfahan)
Lan Kwai Fong	Hong Kong
Dam Square	Netherlands (Amsterdam)
Trafalgar Square	UK (London)

List of World famous Towers:

Tower Name	Location
Eiffel Tower	France, Paris
Burj Khalifa	UAE, Dubai
Pisa Tower	Italy, Pisa
Big Ben	London, England
CN Tower	Canada, Toronto
Qutb Minar	India, Delhi
Three Pagodas	China, Dali
Petronas	Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
Empire State Building	USA, New York
The Shard	England, London
Space Needle	USA, Washington
Canton Tower	China, Guangzhou
Minaret of Jam	Afghanistan, Shahrak
One World Trade Centre	USA, New York

List of World famous architectures/wonders of the world:

Architect/ Wonder of the World	Location
Taj Mahal	Agra, India
Machu Picchu	Machupicchu, Peru
Christ the Redeemer	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Petra	Jordan
Great Wall of China	Huairou, China
Great Pyramid of Giza	Giza, Egypt
Stonehenge	Wiltshire, England
Lion of Babylon	Iraq
Colosseum	Rome, Italy
Lighthouse of Alexandria	Alexandria, Egypt
Statue of Zeus	Olympia, Greece
Hanging Gardens Of Babylon	Hillah, Iraq
Temple of Artemis	Turkey

Countries / Cities by Population

Top 8 Countries by Population: China

1. India
2. USA
3. Indonesia
4. Brazil
5. Pakistan
6. Nigeria
7. Banglades

Top 8 Cities by population:

1. Tokyo
2. Delhi
3. Shanghai
4. Mumbai
5. São Paulo
6. Beijing
7. Mexico City
8. Osaka

Source: worldatlas.com

Military Operations in Near Past:

Operation Name	Country in which operation is conducted
Operation Enduring Freedom	Afghanistan
Freedom Sentinel	Afghanistan
Resolute Support	Afghanistan
Chammal	Syria
Timber Sycamore	Syria
Olive Branch	Syria
Operation Shader	Syria
Iraqi Freedom	Iraq
Inherent Resolute	Iraq & Syria
Neptune Spear	Pakistan

Names of Operations conducted by Terrorists:

- **Bojinka 1995:** This is the name given to a plot by Al-Qaeda to bomb eleven aircraft over Asia, however the plot was aborted.
- **JIbril/Operation C 2001:** It is the name given to aborted Jamia Islamiyah plan to bomb the US, Australians and British targets in Singapore.

CITIES ON THE BANKS OF RIVERS

African cities on the banks of rivers

City	River	Country	City	River	Country
Addis Ababa	Awash	Ethiopia	Gondokoro	Nile	South Sudan
Cairo	Nile	Egypt	Khartoum	Nile	Sudan
Cape Town	Black River	South Africa	Nairobi	Nairobi river	Kenya
Casablanca	Oum Er-Rbia	Morocco	Rabat	Bou Regreg	Morocco
Durban	Umgeni	South Africa.	Luxor	Nile	Egypt
Giza	Nile	Egypt			

Facts related to World Lakes/Rivers:

- Lake Superior (Canada) is the world's largest freshwater lake by surface area.
- Caspian Sea is the world's largest salt lake. It is also the world's largest lake by surface area and volume if we exclude it characteristic of salt water.
- Kariba Lake (Zambia, Zimbabwe) is the world's largest artificial lake.
- The Dead Sea is the lowest lake in the world.
- Titicaca (Peru) is the world's highest lake 12,500 feet above the sea level.
- Volga is Europe's longest river.
- Nile is Africa's longest river.
- Yangtze is Asia's longest river.

South/North American cities on the banks of rivers:

City	River	Country	City	River	Country
Boston	Charles	USA	Los angeles	Los Angeles river	USA
Buenos Aires	Salado	Argentina	Macapa	ottawa river	Canada
Chicago	Mississippi	USA	New York	Hudson	USA
Dallas	Trinity	USA	Philadelphia	Delaware	USA
Denver	South Platte river	USA	Rio de Janeiro	Guandu	Brazil
Houston	Oaks	USA	San Francisco	San Francisco river	USA
Iquitos	Amazon	Peru	Toronto	Humber,Rouge	Canada
Leticia	Amazon	Columbia	Washington	Potomac	USA

European cities on the banks of rivers:

City	River	Country	City	River	Country
Amsterdam	Amstel	Netherland	Hamburg	Elbe	Germany
Belgrade	Danube	Yugoslavia	Leningrad	Neva	Russia
Berlin	Spree	Germany	Lisbon	Tagus	Portugal
Bonn	Rhine	Germany	Moscow	Moskva	Russia
Bristol	Avon	UK	Paris	Seine	France
Budapest	Danube	Hungary	Rome	Tiber	Italy
Cologne	Rhine	Germany	Rotterdam	Nieuwe	Netherlands
Dublin	Liffey	Ireland	Vienna	Danube	Austria
Glasgow	Clyde	Scotland	Warsaw	Vistula	Poland

Asian/Oceanic cities on the banks of rivers:

City	River	Country	City	River	Country
Adelaide	Torrens	Australia	Kathmandu	Bagmati	Nepal
Baghdad	Tigris	Iraq	Kuala Lumpur	Klang	Malaysia
Bali	Ayung	Indonesia	Melbourne	Yarra	Australia
Bangkok	Menam	Thailan	Mosul	Tigris	Iraq
Beijing	Yonding, Juma	China	Osaka	Kyu-yodo	Japan
Beirut	Beirut River	Lebanon	Rangoon	Irwadi	Burma
Brisbane	Brisbane River	Australia	Singapore	Huangpu	Singapore
Damascus	Barada	Syria	Taipei	Tamsui	Taiwan
Delhi	Yamuna	India	Tashkent	Chirchiq	Uzbekistan
Dongguan	Pearl	China	Tehran	Karaj	Iran
Guangzhou	Canton	China	Tokyo	Sumida	Japan
Hong Kong	Pearl	China	Ulan Bator	Tuur	Mongolia
Jakarta	Ciliwung	Indonesia	Wuhan	Yangtze	China
Kabul	Kabul river	Afghanistan	Yokohama	Ooka	Japan
Karachi	Indus	Pakistan			

List of a few World Popular Leaders and Political Parties (commonly asked in exams)

Sadam Hussein

Sadam Hussein was the President of Iraq from 16 July 1979 until 9 April 2003. He was an eminent player in 1968 coup (also known as 17 July Revolution). He was accused of possessing Weapons of Mass Destruction by te western powers (US and UK mainly) in 2003 as a result a coalition led by the US invaded Iraq. Sadam was captured on 13 December 2003 and later convicted of crimes against humanity on 5 November 2006 by Iraqi Courts. He was hanged on 30 December 2006.

Muhammad Morsi

Muhamad Morsi was Egyption President from 30 June 2012 to 3 July 2013, he led the Freedom and Justice Party in Egypt and was an affiliate of Muslim Brotherhood. He was ousted by General Fattah el- Sisi after the June protest. Morsi came into power after the resignation of the then Egyption President Hosni Mubarak who resigned after the popular Egyption Revolution 2011. Morsi was the first democratically elected President of Egypt. Morsi was convicted of unlawful detention in April 2015. He died on 17 June 2019 by collapsing during a court hearing on espionage charges.

Bashar Al Assad

Bashaar has been President of Syria since 17 July 2000. He has been accused of war crimes during Syrian civil war as well as for possessing and using chemical weapons as accused by US.

Nelson Mandella

Nelson Mandela served as the first black President of South Africa from 1994-1999. He served as the head of the African National Congress from 1991-1997. He died on 5 December 2013 due to respiratory infection. He led the Anti-Apartheid Movement. He served 27 years in prison, arrested and imprisoned in 1962. He was prisoned in Robben Island, Pollsmoor Prison and Victor Verster Prison but for most of the time he stayed in Robben Island.

COOMMONLY ASKED POLITICAL PARTIES

Commonly asked Political Party	Head of Party	Country
Hammas	Ismail Haniyeh	Palestine
Justice and Development Party	Tayyip Erdogan	Turkey
Republicans	Ronna McDaniel	USA
Fatah	Farouk Kadoumi	Palestine
Conservative Party	Boris Johnson	UK
Labour Party	Jeremy Corbyn	UK
Kurdistan Democratic Party	Masoud Barzani	Iraq
Islamic Dawa Party	Nouri al-Maliki	Iraq
Liberal Democratic Party	Shinzo Abe	Japan

Highest Military Awards of Countries

Highest Military Award	Country	Highest Military Award	Country
Medal of Honor	USA	Order of Rama	Thailand
Legion d'honneur	France	The Cross of Honor for Valor	Germany
Hero of Russian federation	Russia	Order of Bravery	Bulgaria
Victoria Cross	UK	Bir Srestho	Bangladesh
Order of August First	China	The Cross of Liberty	Estonia
The Valour Cross	Denmark	Mannerheim Cross of Liberty	Finland
Param Vir chakra	India	Order of Military Merit	Brazil
Military William Order	Netherland	Nishan-e-Haider	Pakistan

Short list of facts related flags and National Emblems:

Country	Emblem	Country	Emblem
Australia	Kangaroo	Japan	Chrysanthemum
Bangladesh	Water Lily	Lebanon	Cedar Tree
Barbados	Head of a Trident	Luxembourg	Lion with Crown
Belgium	Lion	Mongolia	The Soyombo
Canada	White Lily	Netherlands	Lion
Chile	Candor and Huemul	New Zealand	Southern Cross, Kiwi, Fern
Denmark	Beach	Norway	Lion
Dominica	Sisserou Parrot	Pakistan	Crescent
France	Lily	Papua New Guinea	Bird of paradise
Germany	Cornflower	Senegal	Baobab Tree
Guyana	Canje Pheasant	Sierra Leone	Lion
Hong Kong	Bauhinia (Orchid Tree)	Spain	Eagle
India	The Lion Capital of Ashoka	Sri Lanka	Lion
Iran	Rose	Sudan	Secretary Bird
Ireland	Shamrock	Syria	Eagle
Israel	Candelabrum	Turkey	Crescent & Star
Italy	White Lily	U.K.	Rose
Ivory Coast	Elephant	U.S.A.	Golden Rod

IMPORTANT WARS AND REVOLUTIONS

REVOLUTIONS:

- **Russian Revolution:**
  Russian revolution includes two revolutions, February Revolution 1917 and October Revolution 1917. Feb Revolution led to the fall of the then Emperor Nicholas II and establishment of provisional government. October revolution led by Vladimir Lenin resulted in overthrowing of provisional government and establishment of communist state. Slogan: All Power to Russians.
- **American Revolution (1765-1783):**
  The reason for this revolution was American colonies denial to submit to Great Britain King and Parliament authority. Revolution ended in drafting of the US constitution and later independence of USA. Slogan: No vacation without representation
- **French revolution (1789-1799):**
  Roots of this revolution is usually related with economic inequality. In the aftermath of this revolution Monarch was replaced with democratic republic. Slogan: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.
- **Xinhai Revolution (1911):**
  Xinhai Revolution led to the fall of the last imperial dynasty, the Qing Dynasty. Dissatisfaction among the masses due to archaic policies Qing Dynasty led to this revolution. This revolution lasted for 4 months and imperial rule was replaced with Provisional Government of the Republic of China. Motto: Take one province by force and inspire the other province to rise up.
- **Cuban Revolution (26 July 1953-1 January 1959):**
  Cuban revolution led to the overthrow of Batista led authoritarian regime. Revolution lasted from 26 July 1953-1 January 1959. Cuban population was under heavy economic stress. It was at that time when Fidel Castro, his brother Raul Castro and Che Guevara (from Argentina) began sporadic attacks against the government and eventually seized control of the country on 1st January 1959. Slogan: Patria o Muerte (Homeland or death)
- **Iranian Revolution (January 1978-February 1979):**
  Iranian revolution was led by agitated Iranians who were against the US backed regime of Mohamed Reza Shah Pahlavi. Revolution resulted in overthrow of Pahlavi rule and it was replaced with an Islamic state led by Grand Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Slogan: Death to America
- **Chinese Communist Revolution 1949:**
  Mao Zedong (leader of Chinese Communist Party) on 1st October 1949 proclaimed the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC). It marked the end of civil war between the Chinese Communist Party and the National Party . which initiated soon after WWII. The formation of PRC led to an end of long governmental crisis in China which started with the Chinese Revolution in 1911. However, as mainland China fell to the communists in 1949, the US suspended all diplomatic relations with the PRC for several decades.
- **14 July Revolution/1958 coup d'etat (14 July 1958):**
  Revolution led to the overthrow of the Hashemite Monarch established by King Faisal in 1921. Following the revolution Abd al Karim Basit became the Prime Minister of Iraq who was later killed in 1963 during Ramadan Revolution

WARS:

- Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)
- Greek War of Independence (1821-1832)
- French invasion of Spain (1823)
- Russo-Persian War (1826-1828)
- Russo-Turkish War (1828-1829)
- Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence (1848-1849)
- First Schleswig War (1848-1851)
- Wars of Italian Independence (1848–1866)
- First Italian Independence War (1848–1849)
- The War of 1859 (1859)--Also known as the Second Italian War of Independence
- Third Italian War of Independence (1866)
- Russo–Turkish War (1877–1878)
- Serbo-Bulgarian War (1885)
- Greco–Turkish War (1897)
- **Crimean War** (1854–1856): France, Britain and Sardinia joined hands to defend Ottoman Empire from Soviet invasion. Most events of this war took place in Crimea.
- **Second Schleswig War** (1864): Austria and Prussia colluded against Denmark to take Schleswig and make it a part of Germany.
- **Austro-Prussian War** (1866): In this short conflict Prussia, forced Austria out of German affairs.
- **Franco-Prussian War** (1870-1871): It was the last of the German Unification Wars, this war led to the formation of the German Empire (The Second Reich), and resulted directly to First World War.
- World War 1 (28 July 1914 - 11November 1918)
- **Treaty of Versailles:** Treaty of Versatile officially marked the end of WW1. It is one of the greatest peace treaties in history. Treaty was signed on 28 June 1919. Its aim was to punish Germany by the Allied powers. League of Nation was also created as an outcome of this treaty.
- **Treaty of Sevres:** It was signed on 10 August 1920 and it led to the breakdown of Ottoman Empire.
- World War 2 (1 September 1939 - 2 September 1945)

Indus and Gandhara Civilization

- Harappa was the capital of Indu Valley Civilization. Harappa is situated on the banks of the River Ravi.
- Gandhara Civilization is situated in Peshawar basin. Taxila was its capital.
- Gandhara people were settled on the banks of River Kabul.

Magna Carta

- Magna Carta also known as "Great Charter". It was a charter of rights agreed by King John (England) on 15 June 1215. It was initially drafted by Archbishop of Canterbury to reach consensus between the King and group of rebels "Baron". It granted certain human rights such as protection of church rights, protection from illegal detention to barons. However, neither side stood by the terms the agreement resulting in dismantling of the charter and paving the way for First Barons War.After King John's death the Charter was reissued by his son Henry III in 1216. It is also known as "The Bible of English Constitution".

Renaissance

Renaissance refers to the period of rebirth or revival of learning in Europe starting from the 14th century.

- The Statue of Liberty was gifted to US by France on its independence on 28 October 1886. Statue was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.

- China has built the world's largest air purifier tower to fight pollution in Xian, Shaanxi province. Its height is above 100 meters.

Miscellaneous Information

- Matthew Webb was the first person to swim across British Chanel in 1875 in less than 22 hours. Arati Saha (Kolkata, India) was the first Asian woman to swim across British Chanel on 29th September 1940. Bojan Das was first Asian to swim across British Chanel.
- Watergate Scandal 1972 led to the downfall of the then US President Richard Nixon.
- Sri Lanka had the world's first female Prime Minister, Sirimavo Bandaranaike (1960-65). Benazir Bhutto was first female Prime Minister in Muslim World (1988-90). Margaret Thatcher was the first British female Prime Minister (1979-90).
- CTBT (1996), NPT (1969), SALT I & II (1972 and 1979) are nuclear disarmament treaties. Treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapon was passed on 7 July 2017 in United Nation with 122 votes in favor and 1 vote against.

Substantial Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals set by United Nations General Assembly in 2015 to be achieved by 2030. It is built on the principle "leaving no one blind". They emphasize on removing poverty and inequality. The 17 goals are as follows:

1. GOAL 1: No Poverty
1. GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
2. GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
3. GOAL 4: Quality Education
4. GOAL 5: Gender Equality
5. GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
6. GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
7. GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
8. GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
9. GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
10. GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
11. GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
12. GOAL 13: Climate Action
13. GOAL 14: Life Below Water
14. GOAL 15: Life on Land
15. GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
16. GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

- Greenwich Mean Time is situated in England.
- The Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Crimea to Russia was signed on 18 March 2014

WORLD HISTORY

MAJOR WARS IN HISTORY

Name	Date	Won By	Against
American War of Independence	1775-1783	Thirteen colonies	Britain
Austrian Succession war	1740-1748	Austria, Hungary Britain, Holland	Poland, Prussia, Sardinia, Saxony, Spain
Boer War	1899-1902	Britain	Boer Republics
Chinese-Japanese War	1894-1895 1931-1933 1937-1945	Japan Japan China	China China Japan
Civil War, American	1861-1865	11, Northern States	11, Southern States
Civil War, English	1642-1651	Parliament	Charles-I
Civil War, Spanish	1936-1939	Junta de Defensa Nacional	Republican government
Crimean War,	1853-1856	Britain, France Sardinia, Turkey	France
France, Prussian War	1870-1871	Prussia and German States	France
Gulf War	1991	Allied Forces Under US	Iraq
Hundred Years War	1333-1453	France	England
Korean War	1950-1953	South Korea and UN Forces	North Korea and Chinese
Napoleonic Wars	1792-1815	Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia etc.	France
Peloponnesian War	431-404 BC	Peloponnesian League	Delian League
Punic Wars	254-146 BC	Rome	Carthage
Russo-Japanese War	1904-1905	Japan	Russia
Seven Years War	1756-1763	Britain, Prussia Hanover	Austria, France Russia, Sweden
Spanish-American War	1898	U.S.	Spain
Spanish Succession War	1701-1714	England, Prussia Austria, Netherland	Cologn, Mantna, Savoy
Thirty years war etc.	1618-1648	France, Sweden	The holy Roman Empire & Spain
Vietnam War	1957-1975	North Vietnam	South Vietnam and U.S.
War of 1812	1812-1815	U.S.	Britain
War of Roses	1456-1485	House of Lancaster	House of York
World War I	1914-1918	Belgium-Britain	Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, Ottoman empire
World War II	1939-1945	Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Newzealand, Norway, Poland, Russia, S.Africa, U.S., Yugoslavia	Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania

AGES IN HISTORY, LITERATURE, MYTHOLOGY

ATOMIC AGE	Period since the explosion of the first atom bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.
AUGUSTAN AGE	It refers to the reign of the Emperor Augustus 27 BC to 14 BC in Latin literature, (2) English literature the early 18th century, (3) In French literature in 1600.
BRONZE AGE	Period when people used bronze tools; period from 3000 to 100 BC.
DARK AGES	Period from the fall of Rome in 476 AD until 1000s.
ELIZABETHAN AGE	Period of the feudal system in Europe from 700s to 1400s.
GOLDEN AGE	The best period of a country or literature is called Golden Age.
ICE AGE	Period beginning from 1000,000 years ago in which a series of ice caps covered most of the northern part of the earth.
Iron AGE	Period when people first used iron tools and weapons, It began at about. 1200 BC and lasted 100 years.
MACHINE AGE	Name given to the period of industrialization in Britain began in 1750.
MIDDLE AGE	Period between ancient times and the modern period often given as between the fall of Roman Empire in AD 476 to the fall of Constantinople in AD 453.
AGE OF REASON	The 18th century when philosophy was gaining ground in Europe.
STONE AGE	Period before Bronze Age in which men used tools and weapons made of stone. It began about 1000,000 years ago.
VICTORIAN AGE	Period when Queen Victoria reigned i.e. 1837 -1901. It was an age of technological progress and public morality.

CROPPING SEASONS

Kharif – The Kharif crop is the autumn harvest (also known as the summer or monsoon crop) in India and Pakistan. Kharif crops are usually sown with the beginning of the first rains in July, during the south-west monsoon season. The term Kharif means "autumn" in Arabic. It is harvested in autumn.

Major Kharif crops

Millets (Bajra and Jowar)--Paddy (Rice)—Maize--Moong (Pulses)—Groundnut--Red Chillies—Cotton—Soybean—Sugarcane--Turmeric

Rabi – Rabi crop is the spring harvest (also known as the "winter crop") in India and Pakistan. The term Rabi means "spring" in Arabic, when the crop is harvested.

Major Rabi Crops

Wheat—Barley—Mustard—Peas—Oats—Bajra—Kadli

SOME INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

Sr. #	Airline	Headquarters
1.	Cathay Pacific	Hong Kong
2.	EVA Airlines	Taiwan
3.	Southwest Airlines	United States

4.	United Airlines	United States
5.	Ryanair	Ireland
6.	Hainan Airlines	China
7.	Garuda Airlines	Indonesia
8.	easyJet	United Kingdom
9.	Turkish Airlines	Turkey
10.	Lufthansa	Germany
11.	Qantas	Australia
12.	KLM	Neathersland

SOME INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

Sr. No	Airport	Location	Country
1.	Hartsfield–Jackson Atlanta International Airport	Atlanta, Georgia	United States
2.	Beijing Capital International Airport	Chaoyang-Shunyi, Beijing	China
3.	Dubai International Airport	Garhoud, Dubai	United Arab Emirates
4.	Los Angeles International Airport	Los Angeles, California	United States
5.	Tokyo Haneda International Airport	Ōta, Tokyo	Japan
6.	O'Hare International Airport	Chicago, Illinois	United States
7.	Heathrow Airport	Hillingdon, London	United Kingdom
8.	Hong Kong International Airport	Chek Lap Kok, Hong Kong	China
9.	Shanghai Pudong International Airport	Pudong, Shanghai	China
10.	Charles de Gaulle Airport	Roissy-en-France, Île-de-France	France
11.	Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport	Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas	United States
12.	Amsterdam Airport Schiphol	Haarlemmermeer, North Holland	The Netherlands
13.	Frankfurt Airport	Frankfurt, Hesse	Germany
14.	Istanbul Atatürk Airport	Yeşilköy, Istanbul	Turkey
15.	Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport	Baiyun-Huadu, Guangzhou, Guangdong	China
16.	John F. Kennedy International Airport	Queens, New York City, New York	United States
17.	Singapore Changi Airport	Changi, Singapore	Singapore
18.	Denver International Airport	Denver, Colorado	United States
19.	Seoul Incheon International Airport	Incheon	Republic of Korea
20.	Suvarnabhumi Airport	Bang Phli, Samut Prakan	Thailand

NOBEL PRIZE

Nobel Prize is a set of 6 prestigious awards, awarded annually. Swedish chemist, engineer and industrialist Alfred Nobel established five Nobel Prizes in 1895 (Chemistry, Peace, Literature, Physiology,Physics). These awards were first awarded in 1901. It was in 1968 when Sweden's Central Bank established Economic Nobel Prize in memory of Alfred Nobel. The award ceremony for 5 prizes is hosted annually in Stockholm, Sweden to award prizes while Nobel Peace Prize ceremony is held in Oslo, Norway.

PAKISTANI NOBEL LAUREATES:

- Abdus Salam was the first Pakistani to be awarded with a Nobel Prize. He received a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1975. He was awarded jointly with Sheldon Lee Glashow for contribution to the Theory of Unified Weak and Electromagnetic Interaction.
- Malala Yousafzai received a Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 jointly with Kailash Satyarthi (Indian) for struggle against suppression of children and advocating for the right to education for all children.
- Rabinder Nath Tegore was the first person from Sub-Continent to receive a Nobel Prize in Literature (1913).

Parliamentary Terminologies:

- A shadow cabinet comprise of opposition members led by Leader of the Opposition. This cabinet scrutinizes the policies and actions of the government.
- A hung parliament is when no single party has a majority in parliament.
- A forward block in politics mean a break away block from the political party.
- A zero hour in parliament is the hour that begins immediately after Question hour. During zero hour members can raise any matter of utmost importance without prior notice.
- Caucus is a group composed of Senators and Members of Parliament from the same political party or faction.
- A standing committee is a permanent committee that reviews and corresponds on public policy and legislation matters.
- Hansard is the official record of debates conducted in both houses of parliament.
- Quorum is the minimum number of Senators or Member of Parliament which should be present in parliament to conduct the session.

Famous Dances around the World

Dance Name	Country
Haka	New Zealand war dance
Ote'a	Tahiti traditional dance
Bharata Natyam	Classical Indian dance
Zaouli	Ivory Coast, no women are allowed when this dance is performed. It is a cultural dance
Aigus	Kenya and Tanzania. Traditional African dance. It os a competitive jumping dance
Hopak	Ukraine, Dance of Victory
Viennese Waltz	Classic ballroom dance
Dragon Dance	China, traditional dance performed during festivals
Flamenco	Spain, performed on the beat of guitar
Samba	Brazil, popular dance of Rio Carnival
Kathak	India
Bhangra	Pakistan/India
Jhumar	Pakistan
Khattak Dance	Pakistan

States of UAE:

A. Dubai
B. Abu Dahbi
C. Ras al Khaimah
D. Fujairah
E. Sharjah
F. Umm al Quwain
G. Ajman

Some Important Facts:

- First Islamic flag was given to Hazrat Hamza which was white in colour.
- Tallest flagpole in the world is situated in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (560 feet tall).
- World's oldest flag which is used in its actual design is that of Denmark. The design was adopted in 1625. It is known as Dannebrog.
- Soviet Union flag was a two-sided flag.
- Bhutan's flag has a dragon on it.
- The Crescent on Pakistan flag represents Islam and the five pointed star represent five pillars of Islam.
- UK flag is called Union Jack. It is said so because it comprises of crosses of three countries (England, Scotland, Ireland under one sovereign state).
- The US flag has 50 stars which are representation of the 50 states of the USA. Nickname for US flag is Old Glory. The US flag also has 13 stripes which represent 13 colonial states which declared independence from Great Britain and became part of the USA.
- Canadian flag bares Maple leaf on it.
- Chinese flag is of red colour. It consists of 4 small and 1 large star. Red is the manifestation of communist revolution, 1 big golden star represent communism whereas 4 small stars manifest four social classes.
- Cambodian flag has a temple on it.
- Red stripes in the Filipino flag is flown in times of war and blue stripe up in times of peace.
- Allah hu Akbar is r epeated 22 times on Iranian flag.

Nobel Prize Winners of 2018

<table>
<tr><td>George Smith</td><td rowspan="3">Chemistry</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gregory Winter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frances Arnold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gerard Mourou</td><td rowspan="3">Physics</td></tr>
<tr><td>Donna Strickland</td></tr>
<tr><td>Arthur Ashkin</td></tr>
<tr><td>Denis Mukwege Mukengere</td><td rowspan="2">Peace Prize</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nadia Murad</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paul Romer</td><td rowspan="2">Economic Science</td></tr>
<tr><td>William Nordhaus</td></tr>
<tr><td>James P. Allison</td><td rowspan="2">Physiology or Medicine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tasuku Honjo</td></tr>
</table>

GEOGRAPHY

WORLD GEOGRAPHY

Highest Waterfalls:

Waterfall	Height	Country
Angel Falls	979 m	Venezuela
Tugela Falls	948 m	South Africa
Tres Hermanas Falls	914 m	Peru
Olo'upena Falls	900 m	United States
Yumbilla Falls	896 m	Peru
Vinnufossen	860 m	Norway
Balåifossen	850 m	Norway
Pu'uka'oku Falls	840 m	United States
James Bruce Falls	840 m	Canada
Browne Falls	836 m	New Zealand
Strupenfossen	820 m	Norway
Ramnefjellsfossen	818 m	Norway
Waihilau Falls	792 m	United States
Colonial Creek Falls	788 m	United States
Mongefossen	773 m	Norway

Rivers of the World:

Source for lengths: World Atlas

Rank	River	Length (miles)	Length (km)
1	Nile	4,160	6693
2	Amazon	4,000	6436
3	Yangtze	3,964	6378
4	Mississippi-Missouri	3,710	5970
5	Yenisey-Angara-Selenga	3,442	5539
6	Yellow	3,398	5464
7	Ob-Irtysh	3,362	5410
8	Río de la Plata-Paraná	3,030	4876
9	Congo	2,900	4700
10	Amur-Argu-Kherlen	2,763	4444

Important Note: According to the latest research amazon is considered the world's longest river. But in your exam, the examiners still might consider the Nile as the longest.

Top seven mountain ranges in the world (by length):

Range Name	Continent	Approx. Length
Andes	South America	7,000 km (4350 miles)
Southern Great Escarpment	Africa	5,000 km (3100 miles)
Rocky Mountains	North America	4800 km (3,000 miles)
Transantarctic	Antarctica	3,542 km (2200 miles)
Great Dividing Ridge	Australia	3,500 km (2200 miles)
Urals	Asia/Europe	2,500 km (1600 km)
Himalayas	Asia	2400 km (1500 miles)

Three main types of rocks:

Igneous Rocks: They are formed deep inside the earth upon the cooling of the magma. They often have large crystals. Common types of igneous rocks are andesite, granite, dacite, diorite, peridotite, gabbros, tuff, volcanic bomb.

Sedimentary Rocks: They are porous rocks formed by solidification of sediments. They can be formed from organic remains (like limestone) or from solidification of other rocks. Common types of sedimentary rocks are conglomerate, sandstone, mudrocks, Limestone.

Metamorphic Rocks: They are formed by change of igneous and sedimentary rocks. They can be formed both below and above the surface of the earth. Thermal metamorphism occurs when rocks are close to magma, as a result, they partially melt and change their physical properties. Dynamic metamorphism occurs when are deep below the surface and subject to massive pressure. Common metamorphic rocks are, amphibolite, schist, marble, quartzite, slate, hornfels, phyllite

Ocean Terminology/ Water Bodies Terminologies

Lagoon:

A shallow body of water, like a pond or lake separated from the main body of water.

High Tide:

The maximum elevation reached by each rising tide.

Hurricane:

An intense tropical cyclone with winds that move counterclockwise around a low-pressure system. Maximum sustained winds of 74 miles per hour or greater.

Marsh:

An area of soft, wet or periodically inundated land, generally treeless and usually characterized by grasses and other low growth.

Mean High Water:

The average height of the high waters recorded at a given place over a 19-year period.

Marsh:

An area of soft, wet or periodically inundated land, generally treeless and usually characterized by grasses and other low growth.

Mean High Water:

The average height of the high waters recorded at a given place over a 19-year period.

Estuary:

The part of a river that is affected by tides. The region near a river mouth in which the freshwater of the river mixes with the saltwater of the sea.

Estuarine:

Pertaining to an estuary.

Bay:

A recess, coastal body of water set off from the main body but have a direct connection with that body i.e lake, ocean. It is not large as a gulf but larger than a cove.

Delta:

A river delta is a landform that forms at the mouth of a river, where the river flows into an ocean, sea, estuary, lake, or reservoir.

Some Gulfs of the world

1. Gulf of Mexico:

It is the largest gulf in the world. It is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Florida and connected to the island of Cuba by Yucatan Channel.

2. Gulf of Oman:

Gulf of Oman, which connects the **Arabian Sea** with the **Strait of Hormuz**, which then runs to the **Persian Gulf**.

3. Gulf of Aden:

Gulf of Aden is located in the **Arabian Sea** between **Yemen** and **Somalia**.

4. Persian Gulf:

It is located in Western Asia between **Iran** and the **Arabian Peninsula**.

5. Gulf of Bothnia:

Gulf of Bothnia is part of the **Baltic Sea** between **Sweden** and **Finland**.

6. Gulf of Riga:

Gulf of Riga is a bay of the Baltic Sea between **Latvia** and **Estonia**.

7. Gulf of Alaska:

The Gulf of Alaska is an arm of the **Pacific Ocean**.

8. Gulf of California:

It is the smallest gulf in the world.

Top 10 Mountains of the world:

Rank	Mountain	Range	Height (m)	Country
1.	Everest	Himalayas	8848	Nepal/Tibet
2.	K2 (Mount Godwin Austen)	Karakoram	8611	Pakistan/China
3.	Kangchenjunga	Himalayas	8586	India/Nepal
4.	Lhotse	Himalayas	8516	Nepal/Tibet
5.	Makalu	Himalayas	8485	Nepal/Tibet
6.	Cho Oyu	Himalayas	8188	Nepal/Tibet
7.	Dhaulagiri	Himalayas	8167	Nepal
8.	Manaslu	Himalayas	8163	Nepal
9.	Nanga Parbat	Himalayas	8126	Pakistan
10.	Annapurna	Himalayas	8091	Nepal

Countries on Equator:

Ecuador
Brazil
Gabon
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Colombia
Sao Tome & Principe
Republic of the Congo
Uganda
Somalia
Indonesia
Kenya
Maldives
Kiribati.

World Largest Islands:

Sr.	Island	Area (km)^2
1.	Greenland	2,130,800
2.	New Guinea, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea	785,753
3.	Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei	743,330
4.	Madagascar, Republic of Madagascar	587,041
5	Baffin Island, Canada	507,451
6.	Sumatra, Indonesia	473,481
7.	Honshu, Japan	225,800
8.	Victoria Island, Canada	217,291
9.	Great Britain, United Kingdom	209331
10	Ellesmere Island, Canada	196,236

Water bodies (seas and oceans) facts:

- **Pacific Ocean** is the deepest ocean in the world.
- **Mariana Trench** is the deepest point on Earth located in the Pacific Ocean.
- **The Mid-Atlantic Ridge** is the longest mountain range located in the Atlantic Ocean
- **Ring of Fire** is situated on the Pacific Ocean region, it is a ring of volcanoes.
- **North Pacific Ocean** is considered to be the world's most polluted Ocean.
- **The Red Sea** is known as the Red Sea because of a type of algae called **Trichodesmium erythraeum**, is found in the sea.
- **The Dead Sea** is called Dead because of its high salinity content which makes it impossible for macroscopic aquatic life to survive. It is also the saltiest sea in the world.
- **Black Sea** is known as Black because it was deemed to be inhospitable before Greek colonization as it was subject to severe storms which made it difficult to navigate it as well as the storms make it look black.

Facts related to continents (largest, smallest, continent with no desert, nicknames of continents, etc.)

There are seven continents in the world. Africa, Antarctica, North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Australia/Oceania.

- **Asia** is the largest continent by size and population.
- **Australia** is the smallest continent by size and population. Asia has most countries.
- **Antarctica** has no country.
- **Europe** has the largest number of landlocked countries while Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country in the world.
- **Europe** has the lowest birth rate.
- **Africa** is the world's most multilingual continent.
- **Antarctica** has the greatest concentration of volcanoes
- **Australia** is the continent without glacier
- **Antarctica** is also known as the White Continent.
- **Antarctica** is also known as The Forgotten Continent.
- **Antarctica** is also known as The Continent of Science
- **Africa** is also known as the Dark Continent.
- **Africa** is also known as the Cradle of Mankind
- **Australia** is also known as the Island Continent
- **South America** is also known as the Bird Continent.
- **Asia** is also known as the Home of Man.

- **Asia** is also known as the Cradle of Human Civilization.
- **Antarctica** is the continent with no time zone.
- **South America** has the world's longest mountain ranges (Andes).
- **Asia** has the highest point on Earth (Mount Everest).

Facts related to deserts in terms of their size, structure, location, etc.

There are 4 main types of deserts:

1. **Sub- Tropical deserts** are hot and dry throughout the year.
2. **Cold Desert** has long dry summers and little rainfall in winters.
3. **Polar Deserts** tend to be cold throughout the year.
4. **Coastal deserts** have warm summers and cold winters.

- **Antarctic desert** is the World's largest Polar desert.
- **The Sahara Desert** is the World's largest **Non-Polar Desert**, it is also the world's third-largest desert.
- **Arctic Desert** is World's second-largest Polar desert

Major Deserts of the World

Name	Type of Desert	Surface Area	Location
Antarctic	Polar	5.5 million mi²	Antarctica
Arctic	Polar	5.4 million mi²	Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia
Sahara	Subtropical	3.3 million mi²	Northern Africa
Arabian	Subtropical	900,000 mi²	Arabian Peninsula
Gobi	Cold Winter	500,000 mi²	China and Mongolia
Kalahari	Subtropical	360,000 mi²	South Africa, Botswana, Namibia
Patagonian	Cold Winter	200,000 mi²	Argentina & Chile
Syrian	Subtropical	200,000 mi²	Syria, Iraq, Jordan
Great Basin	Cold Winter	190,000 mi²	United States
Chihuahuan	Subtropical	175,000 mi²	Mexico
Kara-Kum	Cold Winter	135,000 mi²	Turkmenistan
Great Victoria	Subtropical	134,600 mi²	Australia
Colorado Plateau	Cold Winter	130,000 mi²	United States
Sonoran	Subtropical	120,000 mi²	United States, Mexico
Kyzyl-Kum	Cold Winter	115,000 mi²	Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan
Great Sandy	Subtropical	110,000 mi²	Australia
Taklamakan	Cold Winter	105,000 mi²	China

Thar	Subtropical	77,000 mi²	Pakistan/India
Dasht-e-Margo	Subtropical	58,000 mi²	Afghanistan
Registan	Subtropical	56,400 mi²	Afghanistan
Simpson	Subtropical	55,000 mi²	Australia
Atacama	Cool Coastal	54,000 mi²	Chile & Peru
Mojave	Subtropical	54,000 mi²	United States
Namib	Cool Coastal	31,000 mi²	Angola, Namibia
Dasht-e-Kavir	Subtropical	30,000 mi²	Iran
Dasht-e-Loot	Subtropical	20,100 mi²	Iran

World Popular Seaports

Sr.	Port	Country
1	Shanghai	China
4	Ningbo-Zhoushan	China
6	Busan	South Korea
12	Port Klang	Malaysia
13	Antwerp	Belgium
16	Dalian	China
18	Tanjung Pelepas	Malaysia
20	Long Beach	USA
21	Laem Chabang	Thailand
22	Tanjung Priok	Indonesia
27	Bremen/Bremerhaven	Germany
30	Piraeus	Greece
31	Algeciras	Spain
34	Mundra	India
35	Savannah, U.S.A	USA
37	Santos, Brazil	Brazil
39	Colon, Panama	Panama
40	Felixstowe, U.K.	UK
41	Seattle & Tacoma.	USA
43	Tanger Med, Morocco	Morocco
46	Salalah, Oman	Oman
47	Alexandria	Egypt
48	Marsaxlokk, Malta	Malta
50	Cai Mep, Vietnam	Vietnam

Names of Straits their location and what two countries/water bodies they connect:

Name of Strait	Connects	Location
Malacca Strait	Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) with the South China Sea (Pacific Ocean)	Runs between Malaysia and Sumatra Islands of Indonesia
Palk Strait	Palk Bay with the Bay of Bengal	Situated between Tamil Nadu state of India and Northern province of Sri Lanka
Sunda Strait	The Java Sea with the Indian Ocean	Situated between Indonesian Island of Java and Sumatra
Yucatan	Gulf of Mexico with Caribbean	Between Mexico and Cuba
Messina Strait	The Tyrrhenian Sea to the North with the Ionian Sea to the South within the Mediterranean.	Between Italy and Sicily
Bab-el-Mandeb	Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden	Located between Yemen and Djibouti (Horn of Africa)
Cook Strait	Tasman Sea with South Pacific Ocean	Located in New Zealand. It separates the north and south New Zealand Islands.
Torres Strait	Arafura Sea with Gulf of Papua	Between Papua New Guinea and Australia
Bass Strait	Tasman Sea with South Sea	Australia
Bering Strait	Bering Sea with Chukchi Sea. It separates Russia from Alaska.	Situated between Russia and Alaska
Bosphorus Strait	Balck Sea and Marmara. It forms a continental boundary between Asia and Europe	Northwest Turkey
Hormuz Strait	Gulf of Persia with Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea	Oman-Iran
Hudson Strait	Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean and Labrador Sea	Canada. It separates Baffin Island from Nunavik.`
Gibraltar Strait	Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean	Located between Spain And Morocco
Tartary Strait	Japan Sea with Okhotsk Sea	Russia
Formosa Strait	The South China Sea with the East China Sea	Situated between China And Taiwan
Dover Strait	It separates Great Britain from continental Europe	Between the North Sea and the English Channel

- World's longest strait is Strait of Malacca
- World's busiest strait is Strait of Dover
- World's shortest strait is Bosporus

Disputed Islands

Island Name	Disputed between
Senkaku (Japan)/Diaoyu (China)	Japan, China, and Taiwan
Hans Island	Canada and Denmark
Paracel Island	China, Taiwan, and Vietnam
Scarborough Shoal	China, Taiwan, and the Philippines
Spratly Island	Vietnam, Cina, Taiwan, Malaysia, and the Philippines
Chagos Island	UK and Mauritius
Calero Island	Nicaragua and Costa Rica
Solitary Island (Korea)/ Bamboo Island (Japan)	South Korea and Japan
Kuril Island	Japan and Russia
Falkland Island	UK and Argentina
Imia (Greece)/Kardak (Turkey)	Greece and Turkey
Navassa Island	US and Haiti
Perejil Island	Spain and Morocco
Machias Seal and North Rock	US and Canada
Swains Island	US and New Zealand
Abu Musa	Iran and the UAE

List of Nicknames of Famous Places:

- Queen of Arabian Sea: Kochi, India
- **Land of the Kangaroo:** Australia
- **Land of the Golden Fleece:** Australia
- Roof of World: Pamirs, Central Asia
- Yellow River: Huang Ho (China)
- Quaker City: Philadelphia, USA
- **World's Loneliest Island:** Tristan Da Cunha (Mid Atlantic)
- **Sorrow of China:** River Huang Ho (Yellow River)
- **Sugar bowl of the World:** Cuba
- **White Man's Grave:** Guinea Coast
- **Spice Garden of India:** Kerala

GEOGRAPHY FACTS:

Country Size by Population:

1. China
2. India
3. USA
4. Indonesia
5. Brazil
6. Pakistan
7. Nigeria
8. Bangladesh
9. Russia
10. Mexico

Country size by Area:

1. Russia
2. Canada
3. USA
4. China
5. Brazil
6. Australia

Countries by Muslim population:

1. Indonesia
2. Pakistan
3. India
4. Bangladesh
5. Nigeria
6. Egypt
7. Iran 8. Turkey
9. Algeria
10. Sudan

The smallest Islamic country is Maldives.

Some Important Facts:

- Kazakhstan is the world's largest landlocked country.
- Nauru is the only country without Capital
- Arabian Peninsula is the world's largest Peninsula.
- The summer solstice is the longest day of the year occurs on 21 June. The winter

solstice is the shortest day of the year occurs on 21 December.

- An equinox means when there is equal day and night time. March equinox (March 21 however the date can vary) occurs in the Northern hemisphere whereas September/Autumnal equinox (22 September) occurs in the southern hemisphere.
- The rotation of Earth causes day and night whereas revolution of Earth causes seasons.
- Northern and Southern hemispheres are separated by plane of Equator.
- Seismograph is an instrument which is used for recording earthquake wave which measure earthquake waves on the Richter scale.
- Greenland is the world's largest Island.
- Oasis is the spot in a desert where water is found.
- The Continental Drift Theory that explains how continents shift place was proposed by Alfred Wagnor in 1912.
- According to The Plate Tectonic Theory, the Earth comprises of 7 major plates.
- Wind always blows from areas of high pressure to low pressure.
- Metamorphic rock composition and texture can be changed by heat or pressure on Earth.
- The approximate age of the Sun is 4.6 billion years.
- The approximate age of the Moon is 4.53 billion years.
- Approximate age of Earth is 4.54billion years
- Karman line is the name of the layer that separates the Outer space from Earth's atmosphere. It is almost 100 km high.

Layers of atmosphere are as follows:

1. The troposphere is the lowest part of the atmospheric layer. It stretches up to 17-18 km and it is in this layer we live. Lowest part of the Troposphere is called the boundary layer. The top of the troposphere is called Tropopause. Commercial airplanes fly in this layer.
2. The Stratosphere is the layer above the troposphere. The ozone layer is present in this layer. It extends upwards from tropopause about 50km.
3. The Mesosphere is above the Stratosphere. Temperature in this layer decreases with height.
4. The thermosphere lies above the mesopause and is a region in which temperatures again increase with height.

Earth has 4 main layers:

1. The Crust (Oceanic and Continental crust)
2. The Mantle is the thickest layer of Earth. Magma is present in this layer.
3. Outer core is liquid
4. Inner core is solid

LARGEST OCEANS

Sr.	Name	Area (sq. km)
1	The Pacific Ocean	168,723,000
2	The Atlantic Ocean	85,133,000
3	The Indian Ocean	70,560,000
4	The Southern Ocean	21,960,000
5	The Arctic Ocean	15,558,000

- Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean meet at the Cape of Good Hope.
- The Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean meet at Cape Horn.
- The Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean meet at the Gulf of Alaska.

- The Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean meet at Cape Leeuwin.
- Chile has the longest shore along the Pacific Ocean.

LARGEST LAKES

Name & Location	Area sq km
Caspian Sea, Iran/Russia	3,71,000
Superior, USA/Canada	82,100
Victoria, Uganda/Kenya/Tanzania	68,870
Huron, USA/Canada	59,600
Michigan, USA	58,000

- Lake Superior (Canada) is the world's largest freshwater lake by surface area.
- Caspian Sea is the world's largest salt lake. It is also the world's largest lake by surface area and volume if we exclude it characteristic of saltwater.
- Kariba Lake (Zambia, Zimbabwe) is the world's largest artificial lake.
- The Dead Sea is the lowest lake in the world.
- Titicaca (Peru) is the world's highest lake 12,500 feet above the sea level

WORLD'S LARGEST DAMS

Name	Country	Type
Three Gorges	China	Gravity
Tarbela[1]	Pakistan	Earth
Fort Peck	United States	Earth
Oahe	United States	Earth
Oroville	United States	Earth
San Luis	United States	Earth
Mangla	Pakistan	Earth
Garrison	United States	Earth
W.A.C Bennett Dam	Canada	Earth
Gardiner Dam	Canada	Earth
Aswan	Egypt	Earth

[1] World's largest earth-filled dam.

Quick Facts (Dams):

- Mosul Dam (Iraq) is considered as the world's most dangerous dam.
- Three Gorges (China) is the largest dam.
- Grand Coulee Dam (USA) is the world's largest concrete dam.
- Tarbela Dam (Pakistan) is the World's largest earth-filled dam.
- Nurek Dam (China) is the highest dam in the world.

WORLD'S LARGEST PENINSULAS

Name	Area in sq. miles	Name	Area in sq. miles
Arabia	1,250,006	Deccan	800,004
Alaska	579,153	Labrador	540,543
Scandinavia	289,577	Iberian Peninsula	224,771

Source: world shipping council

- According to Forbes World's busiest seaport is Shanghai Port, China.
- World's biggest seaport by size is Shanghai Seaport

MATHEMATICS

Numbers and their Properties

You are already familiar with numbers. Out of a variety of numbers in elementary and advanced mathematics, only a few are tested on the Test.

Integers

All positive and negative whole numbers including zero are integers.

Examples:

-349 , -4, -1 , 0 , 1, 4 , 77 , 183

Therefore, some integers are positive, some are negative, and the integer 0 is neither positive nor negative.

The difference between two consecutive integers is 1. If x is an integer then the next consecutive integer is x + 1.

Sample Question:

The sum of three consecutive integers is 18. What is the smallest of the numbers?

Solution:

x is the smallest integer, then next two consecutive integers are x + 1 and x + 2. The sum of these three numbers is

$x + (x + 1) + (x + 2) = 18$

$3x + 3 = 18$

$3x = 15$

$x = 5$

Properties of Integers

- Sum or difference of integers is also an integer.
- Product (multiplication) of integers is also an integer.
- Division of one integer by another integer not necessarily yields an integer. If you divide 6 by 3, the result is 2. Which is an integer, but if 5 is divided by 6, the answer is 5/6, which is not an integer.

Odd Integers

Any number that cannot be divided by 2 is called an odd integer; therefore {. . . , - 5, -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, . . .} represents the set of all odd integers.

Examples:

3, 5, 7, 11, 33, 45 etc.

Properties of Odd Integers

- The difference between two consecutive odd numbers is 2.
- If x is an odd number then next odd number is $x + 2$. Next to $x + 2$ is $x + 4$.
- The sum of two odd integers is an even integer.
- Product of two odd integers is an odd integer.
- Division of an odd integer by another odd integer may not be an integer ($5 \div 3$ is not an integer).

Even Integers

Any number that can be divided by 2 or Integers that are multiples of 2 are called even integers, namely

$\{\ldots, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, \ldots\}$.

Example:

2, 4, 6, 80, 96, 110 etc

Properties of Even Integers

- The difference between two even numbers is 2.
- If x is an even number then next even number is $x + 2$. Next to $x + 2$ is $x + 4$.
- The sum of even integers is an even integer.
- Product of two even integers is an even integer.
- Division of an even integer by another even integer may not be an even integer ($6 \div 2$ is not an even integer).

Sample Question:

The sum of three even integers is 36. Find the smallest of the three.

Solution:

x is the smallest integer, then next consecutive even integers are $x + 2$ and $x + 4$. According to given condition, their sum is:

$x + (x + 2) + (x + 4) = 36$

$3x + 6 = 36$

$3x = 30$

$x = 10$

Prime Numbers

The number that can be divided by itself and by 1 only; there is no other factor of the number.

Examples:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 etc.

- 2 is the only even Prime number.
- 1 is not a prime number.

Properties of Prime Numbers

- Product of two prime numbers can never be a prime number. 3 × 7 = 21 which is not a prime number as it is divisible by 3 and 7.
- Sum (Addition) of two prime numbers may or may not be a prime number. 2 + 3 = 5, and 2, 3, and 5 all are prime numbers. 2 + 7 = 9, and 2 and 7 are prime numbers but their sum 9 is not a prime number.
- Difference of two prime numbers may or may not be a prime number. Difference of 5 and 3 is 2, which is a prime number. The difference of 9 and 5 is 4, which is not a prime number.

Real Numbers

All numbers including integers and fractions (decimals) are real. In pure mathematics, real numbers have more detailed definition, but for GAT preparation, you can rely the definition given here:

Note:

All numbers given on the test are **Real** unless otherwise stated.

Properties of Real Numbers

- Infinite many numbers lies between any two real numbers. (0.011, 0.012, 0.013, ... all lie between 0.01 and 0.02).
- Any real number divided by zero, results in an undetermined result.
- All numbers greater than zero are positive numbers.
- All numbers less than zero are negative numbers.
- Zero is neither positive nor negative.

Absolute Value of a Number

The absolute value of a number is the number with only positive value. The symbol for absolute value is two enclosing vertical segments. The absolute value of -9 and +9 are written as |-9| and |+9| and both are equal to 9.

How to Recognize Multiples of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 12.

- Number is multiple of 2 if: Last digit is even.
- Number is multiple of 3 if : Sum of digits is a multiple of 3.
- Number is multiple of 4 if: Last two digits are a multiple of 4.
- Number is multiple of 5 if: Last digit is 5 or 0.
- Number is multiple of 6 if: Sum of digits is a multiple of 3 and last digit is even.
- Number is multiple of 9 if: Sum of digits is a multiple of 9.
- Number is multiple of 10 if: Last digit is 0.
- Number is multiple of 12 if: Sum of digits is a multiple of 3 and last two digits are a multiple of four.

FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS

A number lying between zero and 1 or between zero and -1 is a fraction or decimal. In other words, we deal numbers that have absolute value less than one as fraction or decimal.

Fractions

A fraction is just another way of expressing division. The expression $\frac{12}{17}$ is exactly the same thing as 12 divided by 17. $\frac{a}{b}$ is nothing more than a divided by b.

In the fraction $\frac{x}{y}$ **, x is known as Numerator, and y is known as the denominator.**

The other important way to think of a fraction is as:

$$\frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}}$$

The fraction $\frac{7}{10}$ can be thought as 7 parts out of a total of ten parts of an item (Number value).

Positive Fractions

A number lying between zero and 1 is a positive fraction.

Negative Fractions

A number lying between zero and -1 is a negative fraction.

Sample Question:

What part of an hour elapses between 3:25 PM to 3:37 PM.

Solution:

Part:

Time elapses between 3:25 to 3:37 is 12 minutes

Whole:

One hour = 60 minutes

$$\frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}}:$$

$$= \frac{12}{60} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Answer:

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

Proper Fractions

If the Numerator is less than Denominator in a fraction, the fraction is called as proper fraction.

Improper Fractions

If the Numerator is greater than Denominator in a fraction, the fraction is called as improper fraction.

Mixed Fractions:

Mixed fraction is a combination of a whole number and a fraction. Like in $7\frac{2}{5}$, 7 is whole number and $\frac{2}{5}$ is the fraction.

Common Factor

Common factor of two or more numbers is a number that divides these numbers.

Example:

Common factor of 6 and 8 is 2, as 2 divides both 6 and 8.

How to Find

Break down both numbers to their prime factors to see what they have in common. Then multiply the shared prime factors to find all common factors.

Example:

What factors greater than 1 do 135 and 225 have in common?

First find the prime factors of 135 and 225.

$135 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$, and $225 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$. The number share $3 \times 3 \times 5$ in common. Thus, aside from 3 and 5, the remaining common factors can be found by multiplying 3, 3, and 5 in every possible combination: $3 \times 3 = 9$, $3 \times 5 = 15$, and $3 \times 3 \times 5 = 45$.

Common Multiple

Common multiple of two or more numbers is a number that is divided by these numbers.

Example:

Common multiple of 4 and 5 is 20, as both 4 and 5 divide 20 completely.

How to Find

The product of the numbers is the easiest common multiple to find. If the two numbers have any factors in common, you can divide them out of the product to get a lower common multiple.

Example:

What is the least common multiple of 28 and 42?

The product $28 \times 42 = 1,176$ is a common multiple, but not the least. $28 = 2 \times 2 \times 7$, and $42 = 2 \times 3 \times 7$. They share a 2 and a 7, so divide the product by 2 and then by 7. $1,176 \div 2 = 588$. $588 \div 7 = 84$. The least common multiple is 84.

Adding and Subtracting Fractions

Same Denominator

To add two or more fractions that have the same denominator, simply add up the numerators and put the sum over the common denominator.

Example:

$$\frac{1}{7}+\frac{5}{7}=\frac{(1+5)}{7}=\frac{6}{7}$$

Subtraction works exactly in the same way

$$\frac{6}{7}-\frac{2}{7}=\frac{(6-2)}{7}=\frac{4}{7}$$

Different Denominators

Before you add or subtract two or more fractions with different denominators, you must give all of them the same denominator. To do this, multiply each fraction by a number that will give it a denominator in common with the others.

Example:

If you wanted to change $\frac{1}{2}$ into sixths, you could do the following:

$$\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{3}{3}=\frac{3}{6}$$

We haven't actually changed the value of the fraction, because we multiplied it by 1. The new fraction reduces to $\frac{1}{2}$. If we wanted to add

$$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{3}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{2}{2}=\frac{3}{6}+\frac{4}{6}=\frac{7}{6}$$

Multiplying Fractions

To multiply fractions, just multiply the numerators and put the product over the product of the denominators.

Example:

$$\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{4}{5}=\frac{8}{15}$$

Reducing Fractions

When you add or multiply fractions, you often end up with a big fraction that is hard to work with. You can usually reduce such a fraction.

To reduce a fraction, find a factor of the numerator that is also a factor of the denominator, it saves time to find the biggest factor they have in common, but this isn't critical. You may just have to repeat

the process a few times. When you find a common factor, cancel it. For example, $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}$ Get used to reducing all fractions (if they can be reduced) before you do any work with them. It saves a lot of time and prevents errors in calculation.

Dividing Fractions

To divide one fraction by another, just invert the second (from left to right) fraction and multiply:

$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}$ is the same thing as $\frac{7}{2}$

Fractions: Mixed To Improper

The Test sometimes gives you numbers that are mixtures of integers and fractions, for example, $3\frac{1}{2}$. It's easier to work with these numbers if you convert them into mixed fractions. $3\frac{1}{2}$ would be converted like this:

Multiply 2 with 3 and add 1, this gives you the numerator of the resulting mixed fraction. The resulting mixed fraction is $\frac{7}{2}$.

Comparing Fractions

In the course of a problem, you may have to compare two or more fractions and determine which is larger.

Example:

Compare $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{11}$, which one is the greatest fraction

First take two fractions $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$ multiply numerator of the first with the denominator of the other (3×8 = 24), similarly multiply numerator of the second with the denominator of the first (7 × 4 = 28). Since 28 is greater than 24 so $\frac{7}{8}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$. Now take $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{11}$ to compare. Multiply numerator of the first with denominator of the second (7 × 11 = 77), similarly multiply numerator of the second to the denominator of the first (9 × 8 = 72). Since 77 is greater than 72, so $\frac{7}{8}$ is the greatest of the three given fractions.

Tip

If the difference between numerator and denominator of one fraction is the same as the difference between the numerator and denominator of the other fraction, then the fraction with greater numerator is greater. In case of $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$, the difference between 3 and 4 is same as difference between 7 and 8. Since 7 is greater than 3, so $\frac{7}{8}$ is greater fraction.

To compare $\frac{8}{15}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$, multiply 8 with 9 and 15 with 7, Since the product of 15 and 7 (105) is greater than the product of 8 and 9 (72), so $\frac{7}{9}$ is greater than $\frac{8}{15}$.

$$\frac{72}{\frac{8}{15}} \times \frac{105}{\frac{7}{9}}$$

Decimals

Decimals are real numbers having decimal point. Decimals are another form of fractions. When decimals are added or subtracted, the decimal points must be placed one under the other.

Every integer has its point after it (45 is the same as 45. and Rs. 45 is the same as Rs. 45.00).

Example:

4.9 + .73 + 7. Line up the decimal points.

```
 4.9
  .73
 7.
12.63
```

To add them, add as usual and place the decimal point in the line of the decimal points of the numbers to be added.

Example:

Which is the largest, .073, .5, .586, .08, or .59? Place the numbers under one another, lining up the decimal points. Fill in zeroes so that all of the decimals have the same number of places.

.073

.500

.586

.080

.590

.590 is the largest three-place decimal Answer: **.59**.

Multiplication

When you multiply decimals, the points do not have to be under one another. The product (answer) must contain as many numbers after its point as the total of the decimal places in the two numbers being multiplied. For example, find the product of 0.28 and 0.3.

28 times 3 is 84, but where should the point be placed? .28 has two numbers after its point and .3 has one number after its point, making a total of three decimal places. Count three places to the left from the end of 84. Since 84 have two places, a zero must be placed in front of 8. **Answer: 0.084**.

Decimal Places in Numbers

Unit: Placement of a number one place on the left of the decimal point. In 257.389, 7 is at unit place.

Ten: Placement of number two places on the left of the decimai point. In 257.389, 5 is at Ten place.

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Hundred: Placement of number three places on the left of the decimal point. In 257.389, 7 is at hundred place.

Tenth: Placement of a number one decimal place on the right of decimal point. In 257.389, 3 is at tenth place

Hundredth: Placement of a number two decimal places on the right of the decimal point. In 257.389, 8 is at hundredth place.

Thousandth: Placement of a number three decimal places on the right of the decimal point. In 257.389, 9 is at thousandth place.

Rounding Off Real Numbers

Nothing more than converting a number to a number of desired lengths (number of digits) is rounding off.

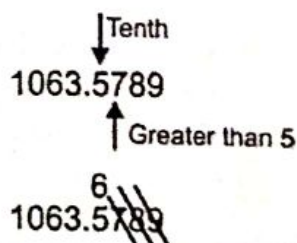
To round off decimals

- Find the place value you want (the "rounding digit") and look at the digit just to the right of it.
- If that digit is less than 5, do not change the rounding digit but drop all digits to the right of it.
- If that digit is greater than or equal to five, add one to the rounding digit and drop all digits to the right of it.

To round off whole numbers

- Find the place value you want (the "rounding digit") and look to the digit just to the right of it.
- If that digit is less than 5, do not change the "rounding digit" but change all digits to the right of the "rounding digit" to zero.
- If that digit is greater than or equal to 5, add one to the rounding digit and change all digits to the right of the rounding digit to zero.
- If the digit to the right of the place is equal to or greater than 5, round the number up by adding 1 to the place, and then eliminating all the digits to the right of the place.

Example: Round 1063.5789 to the nearest tenth.

Answer: 1063.5789 = 1063.6

If the digit to the right of the place is less than 5, round the number down by eliminating all the digits to the right of the place.

Example:

Round 10,57.3239 to the nearest hundredth.

Answer: 10,57.3239 = 10,57.32

Consecutive Number Counting

The number of integers from A to B inclusive is B – A + 1.

Example:

How many integers are there from 73 through 419, inclusive?

419 – 73 + 1 = 347

HINT: Don't forget to add 1.

Sum of Consecutive Numbers

Sum = (average) × (number of terms)

Example

What is the sum of the integers from 10 through 50, inclusive?

Average = (10 + 50) + 2 = 30;

Number of terms = 50 – 10 + 1 = 41

Sum = 30 × 41 = 1,230

Basic Arithmetic Operations

The basic operation of numbers and somewhat fewer variables involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division is arithmetic is covered on the GAT.

You should know the following arithmetic terms:

Basic Understandings

- The result of addition is a sum or total.
- The result of subtraction in a difference.
- The result of multiplication is a product.
- The result of division is a quotient.
- In the expression 5^2, the 2 is called an exponent.

EXPONENTS

Many numbers are the product of the same factor multiplied over and over again. For example, 32 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2. Another way to write this would be $32 = 2^5$, or "thirty-two equals two to the fifth power." The little number, or *exponent*, denotes the number of times that 2 is to be used as a factor. In the same way, $10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10$, or 1,000, or "ten to the third power," or "ten cubed." In this example, the 10 is called the base and the 3 is called the exponent. (You won't need to know these terms on the GAT, but you will need to know them to follow my explanations).

Multiplication

When you multiply two numbers with the same base, you simply add the exponents.

Example:

$2^3 \times 2^5 = 2^{3+5} = 2^8$

Division

When you divide two numbers with the same base, you simply subtract the exponents. For example,

$$\frac{2^5}{2^3} = 2^{5-3} = 2^2$$

The Distributive Law

If you're multiplying the sum of two numbers by a third number, you can multiply each number in your sum individually. This comes in handy when you have to multiply the sum of two variables.

If a problem gives you information in "factored form" $-a(b+c)-$ then you should distribute the first variable before you do anything else. If you are given information that has already been distributed $-ab+ac-$ then you should factor out the common term, putting the information back in factored form.

Example

6(53) + 6(47) = 6(53+47) = 6(100) = 600

Multiplication First

6(53) + 6(47) = 318 +282 = 600

You get the same answer each way, so why get involved with ugly arithmetic? If you use the distributive law, you don't even need to use you calculator.

Raising a Power to a Power

When you raise a power to a power, you multiply the exponents. For example, $(2^3)^4 = 2^{3 \times 4} = 2^{12}$

Exponent to a Fraction

If you square or cube a number greater than 1, it becomes larger. For example , $2^3 = 8$

If you square or cube a positive fraction smaller than one, it becomes smaller.

For example, = $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

A negative number raised to an even power becomes positive. For example, $(-2)^2 = 4$.

A negative number raised to an odd power remains negative.

For example, $(-2)^3 = -8$

$A^3 \times A^5 = A^8$

$A^5 \div A^2 = A^3$

$A^5 \times B^2$ cannot be solved further, as the bases are different.

$A^3 + A^5$ cannot be solved further as these are different terms.

$A^3 + A^3 + 2A^3$ same terms are added.

$5A^3 - A^3 = 4A^3$

Finding Square Root

Finding Square root is the reverse process of finding square of a quantity.

$\sqrt{4} = \sqrt{2\times 2} = 2$, $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{x\times x} = x$

You should not be worried about finding the square roots without calculator, as you are not required to go up to fractions, rather the calculation remains in square root partially.

$\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{2\times 2\times 3} = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{4\times 4\times 5} = 4\sqrt{5}$

Treatment of Signs

Addition and Subtraction Rules

If you add two quantities that have the same signs, simply add them and retain the sign.

$$2 + 7 = 9 \text{ and } -2 + (-7) = -9$$

If you add two quantities of different signs, simply add them and the result will bear the sign of the quantity of greater absolute value.

$$2 - 7 = 2 + (-7) = -5$$

$$7 - 2 = 7 + (-2) = 5$$

$$3A + 4A = 7A$$

$$3A - 4A = -A$$

$$7a^2 + 2a^2 = 9a^2$$

$3a^2 - 2a$ can't be added since they are not like terms.

$3x + 5$ can't be added since they are not like terms.

$2A + 3B$ can't be added since they are not like terms.

If three or more quantities are to be added, add like positives, then like negatives, then combine like terms by subtracting absolute values.

$$-8 + 7 - 13 + 12 = +19 - 21 = -2$$

$$6c - 5d - 4 - 8c + 7d - 6 = -2c + 2d - 10$$

Multiplication Rules

If two quantities having the same sign are multiplied, the answer is positive (+). If two quantities having the different signs are multiplied, the answer is negative (-). Two parentheses with no sign between them indicates multiplication, Also, no sign between a quantity and a parenthesis indicates multiplication, as does a raised dot between two quantities.

$$(+6)(+5) = 30$$

$$(-9)(-3) = +27$$

$$-7(8) = -56$$

$$4 \cdot -4 = -16$$

You can only add or subtract like terms. However, all terms, whether alike or different, can be multiplied. When like letters are multiplied, add exponents.

$$3(-2Y) = -6Y$$

$$(7G)(-3K) = -21GK$$

$$A^3 \times A^4 = A^7$$

Division Rules

The rules are similar to those for multiplication. If you divide two quantities having the same sign, the answer will be positive. Dividing two quantities having different signs will give negative answer.

$$\frac{-6}{-2} = +3, \frac{-15}{+3} = +5, \frac{+16}{+2} = +8, \frac{+18}{-3} = -6$$

When dividing like letters, subtract their exponents. When any quantity is divided by itself (with the exception of zero divided by zero), the answer will be 1. A letter such as Y has an exponent of 1.

$$\frac{Y^4}{Y^3} = Y, \frac{Y}{Y} = 1, \frac{8Y^8}{2Y^2} = 4Y^6$$

When a quantity is divided into another quantity that contains two or more terms divide each of term by the first quantity.

$\frac{6P-10}{-2} = -3P+5$, $\frac{12Y+6}{6} = 2Y+1$

$\frac{5x-7}{-3} = -\frac{5}{3}x+\frac{7}{3}$, $\frac{5b^2+10b}{5b} = b+2$

Which operation do I do first?

In a problem that involves different operations, the operations must be performed in a particular order, and occasionally test makers like to see whether you know what that order is. Here's an easy way to remember the order of operations:

Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Salma

This stands for Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, and Subtraction. Do operations enclosed in parentheses first: then take care of exponents: then you multiply, divide, add, and subtract.

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Arrange in descending order: $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{2}{7}$

Explanation:

Make the comparisons of two fractions each.

27 32 28 18 21 16

$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{7}$

$\frac{4}{9}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{4}{9}$ is greater than $\frac{2}{7}$, so $\frac{4}{9}$ is the largest fraction. $\frac{3}{8}$ is greater than $\frac{2}{7}$, so the answer is $\frac{4}{9}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{2}{7}$

2. $40 + \frac{80}{.4}$ = what number?

Explanation:

First simplify the fraction:

$$\frac{80}{.4}=\frac{80}{.4}\times\frac{10}{10}=\frac{800}{4}=200$$

Then add: 40 + 200 = 240.

3. If a bushel of apples weighs from 48 to 54 pounds and a bushel of melons weighs from 80 to 90 pounds, what is the smallest ratio between the weight of a bushel of apples and a bushel of melons?

Explanation:

"Smallest ratio" means smallest fraction, which will contain the smallest numerator but the largest denominator ($\frac{1}{10}$ is smaller than $\frac{1}{3}$). The answer is $\frac{48}{90}$, or $\frac{8}{15}$.

4. Simplify this fraction

$$\frac{3\frac{1}{3}}{5\frac{1}{3}+6\frac{1}{3}}$$

Explanation:

Add the fractions in the denominator and rewrite the expression

$$3\frac{1}{3}\div 11\frac{2}{3}\Rightarrow \frac{10}{3}\div\frac{35}{3}=\frac{10}{3}\times\frac{35}{3}=\frac{2}{7}$$

5. If r is greater than 0 and $b=\frac{1}{r}$, does b increase or decrease as r increases?

Explanation:

If the numerators are the same, the smaller fraction has the larger denominator. Therefore, if r increases and the numerator remains 1, the fractions get smaller and b decreases.

6. Reduce $\frac{12c^2}{15c}$

Explanation:

Reduce 12 and 15 by canceling both by 3. Treat $\frac{c^2}{c}=c^{2-1}$. The answer is $\frac{4}{5}c$.

7. Add $\frac{m}{2}+\frac{m}{3}$

Explanation:

Find L.C.D., which is 6. Convert each fraction to sixths and add:

$$\frac{m}{2}+\frac{m}{3}=\frac{m}{2}\times\frac{3}{3}+\frac{m}{3}\times\frac{2}{2}$$
$$=\frac{3m}{6}+\frac{2m}{6}=\frac{5m}{6}$$

8. Subtract $\frac{2}{5x^2}$ from $\frac{3}{4x}$

Explanation:

In a subtraction example, the quantity after the word "from" goes first:

$\frac{3}{4x}-\frac{2}{5x^2}$ L.C.D. is $20x^2$. $\frac{15x-8x}{20x^2}$ $15x-8x=7x$. So the answer is $\frac{7}{20x}$

9. A woman owned $\frac{2}{3}$ of a store and sold $\frac{1}{5}$ of her share. What part of the store did she still own?

Explanation:

"$\frac{1}{5}$ of her share" means $\frac{1}{5}$ times her share. Since $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{2}{3}=\frac{1}{5}\times\frac{2}{3}=\frac{2}{15}$ was sold. If you subtract $\frac{2}{15}$ from $\frac{2}{3}$, you'll know that what part of the store she still owned:

10. Change .68 to a fraction.

Explanation:

$$.68=\frac{68}{100}=\frac{17}{25}$$

11. Change $\frac{3}{16}$ to a decimal correct to the nearest thousandth.

Explanation:

If your answer is to be rounded to the nearest thousandth, carry the division to one place past the thousandths (the ten-thousandths place):

$$\frac{3}{16}=16\overline{)3.0000}\quad .1875$$

Since the extra place is a 5, we round up. The answer is .188.

12. $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)=(?)\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$

Explanation:

$\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)=(?)\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{5}{36}$ = x times $\frac{4}{9}$

Since the missing quantity is multiplied by $\frac{4}{9}$, do the "opposite" on the other side and divide by $\frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{36}\div\frac{4}{9}=\frac{5}{36}\times\frac{9}{4}=\frac{5}{16}$

13. If $5x = 28$, what does $3x$ equal?

Explanation:

$5x = 28 \Rightarrow \frac{5x}{5}=\frac{28}{5} \Rightarrow x=\frac{28}{5}$

To find $3x$, multiply both sides of the equation $x = \frac{28}{5}$ by 3.

$(3)\ x=\frac{28}{5}(3) \Rightarrow 3x=\frac{84}{5} \Rightarrow x=\frac{84}{5}\text{ or }16\frac{4}{5}$

14. If $r = 3b$, what does $\frac{3}{4}r$ equal?

Explanation:

Just multiply both sides by $\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}r=\frac{9b}{4}$

RATIOS AND PROPORTIONS

The quantitative relationship among two or more quantities is a ratio. For example the 3:4 represents that one (whole) quantity is divided in seven (3 + 4) equal parts, three parts on left and four parts on right.

To use the ratio for solving problem, you must convert it to mathematical form, three out of seven, and four out of seven. $3:4 \rightarrow \frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{4}{7}$

Example:

Mr. Kalim and Mr. Shahbaz Khan entered into a business partnership. They agreed the ratio of 3:5 for the distribution of profit. They commenced the business and earned profit of Rs. 24000. Find the share of Mr. Kalim.

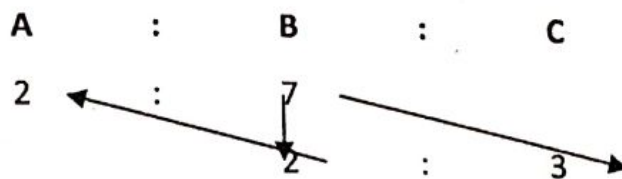
Solution:

Convert Karim's share ratio to fraction $\rightarrow \frac{3}{8}$

Multiply Karim's fraction to the total profit $\rightarrow \frac{3}{8} \times 24000 = 9000$

Answer is Rs. 9000

Multiple Ratios

The ratio between A and B is 2 : 7 and the ratio between B to C is 2 : 3. Find the ratio A : B : C.

Apply Reverse N method

Compare Logically

A ratio is the comparison of two things.

What is the ratio of the value of a kilometer to that of a mile? This can be shown fractionally $\frac{5}{8}$ or by using a colon (5:8). You can put any two things in a fraction numerically. It's logical to use only comparable things. What is the ratio of 8 inches to 1 yard? You answer $\frac{8}{1}$, but does it make sense? Is 8 inches 8 times as large as 1 yard? Of course not! Common sense will make you change 1 yard to 36 inches. Now the ratio becomes $\frac{8}{36}$ or $\frac{2}{9}$. Compare only like things.

Example:

What is the ratio of 30 minutes to 2 hours?

$\frac{30}{120}$ (2 hours = 120 minutes)

$= \frac{1}{4}$

Proportions

To solve the proportion questions you must know the relation between the quantities.

Direct Relation

If one quantity increases, the other quantity also increases.

Example:

If a car can travel 80 miles in 3 hours, how long will it take to travel 100 miles?

When something varies directly with something else, if you increase one of the things involved, the other will also increase. In the example given, if you increase the miles from 80 to 100, common sense tells us that the number of hours will also increase. The more miles you drive, the longer it should take. Therefore, let's make a proportion using a ratio of the miles and a ratio of the hours. The first number of miles mentioned is 80, so use the ratio (miles over miles).

As the first number of hours mentioned is 3, so use the ratio (hours over hours). X represents the second amount of hours since that's the unknown. Put the two ratios together to form the proportion. Cross- multiply and solve: $\frac{80}{100} = \frac{3}{x}$

$80x = 300 \Rightarrow x = \frac{30}{8} = 3\frac{3}{8}$ hours

Example:

If number of men working on a project increases, the work done by the men also increases.

Inverse Relation

If one quantity increases, the other quantity decreases.

Example:

If 8 people take 6 hours to build a fence, how long would it take 10 people to build the same fence (assuming they work at the same rate as those in the first group)?

Common sense tells you that if you use more people, it will take less time to finish the job. To write the proportion needed to solve the example, first write the first ratio:

$$\frac{8 \text{ People}}{10 \text{ People}}$$

Since it is not a direct proportion, invert the second ratio ($\frac{6}{x}$ becomes $\frac{x}{6}$), the proportion is

$\frac{8}{10} = \frac{x}{6} \Rightarrow 10x = 48 \Rightarrow x = 4\frac{4}{5}$ hours

Example

If number of men working on a project increases, the number of working days decreases.

Conditions for Applying Relations

- While applying relation of two quantities consider all other quantities constant
- Don't consider given data (number values)

Example

In a courier company, 50 men require 10 hours to prepare 1200 boxes for shipment. Once, the company received an order of 3200 boxes to process. The company assigned 40 men team to process this order. How many hours the team will need to complete the task?

Solution

Place arrows based on the relation of quantity with unknown quantity (Hours). Men and Hours have inverse relation, so the arrowhead is down ward. Hours and Boxes have direct relation, so the arrowhead for Boxes is upward.

Men	Hours	Boxes
50 ↓	10 ↑	1200 ↑
40	x	3200

Now the equation becomes:

$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{50}{40} \times \frac{3200}{1200}$$

Now solve for x.

Ratios and Proportions – Inheritance

When a Muslim dies there are four duties which need to be performed. These are:

1. Payment of funeral expenses.
2. Payment of his/her debts.

3. Execution of his/her will.
4. Distribution of remaining estate amongst the heirs according to Sharia.

It is assumed that the preliminary issues have been resolved and we shall confine are ourselves principally to discussing the fourth and last duty. The task is to firstly, determine which of the relatives of the deceased are entitled to inherit and secondly, to determine the quantum share entitlement of each of the heirs concerned.

The Inheritance questions on the GAT are merely the application of Ratio and proportions. The wealth of a deceased person is divided in fixed Ratios among all heirs of the deceased. Complete Islamic Inheritance system is beyond the scope of this book. Our main focus is to the ratios for division of wealth of a deceased among the children of the person.

If a person dies leaving	Division of Real and Personal Property
Wife and no relations	¼ to wife, ¾ to the Bait-ul-mal
Wife and son (sons)	1/8 to wife, rest to son (sons equally)
Wife, son and daughter	1/8 to wife, 7/12 to son, 7/24 to daughter
Wife, two sons and two daughters	1/8 to wife, 7/24 to each son and 7/48 to each daughter
Wife and one daughter	1/8 to wife, ½ to daughter and 3/8 to Bait-ul-mal
Wife and daughters	1/8 to wife, 2/3 to daughters and 5/24 to Bait-ul mal

Example:

Kamran died and left wealth of worth Rs. 96,000,000 to be divided among his heirs – one wife, two sons, and two daughters. What will be the share of one daughter?

Solution:

In this particular case, the share of each daughter = Rs. 96000000 × $\frac{7}{48}$ = Rs. 14000000

Solved Exercise

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Find the ratio of 18 inches to 2 yards.

A. $\frac{3}{4}$ B. $\frac{1}{4}$
C. $\frac{1}{5}$ D. $\frac{2}{5}$

Explanation:

First convert yards to inches that is 2 yards = 2 ×3 × 12 = 72 inches. Now the ratio is 18 to 72 = 1 to 4 =

$\frac{1}{4}$. The right answer is B.

2. If a train travels $\frac{5}{6}$ mile in $1\frac{1}{4}$ minutes, how many miles will it travel in 1 hour?

A. 20 miles B. 50 miles
C. 40 miles D. 30 miles

Explanation :

The train travels $\frac{5}{6} \div 1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{6} \div \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{3}$ miles in one minute. The distance traveled in 60 minutes (1 hour) = $\frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 40$ miles. The right answer is C.

Note :

12 inches = 1 foot and 3 feet = 1 yard

3. Find the value of x if 3 : b = x : c.

A. $\frac{3b}{c}$ B. $\frac{c}{3b}$
C. $\frac{2c}{3b}$ D. $\frac{3c}{b}$

Explanation:

$3c = bx$ and $x = \frac{3c}{b}$

The right answer is D.

C. $\frac{2c}{3b}$

D. $\frac{3c}{b}$

Explanation:

3c = bx and $x = \frac{3c}{b}$

The right answer is D.

4. How many miles are there between two cities if the distance is represented by a 2.4-inch line on a map having a scale of 1 inch to 8 miles?

A. 19.2
B. 12.8
C. 8.5
D. 38

Explanation:

The question is to find x from 1 : 8 = 2.4 : x. 1 × x = 8 × 2.4 hence x = 19.2. The right answer is A.

5. How many cents will r books cost if t books cost m dollars?

A. $\frac{100mr}{t}$
B. $\frac{mr}{100t}$
C. $\frac{100t}{mr}$
D. $\frac{m}{100t}$

Explanation:

solve $\frac{x}{r} = \frac{100m}{t}$

Note:

1 dollar = 100 cents.

6. If apples cost 3 for 37 cents, find the cost of $1\frac{3}{4}$ dozen apples.

A. 111 cents
B. 159 cents
C. 259 cents
D. 211 cents

Explanation:

$1\frac{3}{4}$ dozens apples = $\frac{7}{4}$ × 12 = 21 apples. Now apply the ratios method $\frac{37}{3} = \frac{x}{21}$

$x = \frac{21 \times 37}{3}$ or x = 7 × 37 = 259 cents. The right answer is C.

Explanation:

$\frac{x}{10}=\frac{4}{5}$ the second ratio is reversed, as the relation is inverse. $x=\frac{10\times4}{5}=8$. The right answer is D.

8. A car that gets 15 miles per gallon of gasoline can travel 250 miles on a full tank. If the same car got 20 miles per gallon, how many miles could it travel on a full tank?

A. 300
B. 750
C. $250\frac{3}{4}$
D. $333\frac{1}{3}$

Explanation:

$$\frac{x}{250}=\frac{20}{15}$$

The right answer is D.

9. A candy recipe calls for 5 parts milk, 4 parts cocoa, 4 parts syrup, 2 parts sugar, and 1 part butter. If you use 8 ounces of milk, how many ounces of candy mixture can you make?

A. $25\frac{3}{5}$
B. $5\frac{3}{5}$
C. 20
D. 128

Tip

When doing calculations with percents, change percents to fractions or decimals.

Explanation:

Solve each ingredient with milk independently. For example, 5 parts of milk need 4 parts of cocoa. How many parts of cocoa is needed for 8 ounces of milk. The right answer is A.

10. If it takes 10 minutes to walk $\frac{3}{7}$ mile, how many minutes will it take to walk the rest of the mile?

A. $2\frac{1}{3}$
B. $13\frac{1}{3}$
C. $4\frac{2}{7}$
D. 30

Tip

It is advisable to convert a mixed number to an improper fraction during calculations.

Explanation:

You are to answer the question "If it take 10 minutes to walk $\frac{3}{7}$ mile, how many minutes it will take to walk $\frac{4}{7}$ mile". The right answer is B.

PERCENTAGE

A percentage is a part of 100. If one of your test score was 85 out of total 100, its mean your score was 85%.

The word 'percent' means 'per hundred' or 'out of 100', and % is the percent sign. Percent is a way of representing a part of something in terms of hundredths (i.e., 1/100).

For example, 100% = 100 hundredths = 100 x

$\frac{1}{100}$ = 1 and 75% = 75 hundredths = 75 x ($\frac{1}{100}$) = $\frac{3}{4}$.

Percent can be expressed as a fraction (with a denominator of 100) or a decimal.

For example, 29% = $\frac{29}{100}$ = 0.29

Percents are often used to compare fractions with equal denominators of 100. To convert a percent to a fraction, drop the percent sign and divide the number by 100.

For example, 80% = 80/100 = $\frac{4}{5}$ and 125% = 125/100 = $\frac{5}{4}$ = $1\frac{1}{4}$.

As a more complicated example, consider the following:

To convert a fraction to a percent, multiply the number by 100 and insert the percent sign.

For example, $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}\times\frac{1}{100}$ % = 60% and $\frac{1}{16} = \frac{100}{16}$ % = $\frac{25}{4}$ % = $6\frac{1}{4}$ % = 6.25%

To convert a percent to a decimal, drop the percent sign and divide the number by 100 (i.e., move the decimal point two places to the left, inserting zeros to the left if necessary).

For example, 13% = 0.13 and 2% = 0.02

To convert a decimal to a percent, multiply the decimal by 100 (i.e., move the decimal point two places to the right) and insert the percent sign.

Example

0.2576 = 25.76% and 0.002 = 0.2%

To find a certain percent of a number, multiply the number by the percent expressed as a fraction or decimal.

For example to find 45% of 900, two possible ways are as follows.

Changing percent to fraction gives 45% = $\frac{45}{100} = \frac{9}{20}$. So, $\frac{9}{20}$ × 900 = 405.

Alternatively, changing percent to decimal gives 45% = $\frac{45}{100}$ = 0.45. So, 0.45 x 900 = 405.

For example to find 45% of 900, two possible ways are as follows.

Changing percent to fraction gives 45% = $\frac{45}{100} = \frac{9}{20}$. So, $\frac{9}{20} \times 900 = 405$.

Alternatively, changing percent to decimal gives 45% = $\frac{45}{100}$ = 0.45. So, 0.45 x 900 = 405.

The following fraction and decimal equivalents of percents are worth noting:

1% = 1/100 = 0.01	60% = 3/5 = 0.6
2% = 1/50 = 0.02	80% = 4/5 = 0.8
4% = 1/25 = 0.04	25% = 1/4 = 0.25
5% = 1/20 = 0.05	50% = 1/2 = 0.5
10% = 1/10 = 0.1	75% = 3/4 = 0.75
20% = 1/5 = 0.2	120% = 6/5 = 1.2
40% = 2/5 = 0.4	125% = 5/4 = 1.25

Percent Change

Percent change (increase or decrease) from an original value to a new value frequently occurs.

To find the percent change, first find the amount of the change, then divide this amount by the original value, and finally express this quotient as a percent.

Example

If the price of an item changes from \$32 to \$40, the amount of the increase is \$(40 − 32) = \$8 and the percent increase is $\frac{8}{32} = \frac{1}{4}$ = 0.25 = 25%.

On the other hand, if the price of the item changes from \$40 to \$32, the amount of the decrease is \$(40 − 32) = \$8 and the percent decrease is $\frac{8}{40} = \frac{1}{5}$ = 0.2 = 20%.

Interestingly, the percent increase from 32 to 40 is different from the percent decrease from 40 to 32.

Application of Percentage

Many topics on the test are based directly on the concepts of percentage like

- Business Mathematics
- Financial Mathematics
- Consumer Mathematics
- Zakat
- Ushar

Business Mathematics

Business mathematics part of the test includes the questions from the topics containing underlying concepts of basic business.

Consumer Mathematics - Profit and loss problems

Profit and loss problems involves various terms like cost price, selling price, marked price etc. Basically, it is a difference between selling price and cost price. Cost price is the price paid to purchase an article or a product or we can say it is a cost incurred in manufacturing an article. Selling price is the price at which a product is sold.

Various profit and loss formulas used in profit and loss:

Generally, profit is calculated as: Profit or gain = Selling Price (S.P) - Cost Price (C.P)

Similarly, loss is calculated as: Loss = Cost Price - Selling Price

Profit percentage = $\frac{SP-CP}{CP} \times 100$ (The profit on the basis of Cost Price)

Note: If you are asked to find the profit on the basis of Selling Price, then the formula changes to

Profit percentage = $\frac{SP-CP}{SP} \times 100$ (The profit on the basis of Selling Price)

Example:

A bookseller expects a gain of 22.5% on his cost price. If on a certain day, his sale was of Rs. 39200, what was his profit?

Solution:

Profit = SP – CP

Given Profit = 22.5% of CP

So, 22.5% of CP = SP – CP

CP = SP – 22.5% of CP

CP + 22.5% of CP = SP

122.5% of CP = SP

$$\frac{122.5}{100} \times CP = SP$$

$$CP = \frac{100}{122.5} \times SP$$

$$C.P. = \left(\frac{100}{122.5} \times 39200\right) = \left(\frac{1000}{1225} \times 39200\right) = 32000$$

Profit = (39200 - 32000) = Rs. 7200.

Example:

Sam purchased 20 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 375 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 33. What was his percentage profit?

Solution:

CP of each toy = 375/12 = 31.25

Gain per toy = 33 – 31.25 = 1. 75

Profit Percentage = (1.75/ 31.25) × 100 = 5.6%

Example:

Shabir sold his dining table set at a loss of 20%. If he had sold it for $ 800 more, he would have received a profit of 5%. Find the cost price.

Solution:

Let the cost price be $ 100
So when C.P = 100 , loss of 20% means
S.P = 100 – 20 = 80
Profit of 5% means S.P = 100 + 5 = 105
The difference of two S.P = 105 - 80 = 25
If the difference is 25, C.P = $100
If the difference is $ 800 , C.P = (100 / 25) x 800
C.P = $ 3200

Consumer Mathematics - Stock and Shares

Basic Terminology:

Stock Capital:

The total amount of money needed to run the company is called the stock capital.

Shares or Stock:

The whole capital is divided into small units, called shares or stock.

For each investment, the company issues a 'share-certificate', showing the value of each share and the number of shares held by a person.

The person who subscribes in shares or stock is called a shareholder or stock holder.

Dividend:

The annual profit distributed among shareholders is called dividend. Dividend is paid annually as per share or as a percentage.

Face Value:

The value of a share or stock printed on the share-certificate is called its Face Value or Nominal Value or Par Value.

Market Value:

The stock of different companies are sold and bought in the open market through brokers at stock-exchanges. A share or stock is said to be:

- **At premium or Above par,** if its market value is more than its face value.
- **At par,** if its market value is the same as its face value.
- **At discount or Below par,** if its market value is less than its face value.

Thus, if a Rs. 100 stock is quoted at premium of 16, then market value of the stock = Rs.(100 + 16) = Rs. 116.

Likewise, if a Rs. 100 stock is quoted at a discount of 7, then market value of the stock = Rs. (100 - 7) = 93.

Example:

A 6% stock yields 8%. The market value of the stock is:

Solution:

For an income of Rs. 8, investment = Rs. 100.

For an income of Rs. 6, investment = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{8} \times 6\right)$ = Rs. 75.

Market value of Rs. 100 stock = Rs. 75.

Financial Mathematics - Simple Interest

Basic terminology:

Principal:

The money borrowed or lent out for a certain period is called the principal or the sum.

Interest:

Extra money paid for using other's money is called interest.

Simple Interest (S.I.):

If the interest on a sum borrowed for certain period is reckoned uniformly, then it is called simple interest.

Let Principal = P, Rate = r% per annum (p.a.) and Time = T years. Then

Simple Interest = $\left(\frac{P \times r \times T}{100}\right)$

Example:

Gul Khan borrowed Rs. 50000 from the sardar of the region. The agreed rate of interest per year was 15%. Gul Khan returned the borrowed amount at the end of 5 years. How much amount he paid to the sardar as interest for this period?

Solution:

$I = Prt$

$= 50000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times 5$

$=$ Rs. 37500

Example:

A sum fetched a total simple interest of Rs. 4016.25 at the rate of 9 p.c.p.a. in 5 years. What is the sum?

Solution:

Principal = Rs. $\frac{100 \times 4016.25}{9 \times 5}$

$=$ Rs. $\left(\frac{401625}{45}\right)$

$=$ Rs. 8925.

Financial Mathematics - Compound Interest

Compound interest is interest paid on previously earned interest. Suppose, instead of paying 10% interest when the money is given back, you have your friend pay you 10% on the money he still has every year. If he doesn't pay you back for two years, then you will get 10% on $100 the first year, which is $110 and you will get 10% on $110, which is $121 at the end of the second year. Instead of getting $20, you will get $21. Another example might help explain this concept.

Example:

Suppose a bank offers an interest rate of 6% per annum (yearly) on a savings account that is compounded quarterly (four times a year). A person deposits $4,000 in the bank. How much money will be in his account at the end of one year?

Solution:

Since the interest is compounded quarterly, we can use the formula for basic interest, I= Prt, four times. The principal amount P is \$4,000, the interest rate r is 6% ($r = 0.06$), and $t = \frac{1}{4}$ of a year. (Recall that t is measured in years.)

So, the amount of interest earned on the savings account is:

$$I = Prt = (\$4,000)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$60$$

Now, as we start the second quarter, the principal is no longer \$4,000. Since we have accumulated interest, the new principal is \$4,000 + \$60 = \$4,060. Using that new principal, the interest gained in the second quarter is:

$$I = (\$4,060)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$60.90$$

The interest paid at the end of the third quarter on the principal of \$6,060 + \$60.90 = \$6,120.90 is:

$$I = (\$4,120.90)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$61.8135 = \$61.81$$

The final amount of interest paid, at the end of the fourth quarter, will be equal to:

$$I = (\$4,182.71)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$62.74065 = \$62.74$$

Adding that interest amount to the principal going into that period (\$4,182.71), we get the balance in the account after one year. It will be \$4,182.71 + \$62.74 = \$4,245.45.

Compound Interest Formulae

Let Principal = P, Rate = r% per annum, Time = n years.

When interest is compound Annually:

$$\text{Amount} = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)n$$

When interest is compounded Half-yearly:

$$\text{Amount} = P\left[1 + \frac{(r/2)}{100}\right]^{2n}$$

When interest is compounded Quarterly:

$$\text{Amount} = P\left[1 + \frac{(r/4)}{100}\right]^{4n}$$

When interest is compounded Annually but time is in fraction, say $3\frac{2}{5}$ years.

$$\text{Amount} = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{3} \times \left(1 + \frac{\frac{2}{5}r}{100}\right)$$

When Rates are different for different years, say r_1%, r_2%, r_3% for 1st, 2nd and 3rd year respectively.

$$\text{Then, Amount} = P\left(1 + \frac{r_1}{100}\right)\left(1 + \frac{r_2}{100}\right)\left(1 + \frac{r_3}{100}\right).$$

Present worth of Rs. x due n years hence is given by:

$$\text{Present Worth} = \frac{x}{\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)}.$$

Example:

What will be the compound interest on a sum of Rs. 25,000 after 3 years at the rate of 12% p.a.?

Solution:

$25000 \times (1.12)^3$ = Rs. 35123.20

Zakat

Zakat is one of the five pillars of Islam. It has been mentioned, along with daily Prayers (Salaat / Namaz), over seventy times in the Quran.

Just as Salaat is the most important act of worship which has to be performed bodily, so is Zakat the main act of worship which has to be performed monetarily. Those who fulfill this duty have been promised abundant reward in this world and hereafter. Whoever evades Zakat has been sternly warned in the Qur'an and Hadith of the consequences.

The payment of Zakat is compulsory on the excess wealth or effects which is equal to or exceeds the value of Nisaab, and which is possessed for a full Islamic year. If such wealth decreases during the course of the year and increases again to the value of Nisaab before the end of the year, the Zakat then must be calculated on the full amount that is possessed at the end of the year.

Zakat is obligatory upon a person if :

- He or she is an adult, sane, free and Muslim.

- He/she must possess wealth in excess of specified minimum (Nisaab) excluding his or her personal needs (clothing, household furniture, utensils, cars etc. are termed article of personal needs).
- It should be possessed for a complete lunar year.
- It should be of productive nature from which one can derive profit or benefit such as merchandise for business, gold, silver, livestock etc.

Types of wealth on which zakat is imposed:

- Gold and silver, in any form.
- Cash, bank notes, stocks, bonds etc.
- Merchandise for business, equal to the value of Nisaab.
- Livestock.
- On income derived from rental business.

Calculation of zakat:

- To calculate Zakat on jewelry etc. one must first determine the gold or silver content and then calculate the Zakat according to current market price.
- If the Gold possessed is less than 87.48 grams or if silver possessed is less than 612.36 grams, but the value of both combined is equal to or exceeds the Nisaab of either Gold or Silver, the Zakat will be due.
- In the event of an article not being of pure gold or pure silver, but containing a mixture of other metals and the gold or silver content is more than the other metal, it will be regarded as gold or silver and Zakat will be due. But in the case where other metal/s is of greater quantity than either gold or silver, Zakat will not be due on this article.
- For stocks (shares held in a company), Zakat is calculated based upon the current market value. As machinery, land, fixtures and fittings, furniture, buildings etc. are exempt from Zakat, one is allowed to subtract these from the total asset. This could be obtained from annual reports. For example, if one has shares worth $1000 and machinery, land etc., are worth 5% of the total asset, then deduct $50 for these assets; afterwards deduct the liabilities of the company proportionately to the percentage of shares held. Zakat must be calculated on the balance.

Types of wealth on which zakat is not imposed:

- On any metals other than gold or silver.
- Fixtures and fittings of a shop, car, trucks or any delivery vehicle etc., which is used in running business.
- Diamonds, pearls, other precious or semi-precious stones which are for personal use.
- There is no Zakat on personal residence, household furniture, pots and pan, personal clothing, whether they are in use or not.
- There is no Zakat on a person whose liabilities exceed or equal his assets.

Rate of Zakat

Zakat is due at the rate of 2.5%.

The question of Zakat involves the concepts of percentage.

Example:

A person has one house of worth 5,000,000 (not in personal use), 20 tolas of pure gold, and bank deposit of Rs. 400,000. How much the person has to pay as zakat if the current rate of gold is Rs. 45000 per tola?

Solution:

Calculate total asset value

Asset	Qty × Rate	Value
House	1 × 5000000	5000000
Gold	20 × 45000	900000
Cash	1 × 400000	400000
		Total Value = 6300000

Zakat = $6300000 \times \frac{2.5}{100} = 157500$

Ushr

Ushr is the obligatory charge *(Zakat)* on farm produce which is one-tenth for one kind of land and one-twentieth for others.

Rate of Ushr

- If the farm or garden is watered naturally by rain or spring water, or river or stream water, tenth part of the produce is obligatory.
- If the farm or garden is irrigated by artificial means like the well, tube well, canals, etc. twentieth part is obligatory.

Regulations Concerning Ushr

- Ushr has to be taken out from the total produce and after that other charges of agriculture in the way of ploughing, watering, supervision, etc. will be met.
- The produce becomes subject to Ushr as soon as the crop becomes fit for use in any form, e.g. the grain, maize, mango etc. become sable even before they are ripe; Ushr therefore has to be calculated before the crop is put to private use in any way.
- If a person sells away a crop or garden before the fruit is ripe, Ushr will be the responsibility of the buyer, but if it is sold after the fruit has become ripe, Ushr will be paid by the seller.
- Payment of Ushr is the responsibility of the cultivator of the land whether he has taken it on lease of borrowed it for a short period.
- If two persons are jointly cultivating a piece of land, both will have to share the Ushr whether the expenses of seed, etc. have been borne by one or both.

- There is no condition of Nisab for Ushr to be obligatory. Ushr is obligatory irrespective of the quantity of produce, unless it is in negligible quantity, e.g., 2 kilos or so.
- There is no condition of the passage of a year either; each crop is subject to Ushr, whether it is harvested once a year or twice a year.
- Ushr is payable on the produce of lands owned by minors and insane persons.
- Waaf lands are also subject to Ushr which will be paid away by the cultivator.
- If a piece of land is irrigated naturally as well as by artificial means, this fact will be taken into account while calculating Ushr. If the land has been irrigated naturally more often, Ushr will be one-tenth, otherwise one-twentieth.
- Ushr may be paid out in kind or in cash of equivalent value.
- Lands in possession of the Muslims living in non-Muslim states are subject to Ushr.
- Ushr is not annulled by the payment of land revenue.
- The heads of expenditure of Ushr are the same as of *Zakat.*

The Hidden Treasure

This may be minerals or some other treasure hidden in the earth. Regulations concerning it are briefly as follows:

According to Hadith, one-fifth of a treasure, which is unearthed, belongs to the Public Treasury (Bait-ul-Mal).

In case of minerals like iron, silver, gold, tin or sulfur, etc. one fifth will be handed in to the Public Treasury and four-fifth will be handed in to the Public Treasury and four-fifths will be retained by the mine owner.

There is no share of the Bait-ul-Mal in those things which do not melt in the fire, e.g. diamonds, gems, etc. Similarly minerals in liquid state like petroleum, mercury, etc. are exempt from Ushr duty.

Example:

A farmer cultivated a piece of land and spent Rs. 30,000 for fertilizers and pesticides. An extra expense was of water from tube well which cost Rs. 2000. The crop sold for Rs. 120,000. How much amount the farmer has to pay as Ushr?

Solution:

Net gain from the crop = 120000 – 30000 - 2000 = 88000

Ushr = $88000 \times \frac{5}{100} = 4400$

Ushr = Rs. 4400

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Convert $1\frac{2}{5}\%$ to a fraction.

Explanation:

Since percent is part of 100, $1\frac{2}{5}\%$ becomes $\frac{1\frac{2}{5}}{100}$, which is written

$$1\frac{2}{5}\div 100 \rightarrow \frac{7}{5}\div\frac{100}{1} \rightarrow \frac{7}{5}\cdot\frac{1}{100}=\frac{7}{500}$$

2. $\frac{7}{3}$ is what percent?

Explanation:

Write an equation. "What percent" means what part of hundred. Thus, $\frac{7}{3}\cdot\frac{x}{100}$. Cross-multiply and solve:

$$3x = 700 \rightarrow \frac{3x}{3}=\frac{700}{3} \rightarrow x=\frac{700}{3}\% \rightarrow 233\frac{1}{3}\%$$

3. $83\frac{1}{3}\%$ is how many sixteenths?

Explanation:

Save time and remember that $83\frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{5}{6}$. You could write $\frac{83\frac{1}{3}}{100}$ and simplify, but the time saved by memorizing the equivalents is significant. To continue,

$$\frac{5}{6}=\frac{x}{16} \rightarrow 6x=5\cdot16 \rightarrow 6x=80 \rightarrow \frac{6x}{6}=\frac{80}{6} \rightarrow x=\frac{40}{3} \text{ or } 13\frac{1}{3}$$

4. Change .076 to a percent.

Explanation:

A quick way is to slide the decimal point two places to the right (to change a decimal to a percent): .076 = 7.6%. However, the answer may appear in fraction form, so .6 must be converted to $\frac{6}{10}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$. The answer is $7\frac{3}{5}\%$.

5. Change $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ to a decimal.

Explanation:

Change $\frac{1}{2}$ to a decimal: $2\overline{)1.0} = .5$

So $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ = 8.5%. Next, slide the decimal point two places to the left (to change a percent to a decimal) and drop the % sign: 8.5% = .085.

6. 4*b* is what percent of 30*a*?

Explanation:

Write an equation, but be careful of the extra letters:

$$4b = \frac{x}{100} \cdot 30a \rightarrow \frac{4b}{1} = \frac{30ax}{100} \rightarrow 30ax \cdot 1 = 4b \cdot 100 \rightarrow 30ax = 400b \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{30ax}{30a} = \frac{400b}{30a} \rightarrow x = \frac{400b}{30a} \rightarrow x = \frac{40b}{3a}$$

7. 7b is y % of what number?

Explanation:

Let *x* be the missing number.

$$7b = \frac{y}{100} \cdot x \rightarrow 7b = \frac{y}{100} \cdot \frac{x}{1} \rightarrow \frac{7b}{1} = \frac{xy}{100} \rightarrow xy = 700b \rightarrow \frac{xy}{y} = \frac{700b}{y}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{700b}{y}$$

8. Find the missing number: $\frac{?}{.24} = 12\%$

Explanation:

Put a letter where the question mark is, change the percent to a fraction, and solve:

$$\frac{x}{.24} = \frac{12}{100} \rightarrow \frac{x}{.24} \cdot \frac{100}{100} \rightarrow \frac{100x}{24} \rightarrow \frac{100x}{24} = \frac{12}{100} \text{ Reduce to: } \frac{25x}{6} = \frac{3}{25}$$

Cross-multiply and finish:

$$25x \cdot 25 = 6 \cdot 3 \rightarrow 625x = 18 \rightarrow \frac{625x}{625} = \frac{18}{625} \rightarrow x = \frac{18}{625}$$

9. $\frac{1}{8}$ of 22 is what percent of 4?

Explanation:

Write an equation, and it's easy:

$$\frac{1}{8} \cdot 22 = \frac{x}{100} \cdot 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{22}{1} = \frac{x}{100} \cdot \frac{4}{1} \rightarrow \frac{22}{8} = \frac{4x}{100} \rightarrow \frac{11}{4} = \frac{x}{25} \rightarrow 4x = 275$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{275}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{275}{4} \text{ or } 68\frac{3}{4}$$

10. Shakir paid \$7.50 to repair a toaster rather than buy a new one for \$30. What percent of the cost of the new toaster did he save?

Explanation:

Use the question to write an equation: "What percent of the cost did he save?"

$$\frac{x}{100} \cdot \$30 = \$22.50$$

(To find out what he saved, subtract \$7.50 from \$30.) Simplify and solve: $x = 75\%$

11. On selling 17 balls at Rs. 720, there is a loss equal to the cost price of 5 balls. The cost price of a ball is:

Explanation:

(C.P. of 17 balls) - (S.P. of 17 balls) = (C.P. of 5 balls)

C.P. of 12 balls = S.P. of 17 balls = Rs.720.

C.P. of 1 ball = Rs $\left(\frac{720}{12}\right)$ = Rs. 60.

12. What will be the ratio of simple interest earned by certain amount at the same rate of interest for 6 years and that for 9 years?

Explanation:

Let the principal be P and rate of interest be R%.

Required ratio = $\left(\frac{P \times R \times 6}{100}\right)$

= 6PR =6= 2 : 3.

$\left(\frac{P \times R \times 6}{100}\right)$

9PR 9

13. The compound interest on Rs. 30,000 at 7% per annum is Rs. 4347. The period (in years) is:

Explanation:

Amount = Rs. (30000 + 4347) = Rs. 34347.

Let the time be *n* years.

Then, 30000 $\left(\frac{1+7}{100}\right)$n = 34347

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1+7}{100}\right)$n = $\frac{34347}{30000} = \frac{11449}{10000} = \left(\frac{107}{100}\right)2$

n = 2 years.

14. By investing Rs. 1620 in 8% stock, Naveed Maemon earns Rs. 135. The stock is then quoted at:

Explanation:

To earn Rs. 135, investment = Rs. 1620.

To earn Rs. 8, investment = Rs. $\left(\frac{1620}{135} \times 8\right)$ = Rs. 96.

Market value of Rs. 100 stock = Rs. 96.

15. A 12% stock yielding 10% is quoted at:

Explanation:

To earn Rs. 10, money invested = Rs. 100.

To earn Rs. 12, money invested = Rs. $\left(\frac{100}{10} \times 12\right)$ = Rs. 120.

Market value of Rs. 100 stock = Rs. 120.

16. A man paid zakat of Rs. 1200 for the current year. What was his wealth in Rupees for which he paid the Zakat?

Explanation:

1200 is 2.5% of the wealth for which he paid Zakat.

$X \times \frac{2.5}{100} = 1200$

$X =$ Rs. 48000

Average

The term average can technically refer to a variety of mathematical ideas, but on the test, it refers to the arithmetic mean. It is found by adding the numbers given and then dividing this sum by the number of items being averaged. Hence the basic equation for average questions is:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of Entities}}{\text{Number of Entities}} \rightarrow \frac{s}{n} = A$$

Alert

If a problem calls for simply the average or the mean, it is referring to the arithmetic mean.

Just in simple words, on the GAT, the average (also called arithmetic mean) of a set of 5 numbers is simply the sum of all the numbers divided by 5. In other words, if you want to find the average of three numbers add them up and divide by 3.

Example:

Find the arithmetic means of 2, 8, 5, 8, 6, and 12.

Solution:

The sum of numbers = 2 + 8 + 5 + 8 + 6 + 12 = 42

There are 6 numbers, hence n = 6

Arithmetic mean = $\frac{2+8+5+9+6+12}{6}$

$= \frac{42}{6} = 7$

Answer: The arithmetic mean is 7

Single Unit Quantities

GAT does not always write average questions with clear solutions. The easy questions base normally on single unit quantities like Currency, temperature, height, weight (Kgs).

If the question on the GAT gives you the monthly incomes (in any currency) of five persons, you can find the average simply by adding the income of all five persons and then dividing it by 5.

Sum of entities = (Number of entities) × Average. The average of two numbers is 5, the sum of the numbers is 5×2 = 10.

Average is also called as **mean or arithmetic mean**. It gives the central value of data.

Averages (Mixed Unit Quantities)

The quantities described by at least two other quantities cannot be averaged by using basic equation of arithmetic mean rather, to feel comfortable in time management, you'll have to use CAT table method explained by following examples.

Some Common Double Unit Entities

- Price = $\frac{\text{Value}}{\text{Quanty}}$
- Average = $\frac{\text{Value Sum of All Entities}}{\text{Total Number of Entities}}$
- Concentration = $\frac{\text{Solute}}{\text{Solvent}}$
- Speed = $\frac{\text{Dis tan ce}}{\text{Time}}$

To Find Average Price

Average Price = $\frac{\text{Total Value}}{\text{Total Quanty}}$

Example:

A man buys 5 Kg of Mangoes at the price of Rs. 80 per Kg. Next time, he purchases 10 Kg of mangoes at the price of Rs. 90 per Kg. Find the average price per Kg of the two transactions.

Solution:

Use CAT table method for mixed unit quantities.

Transaction 1	5	60	300
Transaction 2	10	120	1200
Totals	15	x	1500

15 x = 1500, x = 100 (Average price for 15 Kg mangoes)

Average of Averages

First, apply basic equation of average to find the sum of each average given, then add all sums and divide it by sum of all ns (numbers).

Example:

A boy scored 55 in average of five tests. He scored 65 in average of first two tests. What is his average score in last three tests?

Solution:

Since, this is the case of double unit entities so apply CAT table method.

First average	5	55	275
Second Average	2	65	130
Difference	3	x	145

$3x = 145 \quad x = \frac{145}{3} = 48.33$

Median

If a group of numbers is arranged in order, the middle number is called the median. If there is no single middle number (this occurs when there is an even number of items), the median is found by taking the arithmetic mean of the two middle numbers.

Example: The median of 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 is 10.

Example: The median of 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 is the arithmetic mean of 10 and 12.

$$\frac{10+12}{2}=\frac{22}{2}=11$$

Average of Evenly Spaced Number

The average of evenly spaced numbers is simply the average of the smallest number and the largest number. The average of all the integers from 13 to 77, for example, is the same as the average of 13 and 77:

$$\frac{13+77}{2}=\frac{90}{2}=45$$

Mode

The mode of a group of numbers is the number that appears most often. In other words, mod is of the highest frequency entity in a set of data.

Examples: The mode of 10, 5, 7, 9, 12, 5, 10, 5 and 9 is 5.

Weighted Average

If some numbers among terms to be averaged occur more than once, the numbers must be given the appropriate weight. For example, if a student received four grades of 80 and 1 of 90, his average would not be the average of 80 and 90, but rather the average of 80, 80, 80, 80, and 90.

Set up a table listing the quantities, their respective weights, and their respective values.

- Multiply the value of each quantity by its respective weight.
- Add up these products.
- Add up the weights.
- Divide the sum of the products by the sum of the weights.

Example:

Assume that the weights for the following subjects are: English 3, Physics 2, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 2, and Urdu 1. What would be the average of a student whose marks are: English 80, Physics 85, Mathematics 84, Chemistry 82, and Urdu 90?

Solution:

Apply CAT table method for weighted entities:

Subject	Weight	Marks	
English	3	80	$3\times80=240$
Physics	2	85	$2\times85=170$
Mathematics	2	84	$2\times84=168$
Chemistry	2	82	$2\times82=164$
Urdu	1	90	$1\times90=90$
Totals	10	x	832

$10x = 832 \quad x = \frac{832}{10} = 83.2$

Answer: Average = 83.2

Note:

On the test, you might go directly to a list of the weighted amounts, here totaling 832, and divide by the number of weights; or you might set up a single equation.

Example:

Mr. Najam drove for 6 hours at an average rate of 50 miles per hour and for 2 hours at an average rate of 60 miles per hour. Find his average rate for the entire trip.

Solution:

$\frac{6(50)+2(60)}{8} = \frac{300+120}{8} = \frac{420}{8} = 5\frac{1}{2}$ Answer: $52\frac{1}{2}$

SOLVED EXERCISE

Directions: You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Mr. Kashif got an average of 50 in 6 tests. What should he get in the next test to attain the average of 60?

A. 120 B. 60
C. 100 D. 70

Explanation:

Total marks in 6 tests = 50 × 6 = 300. Total marks required in 7 tests (including next test) = 60 × 7 = 420. The marks in 7th test = Total marks in 7 tests - Total marks in 6 tests = 420 – 300 = 120

Answer (A)

2. The average income of a family of 6 members is Rs. 5000. The income of two of them is Rs. 12000. What is income of the remaining 3 persons?

A. Rs. 12000
B. Rs. 90000
C. Rs. 5000
D. Rs. 18000

Explanation:

Total income of the family = 6 × 5000 = 30000

Income of the three persons = 30000 – 12000 = 18000. Answer (D)

3. A clerk filed 73 forms on Monday, 85 forms on Tuesday, 54 on Wednesday, 92 on Thursday, and 66 on Friday. What was the average number of forms filed per day?

A. 50
B. 95
C. 84
D. 74

Explanation:

$$\frac{73+85+54+92+66}{5}=74$$

Answer (D)

4. Find the arithmetic mean of 25.2, 13.5, 18.5, and 34.8

A. 13
B. 23
C. 27
D. 5

Explanation:

$$\frac{25.2+13.5+18.5+34.8}{4}=23$$

Answer (B)

5. The average of x, y, z and 40 is 10. What is the average of x, y, and z.

A. 10
B. 0
C.2
D. 15

Explanation:

You are given $\frac{x+y+z+40}{4}=10$ and you are to find $\frac{x+y+z}{3}$.

Solve the given x + y + z = 0 and hence $\frac{x+y+z}{3}$ = 0. Answer (B)

6. A and B can do a job in 6 days. If A do the job alone he takes 10 days. What will be the time required by B to complete the job alone?

A. 8
B. 6

C. 15
D. 3

Explanation:

$$\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{x}=\frac{1}{6}$$

7. The average height of a class of 14 boys is 5.3 feet. A new boy is admitted to the class. The new average of height now becomes 5.25. What is the height of the new boy?
   A. 4.55
   B. 5.0
   C. 6.0
   D. 3.5

Explanation:

$(15 \times 5.25) - (14 \times 5.3) = 4.55$ sum of heights of 15 boys – sum of heights of 14 boys = height of 15th boy. Answer (A)

8. A man bought 20 used laptops at $200 each, 9 at $300 each, and 6 at $100 each. Find the average price per laptops.
   A. $250.55
   B. $208.57
   C. $400.50
   D. $380

Explanation:

Using CAT Table Method:

20	200	4000
9	300	2700
6	100	600
35	x	7300

$35x = 7300$, $x = 7300 \div 35 = 208.57$

Answer (B)

9. Out of the 44 boys in a class, 9 are of the age of 10, 15 at the age of 9, and the rest are at the age of 8. Find the average age of the entire class.
   A. 7.85
   B. 8.75
   C. 12.2
   D. 14.35

Explanation:

Using CAT Table Method

9	10	90
15	9	135
20	8	160
44	x	385

$44x = 385$, $x = 8.75$. Answer (B)

10. The population of 8 villages is 900, 750, 1100, 1050, 835, 1250,555, and 630. Find the population of ninth village if the average population of nine villages is 900.

A. 1200 B. 1065
C. 1030 D. 1800

Explanation:

Sum of 8 villages =

900+750+1100+1050+835+1250+555+630 =7070

Sum of Population of nine villages = $9 \times 900 = 8100$

Population of ninth village = $8100 - 7070 = 1030$

Answer (C)

Algebra

The methods or rules used in algebra are actually the extension of the methods or rules used in arithmetic. In algebra we use letters and symbols with or without numbers to represent quantities for example, in algebra we have terms like x^2, 5ab, $-3a^2xy$ etc. Consider a term ($-3a^2xy$) used in algebra. It has following parts.

Coefficient:

The number part of this term i.e.(-3) is called coefficient.

Variable:

The letters or symbols used in an algebraic expression are called variables. 'a', 'x' and 'y' are three distinct variables.

Value of a Variable:

A variable may have one or more values in a given situation.

If $x^2 = 4$, then x may have two values (2) and (-2). If a condition that x is positive number is applied, then the value of x is only one that is (2).

Value of a variable can be changed according to the situation. That's why they are called variables.

Power or Exponent:

In $4x^2$, 2 is power or the exponent of x. in algebra. In general:

$a^n \times a^m = a^{m+n}$ $a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$ $(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$	$A^m \div A^n = A^{m-n}$ $A^n \div A^m = A^{n-m}$	If a number or variable has zero as an exponent, it is always equal to 1. i.e., $X^0 = 1$

Fractions in Power:

Same rules of exponents are applied for an algebraic expression if it has power in fraction.

$\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $\sqrt{x^2} = \pm x$ The solution of $\sqrt{-x^2}$ is out of scope of GAT's quantitative.	$\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x} = x$ $\sqrt[3]{x} \times \sqrt[3]{x} \times \sqrt[3]{x} = x$ $\sqrt{x^3} = +x$ and $\sqrt{-x^3} = -x$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$ $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

Surds

Expressions such as $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{7}$ cannot be written as numerically exact quantities. Such numbers are called irrational or surds. For example $\sqrt{72}$ in the simplest possible surd can be written as $\sqrt{72} = \sqrt{(36 \times 2)} = 6\sqrt{2}$

Constants

All numbers used in an algebraic expression either as exponents, as coefficients or as a term are called constants as they have a fixed value.

Algebraic Expressions:

All expressions that connect variables, constants (coefficients) etc by algebraic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are called algebraic expressions for example, $2xy + y$, $y^3 + y^9$, Z^3 -5ab, $c + \sqrt{d}$ + etc.

Algebraic Term

An algebraic expression is a combination of algebraic terms joined by mathematical operations '+' or '-' Thus each part of an algebraic expression separated by '+'or '-'sign is an algebraic term or simply a term; for example, in expression $(x^3 - 3xy + 2xy^2 + 12)$ there are four terms (x^3, $3xy$, $2xy^2$ and 12).

Like Term

The algebraic terms having exactly the same variables and exponents are called like terms. They can differ only in their coefficients; for example, ($5x^2$) and ($2x^2$) are like terms whereas ($5x^2$) and ($5y^2$) are not.

Monomial

An algebraic expression that has only one term is called monomial. For example, 7, x^2, $2y^3$, - $4xy^3$, a^2b^2etc.

Binomial

An algebraic expression having only two terms is called binomial. For example = $x^2 + y^2$, $2x^4 + 12$ and $3x^3 - 9$ etc.

Trinomials

An algebraic expression with three terms is called trinomials. For example, $3x^2 + 2y + 2$, $3x^2 + 15x - 1$ and $7x^2 - 2xy + 2x^2y^6$ etc.

Polynomial

An algebraic expression with more than three terms is called polynomial. In general, binomials and trinomials are also included or called polynomial. For example: $3x^2 + 53$, $5x^6 + 7$, $15x^2 - 2xyz + 7xy^2 + 1$

Operations on Algebraic Expressions

All mathematical operations can be applied to the algebraic expressions. Following is the detail of how to perform these operations.

PEMDAS- Sequence of Operations

The order or precedence of operations for algebraic expressions is same as that for numbers, we have discussed earlier in numbers.

Addition

In addition of algebraic expressions, coefficients of like terms of both expressions are added; for example:

$(2x^2 + 3x + 5) + (3x^2 + 4x + 7) =$

$2x^2$	$3x$	5
$3x^2$	$4x$	7
$5x^2$	$7x$	12

Subtractions

In subtraction the signs of all the terms of expression that is to be subtracted are inverted i.e.'+' to '-'and '-'to '+' then coefficients of like terms are added; for example

$(2x^2 + 8x + 5) - (3x^2 + 4x + 2) =$

$2x^2$	$8x$	5
$-3x^2$	$-4x$	-2
$-x^2$	$4x$	3

Multiplication

Similar Variable: In multiplication of single terms having same variable, coefficients of the terms are multiplied and the exponents are added; for example $3x^3 \times 5x^4 = 15x^7$

Dissimilar Variable:

In multiplication of two algebraic expressions, multiply each term of first expression with all terms of the other one by one. Combine like terms of the resultant terms and write all these terms as an expression; for example $3K^3 \times 2P^3 = 6K^3P^3$

Note

Since algebraic expressions can be multiplied, they can be squared, cubed or raised to any power.

For squaring a term, take the square of the coefficient and multiply the exponent with 2; for example square of $5x^3$ is $25x^6$. Similarly, cube of $5x^4$ is $5^3x^{3\times4} = 125x^{12}$.

The multiplication addition and subtraction of algebraic expressions are commutative, i.e., $2x^3 \times 3y^2 = 3y^2 \times 2x^3 = 6x^3y^2$.

Factors

If an algebraic expression is a product of other algebraic expressions then these expressions are called factors of the original expression for example,

$18x^4y + 12x^2y = 6x^2y\,(3x^2 + 2)$, Since the product of $6x^2y\,(3x^2 + 2)$ is $18x^4y + 12x^2y$, therefore, $6x^2y$ and $3x^2 + 2$ are factors of $18x^4y + 12x^2y$.

Division of Algebraic Expressions

Single term Expressions: If you are to divide $15x^6$ by $3x^2$, then divide the coefficient of numerator ($15x^6$) by the coefficient of divisor ($3x^2$) that is $15 \div 3 = 5$ which is the coefficient of the resultant expression. Now for dividing x^6 by x^2, just subtract the exponents that is $x^{6-2} = x^4$. The result of this division is $5x^4$.

Multi Term Expressions (Polynomials): If, for example you are to divide $6x^4 + 18x^2 - 24x$ by $3x$, then divide each term of the expression by $3x$ using the same rule described

above for single term expression. You can write $\frac{6x^4}{3x} + \frac{18x^2}{3x} - \frac{24x}{3x}$ to have the required expression i.e., $2x^3 + 6x + 8$.

Value of an Expression

If we are provided with the values of all variables used in an expression, we can find the value of the expression. For example, the value of $5x^2 + 2x$ at $x = 2$ is $5 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 = 10 + 4 = 14$

Factoring an Algebraic Expression

Common factor of all terms: If an algebraic expression has a common multiplier in all terms then you can take it as a common factor. For example; $4x^3 + 2xy$ has $2x$ as a common factor i.e., $4x^3 + 2xy = 2x(2x^2 + y)$

Factor a Common Divisor: If an expression is consisted of the difference of two whole squares e.g. $a^2 - b^2$ then factors of this expression will be $(a-b)$, $(a + b)$ i.e., $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$. For example: $4x^2 - 9y^2$ has factors $(2x - 3y)$ and $(2x + 3y)$

Facts:

- $a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = (a+ b)(a+ b) = (a + b)^2$
- $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = (a - b)(a - b) = (a - b)^2$

Exponential Functions

A function is a definition. For example, function y is defined as $y = 5x^2 + 3$. In mathematics function is usually represented as f(x). Usually a variety of symbols are used to represent a function on the test, like Ø, ¥, Δ, Ψ, #, @, $, &, *, ., and Λ etc. Don't get panic about test quantitative, no technical or complicated mathematical expressions or formulae are involved in sc!ving the questions on the test.

Example:

If ¥N = 3N - 1, then find ¥5.

Solution:

Replace N by 5 in the expression. i.e., ¥5 = 3×5 – 1 = 14

Absolute Value:

The absolute value of a number x, denoted by $|x|$, is defined by the formula $|\pm x|$ = x. In other words $|x|$ is always positive.

Note:

$|x| = 0$ if and only if x = 0

A number and its negative have the same absolute value $|-a| = |a|$

The absolute value of a product is the product of the absolute values $|ab| = |a|\,|b|$

The absolute value of a quotient is the quotient of the absolute value $\left|\frac{a}{b}\right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|}$

The absolute value of the sum of two numbers is less than or equal to the sum of their absolute values $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$

EQUATIONS

An equation is a statement that says that two given algebraic expressions are equal e.g. $3X - 5 = 7$, $x^2 + 2x - 6 = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ etc.

- Addition of same number on both sides does not affect the equations.
- Same number can be subtracted from both sides.
- Both sides if multiplied or divided by same number (except 0) do not affect the equation.
- Both sides can be squared.
- Square root of both sides van be taken if both sides are positive.
- Reciprocal of both sides can be taken.

Solution of Equation

Solution of an equation is to find the value of the variable used in the equation. For example, $3X - 5 = 7$ can be solved to find the value of x.

$3X - 5 = 7 \rightarrow 3x = 7 + 5 \rightarrow x = \frac{12}{3} \rightarrow x = 4$ is the solution of the equation.

Solution of equation involving one variable

Step	Action	Example
1	Remove fractions by multiplying both sides with least common denominator	Multiply both side of $3(X-2) + 2(x+1) + \frac{1}{2}$ with 2 to get $6(x-2) = 4(x+1) + 1$
2	Remove parenthesis and use the rule $a(b+c) = ab + ac$	$6x - 12 = 4x + 4 + 1$
3	Combine like terms on both sides	$6x - 12 = 4x + 5$
4	By adding and subtracting get all variables on left side.	Subtract 4x from both sides $2x - 12 = 5$
5	By adding and subtracting get constants on right side	Add 12 on both sides $2x = 17$
6	Divide both sides by the coefficient of variable	Divide both sides by 2 and get $x = 17/2$

Solution of Quadratic Equations

Quadratic equation is a second – degree equation (highest power of variable is 2) of form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where a, b and c are real numbers, for example $3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$

Quadratic equation has two solutions: $x = \frac{-b+\sqrt{b2-4ac}}{2a}$ and $x = \frac{-b-\sqrt{b2-4ac}}{2a}$

Normally, quadratic equation has two real values for the variable, but it may have only one solution if the discriminator $(b^2 - 4ac) = 0$. In this case solution of equation will be $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$

Alert

If a quadratic equation has fractions then it is better to remove these fractions by multiplying all terms by LCD.

Quadratic equations having only one solution are always a complete square.

If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ then equation has no real solution because square root of a negative number is not real.

Maximum number of solutions of an equation is equal to its degree (highest power of variable).

SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS

A group of equations having more than one variable is called simultaneous equations or system equations.

Example: $2x + 3y = 23$ and $4x - 2y = 6$

Solution of simultaneous equations

The solution or solution set of system of equations consisted of value of all the variables present in the equations. It is necessary that these values must satisfy all the equations.

Solution of simultaneous equations

From the first equation, find the value of one variable in terms of the other variable.

Put the value of the variable, found in the first step, into the second equation. The second equation will be converted to a single variable equation.

Find the value of the variable in the converted equation.

Find the value of the second variable by putting the value of the second variable found in the third step.

Example:

Solve the simultaneous equation $2x + 3y = 23$ and $4x - 2y = 6$.

Solution:

To solve the equations is to find the values of x and y.

Find the value of first variable, x from the first equation in terms of the second variable, y.

$$2x + 3y = 23$$

$$2x = 23 - 3y$$

$$x = \frac{23 - 3y}{2}$$

Put the value of x into the second equation

$$4\left(\frac{23 - 3y}{2}\right) - 2y = 6$$

$$2(23 - 3y) - 2y = 6$$

$$46 - 6y - 2y = 6$$

$$-8y = 6 - 46$$

$$-8y = -40$$

$$Y = \frac{40}{8} = 5$$

Put the value of y = 5 in the first equation $2x + 3(5) = 23$

$2x + 15 = 23$

$2x = 8$

$x = 4$

The solution set: $x = 4$ and $y = 5$

The system of three equations involving three variables can be solved by similar method i.e., first find two variable as described above and then putting the values of two variables in the third equation to find the third variable.

Note:

You need one equation to solve single variable equation.

You need two equations to solve two variable system of equations.

You need n equations to solve n variable system of equations.

QUESTIONS FROM VARIOUS ORIGINAL PAST PAPERS

Set 1

1. Where are the UNHCR headquarters located?
   A. Vienna, Austria
   B. **Geneva, Switzerland**
   C. New York, US
   D. London, UK

Concept Note: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is a United Nations programme with the mandate to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people. It was formed in 1950.

2. When is the International Peace Day celebrated?
   A. 21 October B. 22 September
   C. 20 October D. **21 September**

Concept Note: The International Day of Peace, sometimes unofficially known as World Peace Day, is a United Nations-sanctioned holiday observed annually on 21 September. It is dedicated to world peace, and specifically the absence of war and violence, such as might be occasioned by a temporary ceasefire in a combat zone for humanitarian aid access. The day was first celebrated in 1981, and is kept by many nations, political groups, military groups, and people.

3. In which part of the world Rohingya Muslims are being persecuted:
   A. Vietnam B. Bangladesh
   C. **Myanmar (Burma)** D. Laos

Concept Note: The Rohingya people are a stateless Indo-Aryan ethnic group who reside in Rakhine State, Myanmar. There were an estimated 1 million Rohingya living in Myanmar before the 2016–17 crisis. By December 2017, an estimated 625,000 refugees from Rakhine, Myanmar, had crossed the border into Bangladesh since August 2017.

4. When did the Muslims of India migrate to Afghanistan?
   A. Deoband movement, 1866
   B. **Khilafat Movement, 1920**
   C. Faraizi Movement. 1819
   D. Aligarh Movement,1886

Concept Note: The Khilafat movement was a political protest campaign launched by Muslims of British India led by Shaukat Ali, Mohammad Ali Jauhar and Abul Kalam Azad to restore the caliph of the Ottoman Caliphate. Muslim ulama had issued a verdict and declared India as Dar-ul-Harab and the Muslims therefore needed to migrate to some other country or Dar-ul-Salam. Thousands of families sold their properties and hastily left for Afghanistan, in 1920. As many as eighteen thousand people marched towards Afghanistan, which was unable to bear the influx of people. Thus, the Afghan authorities closed their frontiers. Eventually the Muhajarins had to return to their homes.

5. Muslims met with Lord Minto at Simla on:
   A. 21st November, 1906
   B. 1st September, 1907
   C. **1st October, 1906**
   D. 1st October, 1909

Concept Note: On October 1st, 1906, a delegation of 35 Muslim leaders, led by Sir Agha Khan, met with Lord Minto to present the demands of the Muslim community. The Muslims of Indo-Pak were in minority and were not satisfied with the system of joint electorates because under this system they did not get due representation in the presence of Hindu majority. It became the precursor to the formation of Muslim League.

6. Who was Lord Minto?
   A. Governor-General of India
   B. Viscount of India
   C. **Viceroy of India**
   D. Secretary of State for India

Concept Note: Lord Minto served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 1905 to 1910. Major events happened during his regime included enactment of Newspapers Act, 1908, Trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1908), Foundation of the Indian Muslim League (1906), Indian Council Act of 1909 (Moreley-Minto Reforms), and establishment of Indian Home Rule Society in England by Shyamji Verma.

7. When did the Partition of Bengal occur?
   A. 15 November,1905

B. 16 October, 1909
C. **16 October, 1905**
D. 15 October, 1907

Concept Note: Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905, partitioned Bengal in 1905 on administrative grounds. The King of England, George V, annulled the partition in 1911 during his Delhi Darbar.

8. Salaat al-Kusoof means:
   A. **Prayer when there is an eclipse**
   B. Prayer when there is light
   C. Prayer when there is dusk
   D. Prayer when there is night

Concept Note:

نماز کسوف: نماز کسوف وہ نماز ہے جو سورج گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔

نماز خسوف: وہ نماز ہے جو چاند گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔

9. Wisal of Prophet (SAW) happened in:
   A. 10 AH B. **11 AH**
   C. 12 AH D. 13 AH

Concept Note: The Prophet (SAW) performed his only Haj in 632, and delivered his last sermon at Mount Arafat. Upon his return to Medina, he fell ill for several days.

10. When did the Prophet (PBUH) offer Hajj?
   A. 630 AD B. **632 AD**
   C. 530 AD D. 532 AD

Concept Note: It was his first and last Pilgrimage. His last sermon was delivered during this Hajj at Mount Arafat.

11. Which surah of the Quran is recited without Bismillah?
   A. Jinn B. Namal
   C. **Tawbah** D. Baqarah

12. How many surah in Quran are on the names of Prophets?
   A. 3 B. 4
   C. 5 D. **6**

Concept Note: The following Surah in the Holy Quran are in the name of the Prophets:
- Surah Yousaf
- Surah Hood
- Surah Ibrahim
- Surah Noah
- Surah Muhammad
- Surah Yunus

13. The basic objective of paying Zakat is:
   A. To distribute wealth
   B. To purify wealth
   C. To eliminate poverty
   D. **All of these**

Concept Note: Nisab is the minimum wealth a Muslim must possess for a full year on which Zakat will be paid at a rate 2.5% per annum. In light of Sahih Hadith, the value of Nisab is 52 ½ tolas of silver or 7 ½ tolas of gold.

14. Long sightedness is corrected by which lens:
   A. Concave B. **Convex**
   C. Plano Convex D. None of these

Concept Note:

Basis for Comparison	Convex Lens	Concave Lens
Meaning	Convex lens refers to the lens which merges the light rays at the particular points, that travels through it.	Concave lens can be identified as the lens which disperses the light rays around, that hits the lenses.
Figure		
Carve	Outward	Inward
Light	Converges	Diverges
Centre and edges	Thicker at the center, as compared to its edges	Thinner at the center as compared to its edges.
Focal length	Positive	Negative
Image	Real and inverted image.	Virtual, erect and diminished image.
Object	Appear closer and larger.	Appear smaller and farther.
Used to	Correct hyperopia.	Correct myopia.

15. Physiology is the study of:
   A. Internal structure of living creatures
   B. Structural features of living creatures
   C. Study of mind and behaviour
   D. **Normal function within living creatures**

Concept Note: Physiology is the scientific study of the functions and mechanisms which work within a living system. As a sub-discipline of biology, the focus of physiology is on how organisms, organ systems, organs, cells, and biomolecules carry out the chemical and physical functions that exist in a living system

16. What does the Deficiency of Vitamin A causes?
    A. **Night Blindness** B. Scurvy
    C. Anemia D. Muscle weakness

Concept Note: Vitamin A deficiency (VAD) is a lack of vitamin A in blood and tissues. It is common in poorer countries. Night Blindness is one of the first signs of VAD.

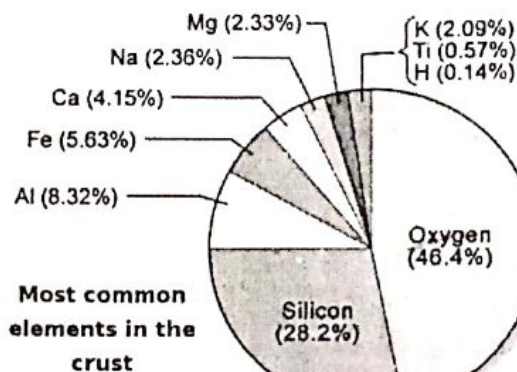
17. Deficiency of Vitamin D causes:
    A. Liver diseases B. Pellagra
    C. **Rickets**
    D. Neurological damage

Concept Note: Rickets is a skeletal disorder that's caused by a lack of vitamin D, calcium, or phosphate. These nutrients are important for the development of strong, healthy bones. People with rickets may have weak and soft bones, stunted growth, and, in severe cases, skeletal deformities

18. Which of the following is the most abundant element in the Universe?
    A. Oxygen B. Nitrogen
    C. Carbon **D. Hydrogen**

Concept Note: The most abundant element in the universe is hydrogen, which makes up about 3/4 of all matter! Helium makes up most of the remaining 25%. Oxygen is the third most abundant element in the universe. All of the other elements are relatively rare.

19. The most abundant element in the earth's crust is
    A. Carbon **B. Oxygen**
    C. Hydrogen D. Nitrogen

Concept Note:

20. The amount of blood in human body is:
    A. 5 litres B. 3 Litres
    C. 6 Litres D. 3.5 Litres

Concept Note: Blood is made up of 4 major parts:
a) Red blood cells carry oxygen and carbon dioxide.
b) White blood cells help defend the body against disease and infection.
c) Platelets help to stop bleeding.
d) Plasma is a fluid that carries the other parts of the blood. It also helps clot blood and supports the immune system.

21. The amount of Air humans breathe in one day is:
    A. 13,000 Litres (459 cubic feet)
    B. 12,000 Litres (423 cubic feet)
    C. **11,000 Litres (388 cubic feet)**
    D. 10,000 Litres (353 cubic feet)

Concept Note: The average adult, when resting, inhales and exhales about 7 or 8 liters of air per minute. That totals about 11,000 liters of air per day. Inhaled air is about 20-percent oxygen. Exhaled air is about 15-percent oxygen.

22. UN report regarding Kashmir issue was issued on:
    A. 14 June, 2018 B. 14 July, 2018
    C. 14 March, 2018
    D. 14 September, 2018

Concept Note: It was the first-ever UN human rights report on Kashmir, and it called for an international inquiry into multiple violations of human rights.

23. The G20, 2018 summit was hosted by:
    A. Japan **B. Argentina**
    C. Germany D. China

Concept Note: The 2018 G20 Buenos Aires summit was the thirteenth meeting of Group of Twenty (G20), which was held on 30 November and 1 December 2018 in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina. It was the first G20 summit to be hosted in South America.

24 What is Dry ice?
A. Solid form of Hydrogen
B. Solid form of Methane
C. Solid form of Nitrogen
D. **Solid form of Carbon Dioxide**

Concept Note: Dry ice, carbon dioxide in its solid form, is a dense, snow like substance that sublimes (passes directly into the vapour without melting) at −78.5 °C (−109.3 °F). It is used as a refrigerant, especially during shipping of perishable products such as meats or ice cream.

25. The main objective of "One road one belt project" of China is
A. **Regional connectivity**
B. Distribution of wealth
C. Infrastructure development
D. Regional stability

Concept Note: The One Belt One Road (OBOR), the brainchild of Chinese President Xi Jinping, is an ambitious project that focuses on improving connectivity and cooperation among multiple countries spread across the continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe. This venture has two major components: one, overland known as the Silk Road Economic Belt, while the other, the maritime component, is termed as the Maritime Silk Road.

26. The SAARC Business Leaders' Conclave, 2018 was hosted by:
A. Bhutan B. Sri Lanka
C. **Nepal** D. India

Concept Note: The three-day conclave discussed the means of common prosperity between SAARC nations, the promotion of trade and investment within SAARC nations, economic and political setbacks, and the SAARC's role in the global economy along with the development and distribution of energy in the region, according to the organizers.

27. What was the theme of the Health day 2018:
A. **Universal Health Coverage: everyone. everywhere.**
B. Depression
C. Environment and climate literacy
D. Food safety

Concept Note: World Health Day is celebrated every year on 7th April.

28. The sum of first 50 positive even integers is:
A. 2560 B. 2500
C. 2505 D. **2550**

Concept Note: Sum of n numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by: Sn=(n/2)[a1+an]
Here,
n=50
a1=2
an=a1+(n-1)d=2+(50-1)*2=100
Now,
Sn = (50/2)[2+100]
Sn=2550

29. The sum of first 50 positive odd integers is:
A. 2650 B. **2500**
C. 2550 D. 2505

Concept Note: Sum of n numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by: Sn=(n/2)[a1+an]
Here,
n=50
a1=1
an=a1+(n-1)d=1+(50-1)*2=99
Now,
Sn = (50/2)[1+99]
Sn=2500

30. Sum of infinite series 1+1/3+1/9+1/27...... is:
A. **3/2** B. 3/4
C. 3/6 D. 3/8

Concept Note: Formula for the sum of infinite series = a1/(1-r)
Here,
a1=1
r=a2/a1 =(⅓)/1 = ⅓
Thus,
Sum = 1/(1-⅓) = 1/[(3-1)/3] = 3/2

31 The product of a complex number and its conjugate is:
A. Always Complex B. **Always Real**
C. Negative D. Positive

Concept Note:
Example: For a complex number a + bi, the conjugate is a - bi.
Then, take the below example,
For 2 - 3i, the conjugate is 2 - (-3i) = 2 + 3i
Now multiply,
(2-3i)(2+3i) = 4 + 6i - 6i - 9i2 = 4 + 9 = 13
Note that the product is always a real number.

32 No. of diagonals in an 8 sided figure is:
A. 16 B. 28
C. 8 D. **20**

Concept Note: The number of diagonals of a polygon with n sides is given by n(n-3)/2. Hence, an octagon will have 8*5/2 = 20 diagonals

33 A Triangle has sides a=96, b=70 and c=50. Largest angle is formed opposite of which side:

A. **a** B. b
C. c D. None

Concept Note: Largest angle is opposite to the largest side. Therefore the answer is a

34. Work done by Force F(2i+2j+k) and distance of P(0,0,0) and Q(1,2,2) is :

A. 6 B. **8**
C. 10 D. 4

Concept Note: Formula for work is given by:
W = Force * Distance
Here,
Distance between P and Q is
D = Q - P = (1,2,2) - (0,0,0)
D = (1-0)i + (2-0)j + (2-0)k
D = i + 2j +2k
Now as per the formula
W = F*D = (2i+2j+k)(i+2j+2k)
W = 2(i.i) +4(j.j)+2(k.k) *dot product is 1
W = 2+4+2 =8

35. A man buys 6 coats, 4 trousers and 3 shirts. In how many ways can he wear them?

A. 60 B. 70
C. **72** D. 62

Concept Note: According to the General Multiplication Principle, the right number of combinations can be found by multiplying the given factors. Thus,
No. of ways the man can wear items = 6*4*3=72

36. A box contains 9 white balls, 7 red balls and 5 blue balls. What is the probability of having no white ball?

A. **4/7** B. 3/7
C. 2/7 D. 1/7

Concept Note: General formula for finding probability is,
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes
Here,
Total Outcomes/balls = 9+7+5 =21
Now,
Favorable outcome=No White ball=21-9=12
Thus, Probability of No white ball = 12/21=4/7

37. A box contains 9 red balls and 2 white balls. What is the probability of choosing any ball:

A. 0 B. **1**
C. 1/3 D. 3/5

Concept Note: General formula for finding probability is,
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes
Here,
Total Outcomes/balls = 9+2 =11
Now,
Favorable outcome=Any ball=9+2=11
Thus,
Probability of any ball = 11/11=1

38. Triangle LMN having points L(0,0,0), M(1,1,1) and N(2,2,2). What is the centroid:

A. (0,0,0) B. **(1,1,1)**
C. (0,1,0) D. (1,0,1)

Concept Note: General Formula for the centroid of a triangle is,
Centroid =
[{(x1+x2+x3)/3},{(y1+y2+y3)/3},{(z1+z2+z3)/3}]
given the points of the triangle, we can put the values in the equation to get,
Centroid = {(0+1+2)/3},{(0+1+2)/3},{(0+1+2)/3}
Centroid = {3/3} , {3/3} , {3/3}
Centroid = (1,1,1)

39. When was the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) signed?

A. September 15, 1960
B. September 16, 1960
C. September 11, 1960
D. **September 19, 1960**

Concept Note: The Indus Water Treaty was signed in September 1960 between President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was mediated by the World Bank and awarded control of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers to India and Indus, Chenab and Jhelum rivers to Pakistan.

40. Donald John Trump is the_____ president of USA:

A. 41st B. 42nd
C. 44th D. **45th**

Concept Note: He was born on June 14, 1946 (age 73) in Queens, New York City. He has done BS in Economics from the Wharton School. He assumed office on January 20, 2017. His Vice President is Mike Pence.

41. Which is the 7th Islamic month?

A. Shabaan B. Ramadan
C. **Rajab** D. Shawal

Concept Note: The 12 Islamic months by sequence are:
01. Muharram 02. Safar

03. Rabi-ul-Awwal	04. Rabi-ul-Thani
05. Jumada-al-awal	06. Jumada-al-thani
07. Rajab	08. Shaaban
09. Ramadhan	10. Shawwal
11. Dhul Qadah	12. Dhul Hijjah

42. If p(z)= z-a then p(a)=?
A. 1
B. 2
C. **0**
D. 5

Concept Note: Replace z with a in the equation p(a)=a-a=0

43. The unit of electric current is:
A. Volt
B. **Ampere**
C. Electron volt
D. Candela

Concept Note: The ampere, often shortened to "amp", is the base unit of electric current in the International System of Units. It is named after André-Marie Ampère, French mathematician and physicist, considered the father of electrodynamics.

44. Which is the longest Surah of Quran?
A. Al Maida
B. Al e Imran
C. Yousaf
D. **Baqarah**

Concept Note: There are 114 surahs in the Quran, 86 are classified as Makki, while 28 are Madini. Each divided into verses (āyāt). The chapters or surahs are of unequal length; the shortest chapter (Al-Kawthar) has only three verses while the longest (Al-Baqara) contains 286 verses.

45. Who among the following are permissible to receive Zakat?
A. Needy
B. Masakeen
C. Poor Relatives
D. **All of the above**

Concept Note: Allah has prescribed 8 receivers of Zakat in Surah Tawbah, Verse 60. They are:
1) The Masakeen - 'the destitute'
2) Fuqara - 'the needy or poor'
3) Amil' Zakat - 'the alms collectors'
4) Fi sabiLillah - 'in the path of God'
5) Gharimun - 'people burdened with debt'
6) Ibn as Sabil - 'the wayfarers'
7) Riqab - 'people in bondage or slavery'
8) Mu'Allaf - 'those who have inclined towards Islam'

46. If F=i+j+k, Q(1,1,1), P(1,2,2) then work done will be:
A. **-4**
B. 4
C. 2
D. -2

Concept Note: Formula for work is given by:
W = Force * Distance
Here,
Distance between P and Q is
D = Q - P = (1,1,1) - (1,2,2)
D = (1-1)i + (1-2)j + (1-2)k
D = -j -k
Now as per the formula
W = F*D = (i+j+k)(-2j-2k)
W = -2(j.j)-2(k.k) *dot product is 1
W = -2-2 =-4

47. There are 12 red, 5 green and 3 blue balls. What is the probability of choosing a ball that is not blue?
A. 15/17
B. **17/20**
C. 17/21
D. 17/15

Concept Note: General formula for finding probability is,
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes
Here,
Total Outcomes/balls = 12+5+3 =20
Now,
Favorable outcome=No blue ball=20-3=17
Thus,
Probability of No blue ball = 17/20

48. What is the currency of Japan?
A. Dollar
B. **Yen**
C. Euro
D. Lira

Concept Note: The currency of Japan is the Japanese Yen, normally symbolized by ¥. Yen is derived from the Japanese word "Yen" which means "round object" or "circle". The currency code for the Japanese Yen is JPY.

49. Who is the Premier of China?
A. Shinzō Abe
B. Li Peng
C. Hua Guofeng
D. **Li Keqiang**

Concept Note: He is the 7th Premier of the People's Republic of China, preceded by Wen Jiabao. He assumed office on 15 March, 2013. Previously, he served as the 9th First Vice Premier of the People's Republic of ChinA.

50. Which of the following is used for the detection of chemical substances?
A. Chemical Sensor
B. **Biosensor**
C. Electrochemical Sensor
D. Physical Sensor

Concept Note: A biosensor is an analytical device, used for the detection of a chemical substance, that combines a biological component with a physicochemical detector.

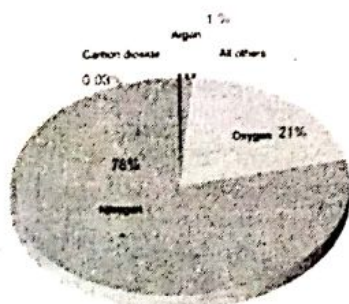
Set 2

1. Elements in the periodic table are placed on the basis of their:
   A. Atomic Sizes B. **Atomic Numbers**
   C. Atomic Radius D. Atomic Mass

Concept Note: The periodic table is a tabular display of the chemical elements, which are arranged by atomic number, electron configuration, and recurring chemical properties. The structure of the table shows periodic trends. The seven rows of the table, called periods, generally have metals on the left and nonmetals on the right. The 18 columns, called groups, contain elements with similar chemical behaviours.

2. Which is the principal element of atmosphere?
   A. Hydrogen B. Oxygen
   C. **Nitrogen** D. Carbon

Concept Note:

Composition of Earth's Atmosphere

3. If population increases 700 per year and after 5 years population is 25000, then what was the population before 5 years:
   A. **21500** B. 21000
   C. 25000 D. 20000

Concept Note: Let,
Population before 5 years = X
Growth Rate = 700
Total growth after 5 years = 700*5 = 3500
Now,
Population after 5 years = X + 3500
25000 = X +3500
X = 21500

4. Which of the following planets is most visible from earth?
   A. Mercury B. **Venus**
   C. Mars D. Jupiter

Concept Note: Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting it every 224.7 Earth days. It has the longest rotation period of any planet in the Solar System and rotates in the opposite direction to most other planets. It does not have any natural satellites. It is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. It is the second-brightest natural object in the night sky after the Moon, bright enough to cast shadows at night and, rarely, visible to the naked eye in broad daylight

5. How many planets are easily visible through naked eye from earth?
   A. 2 B. 3
   C. 4 D. **5**

Concept Note: The five brightest planets - Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn - can easily be seen with the naked eye.

6. Which planet protects earth from comets?
   A. Saturn B. **Jupiter**
   C. Uranus D. Venus

Concept Note: Jupiter is so large that about 1,300 Earths could comfortably fit inside it. Due to its huge size, Jupiter attracts many asteroids and comets that might have struck the Earth. That is why it is also called the "vacuum cleaner of the solar system".

7. Life of Earth according to the Big Bang Theory is:
   A. 12.8 Billion years B. 13.8 Million years
   C. 14.8 Billion years D. **13.8 Billion years**

Concept Note: The Big Bang hypothesis states that all of the current and past matter in the Universe came into existence at the same time, roughly 13.8 billion years ago. At this time, all matter was compacted into a very small ball with infinite density and intense heat called a Singularity. Suddenly, the Singularity began expanding, and the universe as we know it began.

8. The dark spot on a planet is:
   A. A huge volcano
   B. **A huge spinning storm**
   C. Impact Crater
   D. None

Concept Note: Dark spots are great storms, similar to our earthly hurricanes. Neptune is associated with the Great Dark Spot.

9. Sulah Hudabiya took place on :
   A. **Dhu al-Qi'dah, 6 AH**
   B. Dhu al Hajj, 6 AH
   C. Muharram,7 AH
   D. Ramadan, 6 AH

Concept Note: The Quraish-e-Makkah sent Suhayl bin Amr to conclude the treaty with Muslims. Prophet appointed Hazrat Ali (RA) to write the terms on behalf of the Muslims. The treaty affirmed a 10-year peace, and authorised the Prophet's followers to return the following year in a peaceful pilgrimage

9. The title Kaleem-ullah is given to which prophet:
   A. Hazrat Ibrahim AS
   B. Hazrat Yaqoob AS
   C. **Hazrat Musa AS**
   D. Hazrat Adam AS

Concept Note: The meaning of Kaleem-ullah is "The one who talked to God". He used to talk to Him at Koh-e-Toor (Mount Sinai).

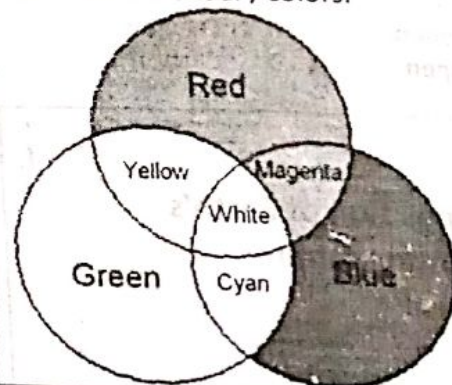
10. How many combinations for 6 coats, 5 shirts and 3 trousers?
   A. 80 B. 72
   C. **90** D. 92

Concept Note: According to the General Multiplication Principle, the right number of combinations can be found by multiplying the given factors. Thus,
No. of ways a man can wear items = 6*5*3=90

11. There are 7 red and 5 white balls what is the probability of either red or white balls:
   A. 1/3 B. 1/2
   C. 1/5 D. **1**

Concept Note:
General formula for finding probability is,
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes
Here,
Total Outcomes/balls = 7+5 =12
Now,
Favorable outcome=Either Red or White ball=7+5=12
Thus,
Probability of No white ball = 12/12=1

12. Which of the following are Primary colors?
   A. Red, Yellow, Green
   B. Yellow, Blue, Green
   C. **Red, Blue, Green**
   D. Red, Blue, Yellow

Concept Note: The colors that cannot be obtained by mixing any other colors in any proportions are called primary colors. The primary colors of light are red, green, and blue.
The colors produced by mixing any two primary colors of light are called secondary colors or composite colors. Magenta, cyan and yellow colors are secondary colors.

13. Who led the Simla Deputation?
   A. Lord Mountbatten
   B. **Sir Agha Khan**
   C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
   D. Lord Minto

Concept Note: On October 1st, 1906, a delegation of 35 Muslim leaders, led by His Excellency Sir Agha Khan, met with Lord Minto to present the demands of the Muslim community. The Muslims of Indo-Pak were in minority and were not satisfied with the system of joint electorates because under this system they did not get due representation in the presence of Hindu majority. It became the precursor to the formation of Muslim League.

14. Who was Lord John Morley?
   A. **Secretary of State for India**
   B. Viceroy of India
   C. Chief of Indian Army
   D. Minister of India

Concept Note: He remained the Secretary of State for India between 1905 and 1910. He worked on Famous Morley-Minto Reforms.

15. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Headquarters are in:
   A. **Geneva, Switzerland**
   B. New York, America
   C. London, England
   D. Paris, France

Concept Note: The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is an international humanitarian movement with approximately 17 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide which was founded in 1863 to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for all human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering

16. BRICS is an association of five major emerging ______:
   A. Countries B. **Economies**
   C. Traditions D. Militaries

Concept Note: The five emerging nations are: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South AfricA. It was formed in 2006. Originally the first four were grouped as "BRIC", before the induction of South Africa in 2010.

17. 2020 Olympics will be hosted by which city:
   A. Beijing B. Ottawa
   C. **Tokyo** D. Moscow

Concept Note: The 2020 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the XXXII Olympiad are scheduled to take place from 24 July to 9 August 2020 in Tokyo, Japan. 2018 Olympic Winter Games were held in Pyeongchang, South KoreA.

18. Ashraf Ghani became the president of Afghanistan on:
   A. 29 August 2015 B. 29 July 2014
   C. 29 May 2016 D. **29 September 2014**

Concept Note: He is the 16th President of Afghanistan. His Vice Presidents are, Abdul Rashid Dostum and Sarwar Danish. He is preceded by Hamid Karzai. He has also served as the Minister of Finance of Afghanistan.

19. Antonym of offend is:
   A. Scandalize B. **Acclaim**
   C. Outrage D. Distress

Concept Note: Sentence: "17 percent of viewers said they had been offended by bad language"

20. A=[aij] where a2j=0 for all j=1,2,3,... then matrix is:
   A. Rectangular B. Diagonal
   C. **Singular** D. Identity

Concept Note: If the determinant of a matrix is 0 then the matrix has no inverse. It is called a singular matrix.

21. What is the work done where F=i+j+k and d=j+k ?
   A. 3 B. 5
   C. **2** D. 6

Concept Note: Formula for work is given by:
W = Force * Distance
W = F*D = (i+j+k)(j+k)
W = (j.j)+(k.k) *dot product is 1
W = 1+1 =2

22. The sum of infinite series 2+2/5+2/25........ is :
   A. 3/2 B. 4/3
   C. 5/4 D. **5/2**

Concept Note: Formula for the sum of infinite series = a1/(1-r)
Here,
a1=2
r=a2/a1 =(⅖)/2 = ⅕
Thus,
Sum = 2/(1-⅕) = 2/[(5-1)/5] = 5/2

23. The sum of first 70 odd integers is:
   A. 4990 B. **4900**
   C. 4995 D. 4909

Concept Note: Sum of n numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by: Sn=(n/2)[a1+an]
Here,
n=70
a1=1
an=a1+(n-1)d=1+(70-1)*2=139
Now,
Sn = (70/2)[1+139]
Sn=4900

24. The sum of first 70 even integers is :
   A. 4900 B. 4700
   C. 4991 D. **4970**

Concept Note: Sum of n numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by: Sn=(n/2)[a1+an]
Here,
n=70
a1=2
an=a1+(n-1)d=2+(70-1)*2=140
Now,
Sn = (70/2)[2+140]
Sn=4970

25. Largest angle opposite to side:
A. a=45 B. a=60
C. a=90 D. **a=120**

Concept Note: Largest angle is opposite to the largest side. Therefore, the answer is D

26. Diagonals of a 5-sided figure are:
A. 8 B. **5**
C. 6 D. 4

Concept Note: The number of diagonals of a polygon with n sides is given by n(n-3)/2. Hence, a pentagon will have 5*2/2 = 5 diagonals

27. Centroid of the triangle (1,1,1), (3,3,3), (5,5,5) is :
A. (1,1,1) B. (2,2,2)
C. **(3,3,3)** D. (5,5,5)

Concept Note: General Formula for the centroid of a triangle is,
Centroid = [{(x1+x2+x3)/3},{(y1+y2+y3)/3},{(z1+z2+z3)/3}]
given the points of the triangle, we can put the values in the equation to get,
Centroid = {(1+3+5)/3},{(1+3+5)/3},{(1+3+5)/3}
Centroid = {9/3} , {9/3} , {9/3}
Centroid = (3,3,3)

28. How many different ways to wear 6 white, 5 shirts, 3 ties :
A. 89 B. 91
C. 100 D. **90**

Concept Note: According to the General Multiplication Principle, the right number of combinations can be found by multiplying the given factors. Thus,
No. of ways a man can wear items = 6*5*3=90

29. There are 9 white, 8 green and 3 orange balls in a bag. What is the probability of no orange ball?
A. **17/20** B. 20/17
C. 19/20 D. 16/20

Concept Note: General formula for finding probability is,
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes
Here,
Total Outcomes/balls = 12+5+3 =20
Now,
Favorable outcome=No orange ball=20-3=17
Thus,
Probability of No orange ball = 17/20

30. There are 70 white and 30 red balls, one is picked randomly. What is the probability that it is either white or red:
A. 1/30 B. **1**
C. 30/100 D. 1/70

Concept Note: General formula for finding probability is,
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes
Here,
Total Outcomes/balls = 70+30 =100
Now,
Favorable outcome=Either white or red ball=70+30=12
Thus,
Probability of No white ball = 100/100=1

31. Where did the 33rd ASEAN Summit held?
A. Philippines B. Malaysia
C. Thailand D. **Singapore**

Concept Note: It was held between Nov 11, 2018 – Nov 15, 2018. The summit reiterated to uphold multilateralism and international cooperation and tackle common challenges including terrorism and climate change. 34th ASEAN Summit will be held in Thailand.

Set 3

1. East Asia Summit 2018 was held in:
   - A. Philippines
   - B. **Singapore**
   - C. Thailand
   - D. Malaysia

Concept Note: The Thirteenth East Asia Summit was held in Singapore on November 14–15, 2018. The heads of state and heads of government of eighteen countries participated in the summit. The host of the 2018 East Asian Summit is also the Chairperson of ASEAN.

2. Who is 45th President of America?
   - A. George W. Bush
   - B. Barak Obama
   - C. **Donald Trump**
   - D. Bill Clinton

Concept Note: He was born on June 14, 1946 in Queens, New York City. He has done BS in Economics from the Wharton School. He assumed office on January 20, 2017. His Vice President is Mike Pence.

3. 'Make America Great Again' Slogan was given by:
   - A. George W. Bush
   - B. **Donald Trump**
   - C. Barak Obama
   - D. Bill Clinton

Concept Note: He is the 45th President of the US. He assumed office on January 20, 2017. His Vice President is Mike Pence.

4. When was the PRSSI Satellite launched?
   - A. 10 July 2018
   - B. 14 August 2018
   - C. **9 July 2018**
   - D. 7 June 2018

Concept Note: The Pakistan Remote Sensing Satellite-I is a dual-purpose Earth observational and optical satellite. Pakistan Remote Sensing Satellite-1 was launched from China's Jiuquan Satellite Centre on 9 July 2018.

5. The World Environment Day is celebrated on:
   - A. 7 April
   - B. **5 June**
   - C. 22 March
   - D. 23 April

Concept Note: World Environment Day is celebrated on the 5th of June every year, and is the United Nation's principal vehicle for encouraging awareness and action for the protection of our environment.

6. For how long Chabahar port is handed over to India?
   - A. 18 months
   - B. 20 Years
   - C. **10 Years**
   - D. 16 months

Concept Note: India started interacting with Iran on Chabahar Port around 2003 but a major push was received in the second half of 2014, resulting in the signing of an MoU between the two countries for the development of Chabahar Port in May 2015. This MoU translated into a formal 10-year contract for Equipping and Operating the Chabahar Port, which was executed on May 23, 2016, during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Tehran.

7. Olympics 2022 will be hosted in which country:
   - A. **Beijing**
   - B. Paris
   - C. Tokyo
   - D. Shanghai

Concept Note: The 2020 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the XXXII Olympiad are scheduled to take place from 24 July to 9 August 2020 in Tokyo, Japan.
2018 Olympic Winter Games were held in Pyeongchang, South Korea.

8. Which of the following is not a SAARC Member Country?
   - A. India
   - B. Nepal
   - C. Bhutan
   - D. **Myanmar**

Concept Note: The member states are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. SAARC was founded by seven states in 1985. Afghanistan joined SAARC as its eighth member state in April 2007

9. Who was the 2nd governor General of Pakistan?
   - A. Malik Ghulam Muhammad
   - B. **Khawaja Nazimuddin**
   - C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
   - D. Iskandar Mirza

Concept Note: Khawaja Nazimuddin was the second Governor-General of Pakistan, and later the second Prime Minister of Pakistan. He remained Governor-General from 14 September 1948 – 17 October 1951. His tenure as the PM was from 17 October 1951 – 17 April 1953.

10. MAO School was founded in:
 A. 1857 B. **1875**
 C. 1862 D. 1871

Concept Note: The foundations of M.A. O. (Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental) School were laid in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan aiming at bringing the Muslims out of the abysmal darkness of ignorance which had been made their destiny after the War of Independence 1857.

11. Who was the ambarssador of Hindu-Muslim Unity?
 A. Allama Iqbal
 B. Liaqat Ali Khan
 C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 D. **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**

Concept Note: The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was seen as an "important step forward in achieving Hindu–Muslim unity" during the era of the Indian independence movement. Muhammad Ali Jinnah advocated Hindu–Muslim unity in early years of his political career. Gopal Krishna Gokhale stated that Jinnah "has true stuff in him, and that freedom from all sectarian prejudice which will make him the best ambassador of Hindu–Muslim Unity".

12. According to Islamic law, wife's share in property is:
 A. ½ B. 1/3
 C. **1/8** D. 1/4

Concept Note: According to Muslim Personal Law, In the event of the death of her husband, a widow gets the one-eighth share (in case there are children) but will get one-fourth share (if there are no children).

13. The revelation of Quran started in which city:
 A. Madinah B. **Makkah**
 C. Taif D. Jeddah

Concept Note: The revelation of the Quran began in 610 A. D. when the angel Jibrail appeared to Muhammad (PBUH) in the cave Hira near Mecca, reciting to him the first verses of Surah Al-Alaq.

14. Prophet Muhammad was blessed with Prophet hood at the age of :
 A. 30 years B. 35 years
 C. **40 years** D. 24 years

Concept Note: When the prophet was 40 years of age, Archangel Gabriel descended to him, while he sat in the cave of Hira (Ghare Hira), in the al-Noor mountain near the city of Makkah, Gabriel, the Angel of Revelation, said, 'Recite!' From there, the revelation of Quran started, which lasted for 23 years.

15. Zakat can be given to:
 A. Freeing Captives B. Zakat Collectors
 C. Needy D. **All of these**

Concept Note:
Zakat can be given to:
The Masakeen - 'the destitute'
Fuqara - 'the needy or poor'
Amil' Zakat - 'the alms collectors'
Fi sabiLillah - 'in the path of God'
Gharimun - 'people burdened with debt'
Ibn as Sabil - 'the wayfarers'
Riqab - 'people in bondage or slavery'
Mu'Allaf - 'those who have inclined towards Islam'

16. The position of an element in the periodic table is determined by its ________ number:
 A. Neutron B. **Proton**
 C. Electron D. Neutrino

Concept Note: The periodic table is a tabular display of the chemical elements, which are arranged by atomic number (Proton Number), electron configuration, and recurring chemical properties. The structure of the table shows periodic trends. The seven rows of the table, called periods, generally have metals on the left and nonmetals on the right. The 18 columns, called groups, contain elements with similar chemical behaviours.

17. The salinity of seawater is determined by the amount of common salt (Sodium chloride) in what amount of seawater:
 A. **1 Kg** B. 2 Kg
 C. 3 Kg D. 4 Kg

Concept Note: On average, seawater in the world's oceans has a salinity of approximately 3.5%, or 35 parts per thousand.
This means that for every 1 Kg (1000 mL) of seawater there are 35 grams of salts dissolved in it.

18. Which planet has a Great Red Spot on it?
 A. Mercury B. Venus
 C. Mars D. **Jupiter**

Concept Note: Great Red Spot, a long-lived enormous storm system on the planet Jupiter and the most conspicuous feature of its visible cloud surface. It is generally reddish in colour, slightly oval in shape, and approximately 16,350 km (10,159 miles) wide—large enough to engulf Earth.

19. One light year equals:
    A. 9.0 x 10^12 km B. 9.5 x 10^11km
    C. 9.56 x 10^12 m D. **9.46 x 10^12 km**

Concept Note: The light-year is a unit of length used to express astronomical distances and measures about 9.46 trillion Kilometers (9.46 x 10^12 km). As defined by the International Astronomical Union (IAU), a light-year is the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one Julian year (365.25 days). Because it includes the word "year", the term light-year is sometimes misinterpreted as a unit of time

20. Biosensor is used to measure:
    A. Hemoglobin
    B. Platelets
    C. **Blood glucose level**
    D. Blood pressure

Concept Note: A biosensor is an analytical device, used for the detection of a chemical substance, that combines a biological component with a physicochemical detector.

21. Einstein's famous equation which states that mass and energy are interchange is:
    A. F=ma B. **E=mc^2**
    C. S=vt D. V=IR

Concept Note: Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity. He is best known for his mass–energy equivalence formula E = mc^2, which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation". He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

22. Which of the following is the SI unit of electric current?
    A. Electron Volt B. Candela
    C. Volt D. **Ampere**

Concept Note: The ampere, often shortened to "amp", is the base unit of electric current in the International System of Units. It is named after André-Marie Ampère, French mathematician and physicist, considered the father of electrodynamics.

23. Who is the foreign Minister of Russia?
    A. Justin Trudeau
    B. **Sergey Lavrov**
    C. Muhammad Jawad Zarif
    D. Chrystia Freeland

Concept Note: Sergey lavrov assumed office in March 2004. Previously, he served as the Permanent Representative of Russia to the United Nations. His wife's name is Maria Lavrova

24. International Women's Day is celebrated each year on:
    A. **8 March** B. 22 April
    C. 8 July D. 1 May

Concept Note: International Women's Day is annually held on March 8 to celebrate women's achievements throughout history and across nations. It is also known as the United Nations (UN) Day for Women's Rights and International Peace.

25. The theme of international forest day 2018 was:
    A. Save trees B. Say no to plastic
    C. **Forest and Sustainable cities**
    D. Save life

Concept Note: The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 21 March the International Day of Forests (IDF) in 2012. The Day celebrates and raises awareness of the importance of all types of forests. On each International Day of Forests, countries are encouraged to undertake local, national and international efforts to organize activities involving forests and trees, such as tree planting campaigns. The theme for each International Day of Forests is chosen by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. The theme for 2019 is "Forests and Education."

26. Comets have orbits:
    A. **Around the Sun with orbital period**
    B. Around the Earth with orbital period
    C. Around the Moon with orbital period
    D. Around the planets with orbital period

Concept Note: Comets go around the Sun in a highly elliptical orbit. They can spend hundreds and thousands of years out in the depths of the solar system before they return to Sun at their perihelion.

Like all orbiting bodies, comets follow Kepler's Laws - the closer they are to the Sun, the faster they move.

27. Mania of stealing things is known as:
A. Demonomania B. **Kleptomania**
C. Graphomania D. Dipsomania

Concept Note: Kleptomania (klep-toe-MAY-nee-uh) is the recurrent inability to resist urges to steal items that you generally don't really need and that usually have little value. Kleptomania is a rare but serious mental health disorder.

28. The currency of Russia is:
A. Yen B. **Russian Ruble**
C. Dollar D. Euro

Concept Note: The ruble is the currency of the Russian Empire and of the Soviet Union (as the Soviet ruble). However, today only Russia, Belarus and Transnistria use currencies with the same name.

29. Allama Iqbal was born in:
A. Karachi B. Lahore
C. Islamabad D. **Sialkot**

Concept Note: He was born on 9 November 1877 in Sialkot, and died on 21 April 1938 (aged 60) in Lahore. Iqbal's house is still located in Sialkot and is recognized as Iqbal's Manzil and is open for visitors. His other house where he lived most of his life and died, is in Lahore, named as Javed Manzil. His museum is located on Allama Iqbal Road near Lahore Railway Station, Punjab, Pakistan.

30. Khewra Salt mine is located in which province:
A. **Punjab** B. Sindh
C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
D. Balochistan

Concept Note: The Khewra Salt Mine is located in Khewra, north of Pind Dadan Khan, an administrative subdivision of Jhelum District. The mine is located in the Salt Range, an outer range of the Himalaya Mountains. It is Pakistan's largest, and the world's 2nd largest salt mine.

31. How many special economic zones are present in CPEC?
A. 10 B. 11
C. **9** D. 12

Concept Note:
1 Rashakai Economic Zone , M-1, Nowshera
2 China Special Economic Zone Dhabeji
3 Bostan Industrial Zone
4 Allama Iqbal Industrial City (M3), Faisalabad
5 ICT Model Industrial Zone, Islamabad
6 Development of Industrial Park on Pakistan Steel Mills Land at Port Qasim near Karachi
7 Special Economic Zone at Mirpur, AJK
8 Mohmand Marble City
9 Moqpondass SEZ Gilgit-Baltistan

32. Which of the following planet comes closest to the Earth at some point in time?
A. Mercury B. Mars
C. Jupiter D. **Venus**

33. The President of 1st Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was:
A. Allama Iqbal
B. **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
C. Liaqat Ali Khan
D. Iskander Mirza

Concept Note: The inaugural session of the first constituent assembly of Pakistan was held in Karachi in August 1947. Mr. J.N. Mandal was elected as temporary chairman of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. Subsequently Jinnah was selected as the president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, on 11th August 1947.

34. The main political parties in the elections of 1970 were:
A. PMLN B. PPP
C. Awami League D. **Both B and C**

Concept Note: The 1970 elections were a fierce contest between two socialist parties, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and Awami League. The Awami League was the sole major party in East Pakistan, while in the four provinces of West Pakistan, the PPP was the major force. The Awami League won a landslide victory by winning an absolute majority of 160 seats in the National Assembly and 298 of the 310 seats in the Provincial Assembly of East Pakistan. The PPP won only 81 seats in the National Assembly, but were the winning party in Punjab and Sindh.

35. President Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un met in:
A. Russia B. Canada
C. America D. **Singapore**

Concept Note: The 2018 North Korea–United States Singapore Summit, commonly known as Singapore Summit was a summit meeting between North Korean Chairman Kim Jong-un and U.S. President Donald Trump, held at the Capella Hotel, Sentosa, Singapore on June 12, 2018. This was the first-ever meeting between leaders of North Korea and the United States.

36. ASEAN headquarters are located in:
A. **Jakarta, Indonesia**
B. Tokyo, Japan
C. New York, London
D. Geneva, Switzerland

Concept Note: Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an intergovernmental organization of ten countries of South-East Asia. It was founded on 8th August 1967 and has its headquarters in Jakarta, Indonesia.

37. The International Day for the elimination of violence against Women is celebrated on:
A. 8th March B. **25th November**
C. 9th March D. 21st November

Concept Note: The UNGA has designated November 25 as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (Resolution 54/134). The premise of the day is to raise awareness of the fact that women around the world are subject to rape, domestic violence and other forms of violence; furthermore, one of the aims of the day is to highlight that the scale and true nature of the issue is often hidden.

38. The current GDP of Pakistan is:
A. 390.68 Billion$ B. 350.68 Billion$
C. **280 Billion$** D. 300.68 Billion$

Concept Note: When this question appeared in paper, the GDP of Pakistan was 280 Billion$. Please consult the current data for updating yourself.

39. Jamal Khashoggi was a:
A. **Journalist** B. Industrialist
C. Politician D. Lawyer

Concept Note: Jamal Ahmad Khashoggi was a Saudi Arabian dissident, author, columnist for The Washington Post, and a general manager and editor-in-chief of Al-Arab News Channel who was assassinated at the Saudi consulate in Istanbul on 2 October 2018 by agents of the Saudi government

40. Very high temperature is measured by:
A. Thermometer B. **Pyrometer**
C. Sphygmomanometer
D. Biometer

Concept Note: Pyrometer, device for measuring relatively high temperatures, such as are encountered in furnaces. Most pyrometers work by measuring radiation from the body whose temperature is to be measured.

41. The lifespan of white blood cells is:
A. **13 to 20 days** B. 13 to 20 hours
C. 13 to 20 minutes D. 13 to 20 seconds

Concept Note: White blood cells are the cells of the immune system that are involved in protecting the body against both infectious disease and foreign invaders. All white blood cells are produced in the bone marrow. The lifespan of white blood cells ranges from 13 to 20 days. They are destroyed in the lymphatic system.

42. Which planet revolves fastest around the Sun?
A. Earth B. Mars
C. Jupiter D. **Mercury**

Concept Note: Mercury is the fastest planet, which speeds around the sun at 47.87 km/s.

43. Nature of sound waves is:
A. Mechanical B. Electromagnetic
C. Transverse D. **Longitudinal**

Concept Note: Sound is a longitudinal wave that is created by a vibrating object, such as a guitar string, the human vocal cords, or the diaphragm of a loudspeaker. Moreover, sound can be created or transmitted only in a medium, such as a gas, liquid, or solid. As we will see, the particles of the medium must be present for the disturbance of the wave to move from place to place. Sound cannot exist in a vacuum.

44. Water of which reservoir will freeze last:
A. River B. **Sea**
C. Canal D. Dam

Concept Note: The density of ocean water is determined by its salinity (or salt content) and

temperature. The saltier and/or colder the water is, the denser it is. Salt water is most dense at its freezing point, unlike fresh water, which is most dense at about 3.9°C (39.0°F). Oceans are highly stratified: deep ocean water is heavy, and the lighter water is on top. Salty water freezes below 0°C (32°F): this is why salt is used to melt the snow or ice on a road pavement. The saltier the sea, the lower its freezing point. Ocean water with a typical salinity of 35 parts per thousand freezes only at −1.8°C (28.9°F)

Concept Note:

TABLE 1.5 Selected Prefixes Used in the Metric System

Prefix	Abbreviation	Meaning	Example
Giga	G	10^{9}	1 gigameter (Gm) = 1 × 1
Mega	M	10^{6}	1 megameter (Mm) = 1 × 1
Kilo	k	10^{3}	1 kilometer (km) = 1 × 1
Deci	d	10^{-1}	1 decimeter (dm) = 0.1 m
Centi	c	10^{-2}	1 centimeter (cm) = 0.01 m
Milli	m	10^{-3}	1 millimeter (mm) = 0.001
Micro	μ*	10^{-6}	1 micrometer (μm) = 1 × 1
Nano	n	10^{-9}	1 nanometer (nm) = 1 × 1
Pico	p	10^{-12}	1 picometer (pm) = 1 × 1
Femto	f	10^{-15}	1 femtometer (fm) = 1 × 1

*This is the Greek letter mu (pronounced "mew")

45. Nanometer is equivalent to?
   A. $1x10^{-6}$ B. $1x10^{-3}$
   C. $1x10^{-9}$ D. $1x10^{-12}$

Set 4

1. Seven rounds around the Kaaba is called:
   A. Hajj B. Umrah
   C. Tawaf D. Ziyarat

2. The color of blood is due to the presence of:
   A. Glucose **B. Haemoglobin**
   C. Plasma D. Platelets

Concept Note: Within the red blood cells there is a protein called haemoglobin. Each haemoglobin protein is made up of subunits called hemes, which are what give blood its red color. More specifically, the hemes can bind iron molecules, and these iron molecules bind oxygen. The blood cells are red because of the interaction between iron and oxygen.

3. Which statement is true about Sound?
   A. It does not travel through vacuum
   B. It does not travel through water
   C. It does not travel through atmosphere
   D. It does not travel through lead

Concept Note: Sound is a longitudinal wave that is created by a vibrating object, such as a guitar string, the human vocal cords, or the diaphragm of a loudspeaker. Moreover, sound can be created or transmitted only in a medium, such as a gas, liquid, or solid. As we will see, the particles of the medium must be present for the disturbance of the wave to move from place to place. Sound cannot exist in a vacuum.

4. Which of the following is added to ice in cold countries to prevent slippery surfaces?
   A. soda **B. salt**
   C. lemon D. water

Concept Note: Salting roads works by altering the freezing point of water. Water with a higher salt content has a lower freezing point than water with less salinity. Salting icy roads and walkways lowers the freezing point of the water that forms ice which leads to melting and prevents falling snow or rain from being able to freeze.

5. Rabia Basri was born in:
   A. Iran B. Afghanistan
   C. Turkey **D. Iraq**

6. Battle of Karbala took place in:
   A. 60 AH **B. 61 AH**
   C. 62 AH D. 63 AH

7. Which Prophet was a Carpenter?
   A. Hazrat Haroon (A. S)
   B. Hazrat Musa (A. S)
   C. Hazrat Zakariya (A. S)
   D. Hazrat Yaqoob (A. S)

8. How many daughters did prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had?
   A: 2 B. 3
   C. 4 D. 5

Concept Note: The names of Prophet's daughters were:

1-Zaynab (R.A)
2-Ruqayyah (R.A)
3-Umm-e-Kulthoom (R.A)
4-Fatimah (R.A)

9. Number of verses in first surah of Holy Quran:
   A. 5
   B. 6
   C. **7**
   D. 9

Concept Note: Surah Al-Fatiḥah is the first Sūrah of the Holy Quran.

10. Theme of Earth Day 2018 was:
   A. end plastic pollution
   B. save trees
   C. conserve water
   D. none

Concept Note: Earth Day, observed on April 22, is significant as it's a day of political action and civic participation towards preserving the planet. Earth Day 2018 theme is 'End Plastic Pollution'

11. The current Secretary of State of the USA is:
   A. Justin Trudeau
   B. **Mike Pompeo**
   C. Donald Trump
   D. Chrystia Freeland

Concept Note: Michael Richard Pompeo is an American politician and attorney who, since April 2018, has served as the 70th United States secretary of state. He is a former United States Army officer and was director of the Central Intelligence Agency from January 2017 until April 2018.

12. One light year equals:
   A. 9.5x10^6 Km
   B. 9.5x10^9 Km
   C. **9.5x10^12 Km**
   D. None of these

Concept Note: The light-year is a unit of length used to express astronomical distances and measures about 9.46 trillion kilometres (9.46 x 10^12 km). As defined by the International Astronomical Union (IAU), a light-year is the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one Julian year (365.25 days). Because it includes the word "year", the term light-year is sometimes misinterpreted as a unit of time.

13. The current Secretary General of the UN is:
   A. **Antonio Guterres**
   B. Justin Trudeau
   C. Mike Pompeo
   D. Chrystia Freeland

Concept Note: António Guterres GCC GCL is a Portuguese politician and diplomat who is serving as the 9th Secretary-General of the United Nations. Previously, he was the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees between 2005 and 2015.

14. International Human Rights Day is celebrated on
   A. 25 December
   B. 11 September
   C. **10 December**
   D. 8 March

Concept Note: This date was chosen to honour the United Nations General Assembly's adoption and proclamation, on 10 December 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

15. 5th Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) summit was held in 2018 at:
   A. Tokyo, Japan
   B. Geneva, Switzerland
   C. London, England
   D. New York, America

Concept Note: The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed free trade agreement (FTA) between the ten member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) and its six FTA partners (China, Japan, India, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand).

16. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank headquarters are located in:
   A. Tokyo, Japan
   B. Geneva, Switzerland
   C. London, England
   D. Beijing, China

Concept Note: The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank headquartered in Beijing. Its mission is to improve social and economic outcomes in its region, Asia, and beyond.

17. What is the name of Indonesian currency?
   A. Euro
   B. Rupee

C. **Indonesian Rupiah**
D. Lira

Concept Note: The currency code for the Indonesian rupiah is IDR. The name "Rupiah" is derived from the Sanskrit word for silver, rupyaka. Lira is the currency of Turkey.
The rupee is the common name for the currencies of India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Maldives(Rufiyaa), Mauritius, Nepal, Seychelles, and Sri Lanka.

18. Who is the current Iranian President?
    A. **Hassan Rouhani**
    B. Barham Salih
    C. Joko Widodo
    D. Saddam Hussain

Concept Note: He is the 7th President of Iran, and assumed office on 3 August 2013. The Supreme Leader of Iran is Ali Khamenei and First Vice President is Eshaq Jahangiri. Hassan Rouhani also remained the Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement from 2013-2016.

19. Six party talk was to find a peaceful solution to the security concerns against:
    A. North Korean military
    B. Chinese Nuclear Weapons
    C. **North Korean Nuclear Weapons**
    D. Japanese trade

Concept Note: The six-party talks were a series of multilateral negotiations held intermittently since 2003 and attended by China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States for the purpose of dismantling North Korea's nuclear program. The talks were hosted in Beijing and chaired by China. North Korea decided to no longer participate in the six-party process in 2009. These talks were a result of North Korea withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003.

20. US withdrew from Iran nuclear deal on:
    A. 8 March 2018 B. 8 April 2018
    C. **8 May 2018** D. 8 June 2018

Concept Note: Unofficially known as the "Iran Deal" or the "Iran Nuclear Deal", the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is an agreement on Iran's nuclear program reached in July 2015 by Iran, the P5+1 (the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States—plus Germany)and the European Union. On May 8, 2018, the United States announced its withdrawal from the JCPOA.

21. The 10th International Defence Exhibition and Seminar (IDEAS) was held between:
    A. 27 to 30 August 2018
    B. 25 to 28 September 2018
    C. 28 to 31 October 2018
    D. **27 to 30 November 2018**

Concept Note: The International Defence Exhibition and Seminar, more commonly referred to as IDEAS, is a defence sector event, held biannually, in Pakistan. It was initiated by President Pervez Musharraf in 2000.

22. Which country is going to host SAFF (South Asian Football Federation) Championship in 2020?
    A. India B. China
    C. Japan D. **Pakistan**

Concept Note: The 2020 SAFF Championship also known as SAFF Suzuki Cup 2020 for sponsorship reasons, will be the 13th edition of the SAFF Championship, the biennial international men's football championship of South Asia organized by SAFF. It is being held in Pakistan in 2020. Pakistan will host this tournament for the third time, most recently in 2005 and the first time in 1993. SAFF is the football competition of 7 nations: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

23. Russian President Vladimir Putin belongs to which party?
    A. **All-Russian People's Front**
    B. Communist party
    C. A just Russia
    D. Rodina

Concept Note: The All-Russia People's Front, known by its Russian initialism ONF, is a political coalition in Russia started in 2011 by then-Prime Minister of Russia, Vladimir Putin, to provide United Russia with "new ideas, new suggestions and new faces".

24. Who is current Chinese Foreign Minister?
A. Taro Kono B. Lei Ying
C. **Wang Yi** D. Mei Kong

Concept Note: He is the 11th Minister of Foreign Affairs, and assumed the position on 16 March 2018. He is also serving as the State Councilor of the People's Republic of China. Previously, he was the Director of the Taiwan Affairs Office.

25. Which Pakistani was named among the powerful people in the world by Forbes Magazine 2018?
A. Muhammad Ali
B. Imran Khan
C. **Qamar Javed Bajwa**
D. Raheel Sharif

Concept Note: He belongs to the 16th Baloch Regiment. He is also the Chief of Army Staff (since November 2016). He has been awarded with Nishan-e-Imtiaz, Hilal-e-Imtiaz, Legion of Merit of Turkey, Order of the Military Merit (Jordan).

26. In June 2018, Pakistan alongside which country has shown interest in becoming members of the International Solar Alliance (ISA):
A. Iran B. India
C. **China** D. America

Concept Note: The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is an alliance of more than 122 countries initiated by India. The primary objective of the alliance is to work for efficient exploitation of solar energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The alliance is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization. After the United Nations, it is the largest grouping of states world-wide. Pakistan alongside China has shown interest in becoming members of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), which could potentially add weight to the first treaty-based international government organization based in India.

27. First nuclear power plant in Arab world, was inaugurated in______ in March 2018:
A. Pakistan B. Iran
C. **UAE** D. Saudi Arabia

Concept Note: The Barakah nuclear power plant, in western Abu Dhabi, is a joint project between the UAE's Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation (ENEC) and South Korea's Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)

28. UNHCR inked preliminary plan on Rohingya repatriation in April, 2018 with:
A. Pakistan B. Iran
C. **Bangladesh** D. Saudi Arabia

Concept Note: 700,000 Rohingya Muslims have fled a military crackdown and crossed into Bangladesh from Myanmar's Rakhine state since August. The refugees are living in cramped camps at Cox's Bazar, and Bangladesh is keen to urge the refugees to return home. This memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Bangladesh will lay out a framework for the voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar.

29. International Anti-Corruption Day 2018 was observed:
A. **9 December** B. 9 March
C. 9 September D. 9 October

Concept Note: International Anti-Corruption Day has been observed annually, on 9 December, since the passage of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption on 31 October 2003 to raise public awareness for anti-corruption.

30. Which of the following is the first country to recognize "Orphanage trafficking" as form of modern slavery:
A. Austria B. **Australia**
C. Russia D. Canada

Concept Note: Orphanage trafficking is the active recruitment of children from vulnerable families into residential care institutions for the purpose of exploitation.

31. US, Mexico and __________ sign USMCA to Replace NAFTA:
A. Russia B. Australia
C. **Canada** D. Germany

Concept Note: The USMCA was signed by United States President Donald Trump, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto, and Canadian Prime Minister

Justin Trudeau on November 30, 2018 as a side event of the 2018 G20 Summit in Buenos Aires.

32. The chief guest for IDEAS 2018 (International Defence Exhibition and Seminar) at Karachi Expo Center on 27th November 2018 was:
   A. Prime minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan
   B. **President of Pakistan, Dr. Arif Alvi**
   C. Shah Mehmood Qureshi
   D. Qamar Javed Bajwa

Concept Note: Arif-ur-Rehman Alvi is the 13th and current President of Pakistan. He assumed office on 9 September 2018.

33. Recently Pakistan has been elected as a member of ________ for a four year term (2019-2022) :
   A. Women's Right Council
   B. Anti-Corruption Council
   C. **International Telecommunication Union Council**
   D. None

Concept Note: The International Telecommunication Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies. It is the oldest among all the 15 specialised agencies of the UN. Pakistan secured 155 out of a total of 177 votes at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2018 held in Dubai to win a four-year term (2019-2022) at the Council

34. Who is the current Afghan Ambassador to Pakistan?
   A. Mullah Bradar
   B. **Omar Zakhilwal**
   C. Zalmay Khalilzad
   D. None of these

Concept Note: Mullah Bradar and Zalmay Khalilzad are top negotiators from Taliban and United States for ongoing Taliban-US negotiations.

35. Kartarpur Border is located in which District of Punjab, Pakistan:
   A. Lahore B. **Narowal**
   C. Bhakkar D. Chakwal

Concept Note: The Kartarpur Corridor is a proposed border corridor between India and Pakistan, connecting the Sikh shrines of Dera Baba Nanak Sahib (located in Punjab, India) and Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur (in Punjab, Pakistan).

36. How many National and Provincial Constituencies by elections were held on 14th October 2018?
   A. 10, 20 B. 12, 21
   C. **11, 19** D. 10,27

Concept Note: These elections were held on eleven constituencies for the National Assembly of Pakistan and nineteen constituencies belonging to four provincial assemblies of Pakistan.

37. The number of women candidates elected to the National Assembly through the direct General Elections of 2018 was?
   A. 70 of 183 B. 83of 183
   C. 88 of 183 D. **8 of 183**

Concept Note: In 2018's election, Eight women won on general contestable seats for the parliament, out of the 272 up for grabs. In 2013, nine women made it to the national assembly through direct election.

38. What was the voter turnout in General Elections 2018:
   A. **53 million** B. 130 million
   C. 113 billion D. 120 million

Concept Note: Registered voters were 105.96 million. The overall turnout was 51%.

39. What is the Range of Missile Hatf. 7 ?
   A. 700 miles B. 700 m
   C. **700 km** D. none

Concept Note: The Hatf 7 "Babur" is a short-range, turbojet-powered ground-launched cruise missile. Development of missile started in the 1990s as a response to the Indian cruise missile program.

40. Who is the current Advisor to Prime Minister on Institutional Reforms and Austerity?
   A. Abdul Razak Dawood
   B. **Dr. Ishrat Hussain**
   C. Amin Aslam

D. Abdul Hafeez Sheikh

Concept Note: He assumed the role on 27 August 2018. Previously, he served as the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan from 1999 to 2005. In 2018, he also wrote a national bestseller, Governing the Ungovernable: Institutional Reforms for Democratic Governance.

41. The total number of stages in the Holy Quran are:
A. 5 B. 6
C. **7** D. 8

42. There are ________sources of Islamic Law:
A. 2 B. 3
C. **4** D. 5

Concept Note: The four sources of Fiqh are:
a) Quran
b) Hadith
c) Ijma (Consensus)
d) Qiyas (Analogy)

Set 5

1. How many Muslims participated in the Battle of Badr?
A. 212 B. **313**
C. 215 D. 317

Concept Note: The Battle of Badr was the first battle of Islam, fought in 2 AH. At the end of the battle, the 313 Muslims who participated were victorious against more than 1000 non-believers.

2. Which of the following women accepted Islam in the first place?
A. Hazrat Ayesha R.AB. Hazrat Hajra R.A
C. **Hazrat Khadija R.A**
D. Hazrat Zainab R.A

Concept Note: Hazrat Abu bakr (RA) was the first adult male to accept Islam, and Hazrat Ali (RA) was the first child who accepted Islam.

3. Where did the Prophet (PBUH) go on a business trip at the age of 25?
A. Syria B. Makkah
C. Madinah D. Yemen

4. Hazrat Umar (RA) was born in:
A. Madinah B. **Makkah**
C. Syria D. Yemen

Concept Note: His personal name was 'Umar, Faruq was his title, and Ibn Al-Khattab, his family name. He was a renowned businessman.

5. The six authentic books of hadiths are called:
A. Quran B. Kutub al-Muslim
C. Sahih Bukhari D. **Kutub al-Sittah**

Concept Note: These books are:
1. Sahih al-Bukhari.
2. Sahih Muslim.
3. Sunan Abu Dawud.
4. Sunan al-Tirmidhi.
5. Sunan al-Nasa'i.
6. Sunan Ibn Majah.

6. The approximation in which original length is very small as compared to final stretched length is:
A. Flexibility B. Plasticity
C. **Elasticity** D. Adaptability

Concept Note: Elasticity is the ability of a body to resist a distorting influence and to return to its original size and shape when that influence or force is removed. Solid objects will deform when adequate forces are applied to them. If the material is elastic, the object will return to its initial shape and size when these forces are removed.

7. What is the shortest wavelength for audible sound?
A. **1.7 cm** B. 2.7 cm
C. 3.7 cm D. 8.7 cm

Concept Note: Wavelength of audible sounds covers a very large range of scales. On the large end, you

have low frequency waves with wavelengths of up to 17 meters (20 Hz), while the highest frequencies can be as small as 1.7 centimeters (20,000 Hz).

8. A wire has a resistance of 60 (Ohm). It is cut into two parts and both halves are connected in parallel. The new resistance is:
   A. **15 ohm** B. 30 ohm
   C. 20 ohm D. 60 ohm

Concept Note: Let the starting resistance is R ,now cut it in half in two pieces. Now resistance is R/2 and R/2. Now in parallel combination:
1/Req = 1/r1 +1/r2
Therefore 1/(r/2) +1/(r/2)
It will look like = 2/R+2/R = 4/R
Now R equivalent= R/4
So the new Resistance is 15 ohm

9. What is the synonym of "Mellow"?
   A. Harsh B. **Melodious**
   C. Rough D. Awful

Concept Note: Sentence: "She was hypnotized by the mellow tone of his voice"

10. The synonym of "Hang" is:
   A. Lower B. Disperse
   C. **Dangle**
   D. None of the above

Concept Note: Sentence: "That's where people are supposed to hang their washing".

11. The synonym of "Expedient" is:
   A. Transfer B. **Convenient**
   C. Maleficent D. Tangible

Concept Note: Sentence: "Either side could break the agreement if it were expedient to do so"

12. The antonym of "Hallucination" is:
   A. Illusion B. Fantasy
   C. **Reality** D. Dream

Concept Note: Sentence: "He continued to suffer from horrific hallucinations"

13. The antonym of "Disgorge" is:
   A. Discharge B. **Stay in place**
   C. Eject D. Expel

Concept Note: Sentence: "The damaged ship disgorged thousands of gallons of oil into the bay"

14. The process by which both salt and water can be recovered from common salt solution is:
   A. Crystallization B. **Distillation**
   C. Sublimation D. Chromatography

Concept Note: Distillation is the process of separating the components or substances from a liquid mixture by using selective boiling and condensation. Distillation may result in essentially complete separation, or it may be a partial separation that increases the concentration of selected components in the mixture.

15. The drum of a Photostat machine is covered with:
   A. Germanium B. **Selenium**
   C. Silicon
   D. None of the above

Concept Note: The photoreceptor drum is the heart of the system. A drum is basically a metal roller covered by a layer of photoconductive material. This layer is made out of a semiconductor such as selenium. which can conduct electricity in some cases, but not in others. In the dark, the photoconductive layer on the drum acts as an insulator, resisting the flow of electrons from one atom to another. But when the layer is hit by light, the energy of the photons liberates electrons and allows current to pass through! These newly freed electrons are what neutralizes the positive charge coating the drum to form the latent image.

16. This is good ____:
   A. A lot B. **Enough**
   C. More D. Most

17. She ____ heartily:
   A. Laugh B. **Laughs**
   C. Laughing
   D. None of the above

18. I like the____ book:
   A. **New** B. Newer

C. Newest
D. None of the above

19. The 3rd PSL was won by:
A. Lahore Qalanders
B. Karachi Kings
C. **Islamabad United**
D. Peshawar Zalmi

Concept Note: Islamabad United were the 2018 PSL champions, beating Peshawar Zalmi on 25 March 2018. The current champions are Quetta Gladiators, who won the title on 17 March 2019 in Karachi by beating Peshawar Zalmi.

20. Who attended Pakistan Day's parade on 23rd March 2018?
A. Barham Salih, President of Iraq
B. **Maithripala Sirisena, President of Sri Lanka**
C. Abdul Hamid, President of Bangladesh
D. None

Concept Note: The guest of honor in 2019 was Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.

21. Who was the first Chairman of Senate of Pakistan?
A. Sadiq Sanjrani
B. **Habibullah Marwat**
C. Qasim Suri
D. none

Concept Note: The 1st Chairman of the Senate was Habibullah Marwat while Wasim Sajjad remains the longest-serving chairman. Balochistan Senator Muhammad Sadiq Sanjrani elected to Senate as an independent in the March 3 election, is the current Chairman of the Senate, having assumed office on 12 March 2018.

22. The current US president (Donald Trump) assumed office on:
A. 20th January, 2016
B. **20th January, 2017**
C. 20th January, 2018
D. 20th January, 2015

Concept Note: He was born on June 14, 1946 in Queens, New York City. He has done BS in Economics from the Wharton School. He assumed office on January 20, 2017. His Vice President is Mike Pence.

23. Who is the Present King of Saudi Arabia?
A. Ibn Saud
B. Saud bin Abdulaziz
C. Faisal bin Abdulaziz
D. **Salman bin Abdulaziz**

Concept Note: Salman bin Abdulaziz has been King of Saudi Arabia, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, and Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques since 23 January 2015. He was the Governor of Riyadh for 48 years from 1963 to 2011. He was then appointed Minister of Defense. He was also named the Crown Prince in 2012 following the death of his brother Nayef bin Abdulaziz. Salman became the new King following the death of his half-brother, King Abdullah.

24. Who was the first lady representative of Pakistan in UN?
A. Hina Rabbani Khar
B. **Maleeha Lodhi**
C. Shireen Rehman
D. Maryam Nawaz

Concept Note: Maleeha Lodhi was serving as Pakistan's Representative to the United Nations from 2015 to 2019, the first woman to hold the position. Previously, she served as Pakistan's envoy to the Court of St James's and twice as its ambassador to the United States.

25. Since 2018 President of People 's Republic of China is now elected for
A. Two times
B. Three times
C. Four times
D. **Indefinite times**

Concept Note: China had imposed a two-term limit on its president since the 1990s, but a constitutional amendment in 2018 lifted the presidential term limits, allowing the President to stay in office indefinitely.

26. Who is the Prime Minister of Britain?
A. **Boris Johnson**
B. Theresa May
C. Dmitry Medvedev
D. None

27. WTO stands for:
   A. **World Trade Organisation**
   B. World Tower Organisation
   C. World Trade Organisers
   D. None

Concept Note: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that is concerned with the regulation of international trade between nations. The WTO officially commenced on 1 January 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement, signed by 123 nations on 15 April 1994, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which commenced in 1948. It is the largest international economic organization in the world.

28. T20 Cricket Matches between Pakistan and West Indies were played in April 2018 in:
   A. Lahore B. Islamabad
   C. **Karachi** D. Multan

Concept Note: The West Indies cricket team toured Pakistan in April 2018 to play three Twenty20 International (T20I) matches. Pakistan won the series 3–0.

29. Total membership of US senate is:
   A. 50 B. 150
   C. **100** D. 250

Concept Note: The Constitution of USA prescribes that the Senate be composed of two senators from each State (therefore, the Senate currently has 100 Members) and that a senator must be at least thirty years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and, when elected, be a resident of the State from which he or she is elected.

30. ICC Champions Trophy 2017 was held in:
   A. Sri Lanka B. Russia
   C. Canada
   D. **England and Wales**

Concept Note: The 2017 ICC Champions Trophy was the eighth ICC Champions Trophy, a cricket tournament for the eight top-ranked One Day International (ODI) teams in the world. It was held in England and Wales from 1 to 18 June 2017. Pakistan won the competition for the first time with a 180-run victory over India in the final at The Oval. The margin of victory was the largest by any team in the final of an ICC ODI tournament in terms of runs.

31. Manchar Lake is located near:
   A. Kaghan Valley B. **Sehwan Sharif**
   C. Gilgit D. Hunza Valley

Concept Note: Lake Manchar is the largest freshwater lake in Pakistan and one of Asia's largest. It is located west of the Indus River, in Jamshoro District and Dadu District, Sindh. It is located at a distance of 18 km from Sehwan Sharif on the west side of the River Indus, in district Jamshoro.

32. The tenure of the Senator in Pakistan is:
   A. 5 years B. 10 years
   C. **6 years** D. 2 years

Concept Note: In Pakistan, elections for Senate are held every three years for one half of the Senate and each Senator has a term of six years.

33. 18th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan was passed on:
   A. 8th April, 2015 B. 8th April, 2011
   C. 8th April, 2009 D. **8th April, 2010**

Concept Note: The amendment removed the power of the President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally, turning Pakistan from a semi-presidential to a parliamentary republic, and renaming the North-West Frontier Province to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It also abolished the concurrent list, transferring powers to Provinces from the Federal government.

34. Mujahid Anwar got Legion Award from which country:
   A. America B. **Turkey**
   C. Brazil D. China

Concept Note: Air Chief Marshal Mujahid Anwar

Khan, Chief of the Air Staff, Pakistan Air Force (PAF) was awarded the Turkish Legion of Merit in 2018 in recognition of his services for promoting defence ties between Pakistan and Turkey.

35. When did the Holy Prophet did Hijrah?
A. 621 A. D
B. 623 A. D
C. **622 A. D**
D. 620 A. D

36. Nitrous Oxide is a combination of which two gases:
A. Nitrogen, Oxide
B. **Nitrogen, Oxygen**
C. Nitrus, Oxygen
D. None

Concept Note: Nitrous Oxide is also called the laughing gas.

37. Which of the following is the newly appointed governor of the State Bank of Pakistan?
A. Ishrat Hussain
B. Ashraf Mehmood Wathra
C. **Reza Baqir**
D. Tariq Bajwa

Concept Note: Reza Baqir became the 20th Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan on 4 May 2019. Previously, he was serving in the IMF as senior resident representative to Egypt. He has succeeded Tariq Bajwa as the governor.

38. When did president Arif Alvi took oath?
A. **9 September 2018**
B. 9 August 2018
C. 9 November 2018
D. 9 July 2018

Concept Note: Arif-ur-Rehman Alvi is the 13th and current President of Pakistan. He assumed office on 9 September 2018.

39. "To cut corners" means:
A. Do something in the hardest way
B. Do something at last
C. **Do something in the easiest way**
D. Do something with credibility

Concept Note: Sentence: "There is always a temptation to cut corners when time is short"

40. Pakistan Purchased Gwadar from Oman. Gwadar became part of Pakistan on:
A. 8th September 1978
B. 8th September 1965
C. 8th September 1950
D. **8th September 1958**

Concept Note: Pakistan purchased Gwadar from Oman for 3 million dollars and Gwadar officially become part of Pakistan. At that time, Gwadar was a small and under developing village with a population of a few thousand. In July 1977, Pakistani government integrated Gwadar in Balochistan as District headquarters of the newly formed Gwadar District.

41. Balochistan's newly emerged political party is:
A. Balochistan Awami Tehreek
B. Balochistan Awami League
C. **Balochistan Awami Party**
D. None

Set 6

1. "To be a hot potato" means:
A. controversial issue that is easy to handle
B. controversial issue that is impossible to handle
C. **controversial issue that is difficult to handle**
D. serious issue that is difficult to handle

Concept Note: Sentence: Gun control is a political hot potato

2. Empirical Formula of Benzene is:

A. $C3\ H^6$ B. $C6\ H^3$
C. $C7\ H^7$ D. **$C6\ H^6$**

Concept Note: Benzene is an organic chemical compound with the chemical formula C_6H_6. The benzene molecule is composed of six carbon atoms joined in a ring with one hydrogen atom attached to each. As it contains only carbon and hydrogen atoms, benzene is classified as a hydrocarbon.

3. Which of the following is a good conductor of electricity:
   A. Air B. **Water**
   C. Gas D. None

Concept Note: Water is a great ionic solvent: a liquid in which ionic compounds can dissolve easily. It's those dissolved ions that can conduct well - and when water contains many dissolved ions, those ions make a good conductor

4. Function of heat engine is:
   A. Converts chemical energy to mechanical energy
   B. Converts thermal energy to mechanical energy
   C. **Converts thermal energy and chemical energy to mechanical energy**
   D. Converts mechanical energy to thermal energy

Concept Note: A heat engine is a system that converts heat or thermal energy—and chemical energy—to mechanical energy, which can then be used to do mechanical work. It does this by bringing a working substance from a higher state temperature to a lower state temperature

5. When did Pakistan became a permanent member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization?
   A. **9 June 2017** B. 9 July 2018
   C. 9 June 2019 D. 9 June 2018

Concept Note: The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), or Shanghai Pact, is a Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance, the creation of which was announced on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai, China by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. India and Pakistan signed the memorandum of obligations in June 2016 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, thereby starting the formal process of joining the SCO as full members. On 9 June 2017, at the historic summit in Astana, India and Pakistan officially joined SCO as full-fledged members.

6. Where was the third session of WHO held?
   A. Tokyo, Japan
   B. Geneva, Switzerland
   C. **Durban, South Africa**
   D. London, England

Concept Note: The third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control was held from 17 to 22 November 2008 in Durban, South Africa. Delegates from 130 Parties, and observers including seven States non-Party, three international intergovernmental organizations and 12 nongovernmental organizations participated.

7. In worships, which of the following is the most fundamental pillar of Islam?
   A. **Namaz** B. Roza
   C. Zakat D. Hajj

8. Who accompanied Holy Prophet during the early preaching of Islam?
   A. Hazrat Umer R.A
   B. Hazrat Usman R.A
   C. Hazrat Ali R.A
   D. **Hazrat Abu Bakar R.A**

9. The currency of Vietnam is
   A. **Dong** B. Lira
   C. Euro D. Dollar

Concept Note: The dong (code: VND) has been the currency of Vietnam since May 3, 1978. It is represented by the symbol "₫". Lira is the Currency of Turkey.

Dollar is used as a currency by the US, Australia, Canada and other South American countries. Euro is the chief currency in Europe.

10. Where is the headquarters of NATO located?
    A. Paris, France
    B. Geneva, Switzerland
    C. **Brussels, Belgium**
    D. Washington, US

Concept Note: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 29 North American and European countries. The organization implements the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949.

11. Who took over PIA as the President and CEO?
    A. Air Marshal Zaheer Ahmad Babar
    B. **Air Marshal Arshad Malik**
    C. Air Marshal Ahmar Shehzad
    D. None

Concept Note: He took the charge in October, 2018. Prior to joining PIA, he was serving as the vice chief of air staff. He is a recipient of the Hilal-e-Imtiaz (M), Sitara-e-Imtiaz (M) and Tamgha-e-Imtiaz (M).

12. TAPI stands for:
    A. Turkmenistan, Argentina, Paraguay, India pipeline
    B. Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Poland, Iran pipeline
    C. Thailand, America, Pakistan, Iraq pipeline
    D. **Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India pipeline**

Concept Note: The Turkmenistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan–India Pipeline (TAPI), also known as Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline, is a natural gas pipeline being developed by the Galkynysh – TAPI Pipeline Company Limited with participation of the Asian Development Bank.

13. Trees take CO_2 and release O_2 in the presence of:
    A. Water B. **Sunlight**
    C. Air D. None of these

14. Who is the President of Georgia?
    A. Xi Jinping
    B. Frank-Walter Steinmeier
    C. Charles Michel
    D. **Salome Zourabichvili**

Concept Note: Salome Zourabichvili is a Georgian politician and former French diplomat who currently serves as the 5th President of Georgia, in office since December 2018. She is the first woman to be elected as Georgia's president, a position she will occupy for a term of six years.

15. Blood formation in the body is done by:
    A. Heart B. Brain
    C. Lungs D. **None**

Concept Note: Hematopoiesis is the process that produces blood. Hematopoiesis takes place in the Bone Marrow

16. Surah "Dukhan" means:
    A. Honey bee B. **Smoke**
    C. Ant D. Cow

Concept Note: Surah Dukhan is the 44th chapter of the Quran with 59 verses.

17. The word opposite in meaning to "Astute" is:
    A. Sharp B. Acute
    C. **Stupid** D. Clever

Concept Note: Sentence: It is gratifying my dear, that you are sufficiently astute to recognize my skill and superiority

18. Who is the Governor of Sindh?
    A. **Imran Ismail**
    B. Aman Ullah Yasinzai
    C. Shah Farman
    D. Mohammad Sarwar

Concept Note: Imran Ismail is the current and 33rd Governor of Sindh, in office since 27 August 2018. Before being appointed Governor of Sindh, he remained a member of the Provincial Assembly of

Sindh for a brief period in August 2018.

19. The first ever female Chief Justice Tahira Safdar is Chief Justice of which high court:
   A. Punjab B. Sindh
   C. **Balochistan** D. KPK

Concept Note: Syeda Tahira Safdar is a Pakistani jurist who is currently serving as the Chief Justice of Balochistan High Court. She will remain in this post until 4 October 2019. She is the first female chief justice of any court in the history of Pakistan.

20. World water day is celebrated on:
   A. 22 March B. 8 March
   C. 9 March D. 15 March

Concept Note: World Water Day is an annual UN observance day that highlights the importance of freshwater. The day is used to advocate for the sustainable management of freshwater resources.

21. Antonym of "Cognizance" is
   A. Awareness B. Consciousness
   C. **Ignorance** D. Knowledge

Concept Note: Sentence: Under his cognizance come questions of public order, health and elections to parliament.

22. Synonym of "Amalgamation" is:
   A. Separate B. **Merger**
   C. Unconnected D. Different

Concept Note: Sentence: It has also been shown that gold volatilized when a gold-amalgam is distilled.

23. Synonym of "Bane" is:
   A. Nuisance B. Peaceful
   C. Pleasure D. Comfortable

Concept Note: Sentence: My cruel teacher was the bane of my existence.

24. Antonym of "Astute" is:
   A. Insightful B. Wise
   C. **Naïve** D. Clever

Concept Note: Sentence: It is gratifying my dear, that you are sufficiently astute to recognize my skill and superiority.

25. Synonym for "Cynical" is:
   A. Sardonic B. Pleasing
   C. Comforting
   D. None of the above

Concept Note: Sentence: Some people regard the governor's visit to the hospital as a cynical attempt to win votes.

26. Due to the killing of a spy, 43 Russian diplomats were expelled by:
   A. Canadian Union B. Russian Union
   C. **European Union** D. American Union

Concept Note: Russian diplomats were expelled in response to a nerve agent attack in the UK. Russian ex-spy Sergei Skripal and his daughter, Yulia, were poisoned on 4 March, 2018 in the southern English city.

27. No Eye color pigments are made in:
   A. Green eyes B. **Blue eyes**
   C. Brown eyes D. Black eyes

Concept Note: People with blue eyes have a completely colourless stroma with no pigment at all, and it also contains no excess collagen deposits. This means that all the light that enters it is scattered back into the atmosphere and as a result of the Tyndall effect, creates a blue hue.

28. When forests are burned, which gases are expelled as a result?
   A. More carbon dioxide, less oxygen

B. Less carbon dioxide, more oxygen
C. Both A, B D. None

Subject: General Science
Topic: Chemistry

Concept Note: When burned, trees generate more CO^2 emissions per unit of energy generated than fossil fuels. An oft overlooked fact is that burning wood emits more CO^2 than fossil fuels per megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated or per unit of heat generated

29. Religion of Hazrat Adam is:
    A. Christianity B. Judaism
    C. **Islam** D. Hinduism

Subject: Islam
Topic: Prophets

Concept Note: Being the first human, he worshipped the One God, which is the same in Islam.

30. The US President has a tenure of:
    A. 3 years B. **4 years**
    C. 5 years D. 6 years

Subject: General Knowledge
Topic: USA

Concept Note: In the United States, the president of the United States is elected indirectly through the United States Electoral College to a four-year term, with a term limit of two terms (totaling eight years)

31. Strongest political party in the UK is:
    A. Communist party
    B. Conservative party
    C. Labour party D. **both B and C**

Subject: General Knowledge
Topic: Politics

32. When did George H. W. Bush die?
    A. **November 30, 2018**
    B. January 20, 1993
    C. November 20, 2001
    D. March 20, 2017

Subject: Current Affairs
Topic: Heads of States

Concept Note: George Herbert Walker Bush was an American politician and businessman who served as the 41st president of the United States from 1989 to 1993 and the 43rd vice president from 1981 to 1989.

33. When was the Bogra formula presented?
    A. 9 March 1956 B. **7 October 1953**
    C. 24 November 1953
    D. 8 October 1961

Subject: Pakistan History
Topic: Constitutional Development

Concept Note: The Bogra Formula was a political compromise presented and proposed by Prime Minister Bogra on 7 October 1953 before the Constituent Assembly.

34. Najebullah is the title given to which prophet:
    A. Hazrat Yaqoob A. S
    B. Hazrat Musa A. S
    C. Hazrat Ibrahim A. S
    D. **Hazrat Dawood A. S**

Subject: Islam
Topic: Prophets

Concept Note: Title of Hazrat Musa (AS): Kaleem Ullah
Title of Hazrat Yaqoob (AS): Israel
Title of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS): Khaleelullah

35. 5th Kalima is:
    A. Touheed B. **Astaghfar**
    C. Shahadat D. Tayab

Subject: Islam
Topic: Beliefs

Concept Note: First Kalima known as the "kalimah tayyibah", the second is called the shahada, third "tamjeed `` fourth tawheed"fifth "Istighfar" and sixth is called "radde kufr"

36. The favourite religion of Allah is:

A. Christianity
B. **Islam**
C. Judaism
D. Hinduism

37. Current crown prince of Saudi Arabia is:
A. Nayef bin Abdulaziz
B. **Mohammad bin Salman**
C. Sultan bin Salman
D. Abdullah

Concept Note: Mohammad bin Salman, known as MBS, is the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia. He is currently serving as the country's deputy prime minister (the title of prime minister being held by the king) and is also chairman of the Council for

Economic and Development Affairs

38. President Trump belongs to which party:
A. Conservative Party
B. Unionist Party
C. Communist party
D. **Republican Party**

Set 7

1. Antonym of "Sabotage" is:
A. Wreck
B. Destroy
C. **Devotion**
D. Obstruct

Concept Note: Sentence: "Power lines from South Africa were sabotaged by rebel forces".

2. Deficiency of Vitamin C can cause:
A. Rickets
B. Anemia
C. Night blindness
D. **Scurvy**

Concept Note: Scurvy is a disease resulting from a lack of vitamin C (ascorbic acid). Early symptoms of deficiency include weakness, feeling tired, and sore arms and legs. Without treatment, decreased red blood cells, gum disease, changes to hair, and bleeding from the skin may occur.

3. Square root of "x" will be equal to 64:
A. **8**
B. 7
C. 6
D. 5

Concept Note: 8*8=8^2=64

4. The old name of ECO was:
A. RCO
B. OEC
C. **RCD**
D. None

5. G20 summit, 2018 was held in:
A. Tokyo, Japan
B. New York, America
C. Paris, France
D. **Buenos Aires, Argentina**

Concept Note: The 2018 G20 Buenos Aires summit was the thirteenth meeting of Group of Twenty (G20), which was held on 30 November and 1 December 2018 in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina. It was the first G20 summit to be hosted in South America.

6. When will Britain separate from EU?
A. **2019**
B. 2018
C. 2017
D. 2021

Concept Note: Following a referendum held on 23 June 2016 in which 51.9 percent of those voting supported leaving the EU, the Government invoked Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, starting a two-year process which was due to conclude with the UK's exit on 29 March 2019. That deadline has since been extended to 31 October 2019.

7. Who is current interior minister of Pakistan?
A. **Ijaz Ahmad Shah**
B. Zubaida Jalal Khan.
C. Pervaiz Khattak
D. Umer Ayub Khan

8. Who is the Chief Minister of Balochistan?
A. Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo
B. Syed Mehtab Ahmad Khan
C. Murad Ali Shah
D. **Jam Kamal Khan**

Concept Note: Jam Mir Kamal Khan Alyani is the current and 16th Chief Minister of Balochistan, in office since 19 August 2018. He has been a member of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan since

August 2018.

9. If average age of 3 persons is 23, we add a fourth person, what would be his age to keep the same average:
   A. 22 B. **23**
   C. 24 D. 25

10. When first Constituent Assembly was dismissed?
    A. October 24, 1971 B. October 24, 1964
    C. October 24, 1952 D. **October 24, 1954**

11. The production of seedless fruits is called?
    A. Parthenocarpy B. Botany
    C. Pollination D. Production

Concept Note: Parthenocarpy is the natural or artificially induced production of fruit without fertilization of ovules, which makes the fruit seedless.

12. Study of sound is called:
    A. Optics B. Ornithology
    C. **Acoustics** D. Geology

Concept Note: Acoustics is the branch of physics that deals with the study of all mechanical waves in gases, liquids, and solids including topics such as vibration, sound, ultrasound and infrasound

13. Law of thermodynamics states as:
    A. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed in an isolated system
    B. Energy cannot be created in an isolated system
    C. Energy can be created in an isolated system
    D. Energy cannot be created or destroyed

Concept Note: There are three laws of thermodynamics:
- The first law, also known as Law of Conservation of Energy, states that energy cannot be created or destroyed in an isolated system.
- The second law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of any isolated system always increases.
- The third law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of a system approaches a constant value as the temperature approaches absolute zero.

14. How many electrons are present in 3rd orbit?
    A. 2 B. 6
    C. 12 D. **18**

15. Gomal Zam dam is located in:
    A. KPK B. Punjab
    C. Balochistan D. Sindh

Concept Note: Gomal Zam Dam is a multi-purpose gravity dam in South Waziristan Agency of Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan. The dam impounds the Gomal River, a tributary of the Indus River, at Khajuri Kach, where the Gomal River passes through a narrow ravine. It opened for operation in April, 2011.

16. 1962 constitution came into effect on:
    A. March 1962 B. April 1962
    C. May 1962 D. **June 1962**

Concept Note: The Constitution of 1962 consisted of 250 Articles, which were divided into 12 Parts and three Schedules. It advocated presidential form of government with absolute powers vested in the President. The President was to be a Muslim not less than 35 years of age.

17. Who was Najeeb Ullah?
    A. President of Bangladesh
    B. President of Afghanistan
    C. President of Yemen
    D. Prime Minister of Afghanistan

Concept Note: Najibullah Ahmadzai was the President of Afghanistan from 1987 until 1992, when the mujahideen took over Kabul. He was Assassinated in Kabul in 1996.

18. To which party UK's former Prime Minister, Theresa May belongs?
    A. Conservative Party
    B. Labour Party
    C. Brexit party
    D. Liberal Party

19. Ozone is a:
    A. Element B. **Gas**
    C. Solid
    D. None of the above

Concept Note: Ozone is a gas made up of three oxygen atoms (O_3). It occurs naturally in small (trace) amounts in the upper atmosphere (the stratosphere). Ozone protects life on Earth from the

Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

20. According to Galileo's gravity theory, the_____ of falling objects remains the same:
A. Speed
B. Velocity
C. **Acceleration**
D. Mass

Concept Note: In the 16th century, the Italian scientist, Galileo Galilei, dropped two spheres of different masses from the Leaning Tower of Pisa to demonstrate that their acceleration remains the same.

21. The maximum tenure of the US President is:
A. **8 years**
B. 9 years
C. 5 years
D. 6 years

Concept Note: In the United States, the president of the United States is elected indirectly through the United States Electoral College to a four-year term, with a term limit of two terms (totaling eight years).

22. CPEC is a part of:
A. **One belt, one road project**
B. Beijing subway system
C. High Speed railway system
D. None

Concept Note: The One Belt One Road (OBOR), the brainchild of Chinese President Xi Jinping, is an ambitious project that focuses on improving connectivity and cooperation among multiple countries spread across the continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe. This venture has two major components: one, overland known as the Silk Road Economic Belt, while the other, the maritime component, is termed as the Maritime Silk Road.

23. When did the Governor General Ghulam Muhammad abolished constituent assembly?
A. 1952
B. 1971
C. **1954**
D. 1962

Concept Note: In October 1954, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan amended the Constitution, denuding the Governor General from his discretionary powers under which he dismissed Khawaja Nazimuddin's Government. Ghulam Muhammad acted immediately and dissolved the Constituent Assembly.

24. National bird of Pakistan is:
A. Parrot
B. Sparrow
C. Grouse
D. **Chukor**

Concept Note: The Chukor is a 34-38 cm round shape long bird. It has light brown back and gray breast and buff belly. Its face is white with a black gorget. It has rufous-streaked flanks and red legs. If it faces any threat, it prefers to run rather than fly, but if necessary it flies a short distance on rounded wings. For hunters, Chakor is a very challenging bird because of its surgical upward flights and sudden disappearances in the bushes.

25. Which law states as, Current in a conductor is directly proportional to voltage across the conductor:
A. **Ohm's law**
B. Newton's law
C. Kirchhoff's law
D. Joule's law

Concept Note: Ohm's law states that the current through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the voltage across the two points. Introducing the constant of proportionality, the resistance, one arrives at the usual mathematical equation that describes this relationship:
$I = V/R$
where I is the current through the conductor in units of amperes, V is the voltage measured across the conductor in units of volts, and R is the resistance of the conductor in units of ohms.

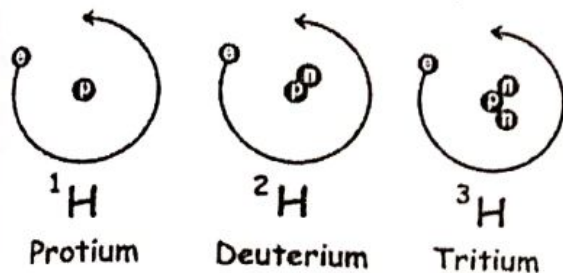
26. Which law states that if two thermodynamic systems are each in thermal equilibrium with a third one, then they are in thermal equilibrium with each other?
A. 1st law of thermodynamics
B. 2nd law of thermodynamics
C. **Zeroth law of thermodynamics**
D. Law of conservation of energy

Concept Note: The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics states that if two systems are in thermodynamic equilibrium with a third system, the two original systems are in thermal equilibrium with each other. Basically, if system A is in thermal equilibrium with system C and system B is also in thermal equilibrium with system C, system A and system B are in thermal equilibrium with each other.

27. What is the study of cells called?
A. Biology
B. **Cytology**
C. Dermatology
D. Morphology

Concept Note: Cytology is the branch of biology and medicine concerned with the structure and function of plant and animal cells.

28. The third isotope of hydrogen is:
    A. Deuterium B. Protium
    C. **Tritium** D. Neutrino

Concept Note:

29. The function of Ozone layer is:
    A. **absorb ultraviolet radiations from the Sun**
    B. kill germs in the air
    C. increase bacteria present in the air
    D. create radiations

Concept Note: Ozone is a gas made up of three oxygen atoms (O_3). It occurs naturally in small (trace) amounts in the upper atmosphere (the stratosphere). Ozone protects life on Earth from the Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

Set 8

1. What is a synonym for "Scanty"?
   A. Abundant B. **Minimal**
   C. Ample D. Plentiful

Concept Note: Sentence: They paid whatever they could out of their scanty wages to their families.

2. The synonym for "Sabotage" is:
   A. Construct B. Repair
   C. **Incapacitate** D. Amend

Concept Note: Sentence: Power lines from South Africa were sabotaged by rebel forces

3. Synonym of "Rupture" is:
   A. Union B. Junction
   C. Fusion D. **Fracture**

Concept Note: Sentence: Once trust and confidence has been ruptured it can be difficult to regain

4. The antonym for "Reticent" is:
   A. Reserved B. **Garrulous**
   C. Modest D. Introvert

Concept Note: Sentence: "She was extremely reticent about her personal affairs".

5. Which of the following is the antonym "Repugnance"?
   A. Detestation B. Nausea
   C. Repulsion D. **Delight**

Concept Note: Sentence: They felt nothing but repugnance for the group's violent history.

6. What does the term "when pigs fly" refers to?
   A. **something that is unlikely to happen**
   B. something happens at any instant
   C. something happening out of magic
   D. none

Concept Note: Sentence: She will do that for you only when pigs fly.

7. "Break the ice" means:
   A. to break the glass
   B. convert ice into water
   C. **to make unknown people feel comfortable**
   D. try to make new enemies

Concept Note: Sentence: Jim organized a few party games to break the ice when people first arrived.

8. Who was the First President of Pakistan?
   A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
   B. **Iskander Mirza**
   C. Liaqat Ali Khan
   D. Ayub Khan

Concept Note: Iskander Ali Mirza was a Bengali bureaucrat who served as the first President of Pakistan, elected in this capacity in 1956 until being dismissed by his appointed army commander General Ayub Khan in 1958

9. Martial law by General Zia ul Haq was imposed in:
   A. 1965 B. 975
   C. 1972 D. **1977**

Concept Note: Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (12 August 1924 – 17 August 1988) was a Pakistani four-star general who served as the 6th President of Pakistan from 1978 until his death in 1988, after declaring martial law in 1977. Following civil disorder, Zia deposed Bhutto in a military coup and declared martial law on 5 July 1977.

10. Federal Education minister of Pakistan is:
    A. Rana Mashood
    B. Muhammad Mian Soomro
    C. **Shafqat Mehmood**
    D. Azam Khan Swati

Concept Note: Shafqat Mahmood is the current Federal Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training, and Federal Minister for National History and Literary Heritage. He is in office since August 2018. He has been a member of the National Assembly of Pakistan, since August 2018.

11. US senators are selected for a period of:
    A. 4 years B. 5 years
    C. **6 years** D. 8 years

12. What is meant by Usher?
    A. **10% tax on Irrigated land**
    B. 5% tax on property
    C. 10% tax on gold
    D. 5% tax on land

Concept Note: Ushr is the obligatory charge (Zakat) on farm produce. If the farm or garden is watered naturally by rain or spring water, or river or stream water, one-tenth part of the produce is obligatory, and if the farm or garden is irrigated by artificial means like the well, tube well, canals, etc. one-twentieth part is obligatory.

13. What is the synonym of "Smudge"?
    A. Clear B. **Blur**
    C. Clean D. Pure

Concept Note: Sentence: "She dabbed her eyes, careful not to smudge her make-up"

14. A suitable synonym for "Crumble" is:
    A. **Disintegrate** B. Purify
    C. In shape D. Integrate

Concept Note: Sentence: She was extremely depressed after her marriage crumbled.

15. Synonym of "Glide" is:
    A. Hurtle B. **Move Smoothly**
    C. Roughly D. Move Freely

Concept Note: Sentence: The pilot glided the plane to a safe landing.

16. What is the Antonym of "Erratic"?
    A. Variable B. **Consistent**
    C. Irregular D. Fluctuating

Concept Note: Sentence: His erratic moods had grown more volatile the past couple of days, and she knew better than to draw his attention.

17. Antonym of "Compatible" is:
    A. Of same interests
    B. **Different in temperament**
    C. Without any conflicts
    D. Exist together

Concept Note: Sentence: I thought I was marrying a man who had chosen a lifestyle compatible with mine

18. What can be a suitable antonym for "Emancipate":
    A. Independent B. **Enslave**
    C. Repressed D. Free

Concept Note: Sentence: The citizen must be emancipated from the obsessive secrecy of government

19. What is the meaning of "Face the Music"?
    A. Face Reality
    B. Face the Abhorrence
    C. Face the Judgement
    D. Face the Wrath

Concept Note: Sentence: After drinking alcohol all night, the next morning I had to face the music. I had a bad hangover

20. What is meant by "Piece of Cake"?
    A. Very sweet B. Nice work
    C. Easy Task D. Amazingly done

Concept Note: Sentence: The boy found the project to be a piece of cake because it was incredibly easy

21. Tenure of first British governor of Punjab was:
    A. 1945-47 **B. 1947-49**
    C. 1950-52 D. 1969-71

Concept Note: Sir Robert Francis Mudie was a member of the Indian Civil Service during the British Raj. He was the last British Governor of Sindh, and after the partition of India and Pakistan in August 1947, he continued to serve as Governor of the Punjab.

22. Which political party won the 1970 elections?
    A. PPP B. Jamaat e Islami
    C. Awami League
    D. Jamiat e ulema e Pakistan

23. Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred on:
    A. 16 March B. 15 September
    C. 16 October D. 15 August

Concept Note: Liaquat Ali Khan, widely known as Quaid-e-Millat and Shaheed-e-Millat, was one of the leading founding fathers of Pakistan, and served as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan; he also held cabinet portfolio as the first foreign, defence, and the frontier regions minister from 1947 until his assassination in 1951 at Rawalpindi. Prior to the partition, Khan briefly tenured as the first finance minister in the interim government led by its Governor General Mountbatten.

24. CPEC projects between China and Pakistan were signed in:
    A. 2012 B. 2013
    C. 2016 **D. 2015**

Concept Note: China–Pakistan Economic Corridor is a collection of infrastructure projects that are currently under construction throughout Pakistan. Originally valued at $46 billion, the value of CPEC projects is worth $62 billion as of 2017. CPEC is intended to rapidly modernize Pakistani infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks, numerous energy projects, and special economic zones

25. Women's Hockey World Cup 2018 was won by?
    A. Germany **B. Netherlands**
    C. Spain D. Ireland

Concept Note: The 2018 Women's Hockey World Cup was the 14th edition of this tournament. It was held from 21 July to 5 August 2018 in London, England. Defending champions the Netherlands won the tournament for a record eighth time after defeating Ireland 6–0 in the final.

26. Members of the US House of Representatives are elected for:
    A. 4 years **B. 2 years**
    C. 5 years D. 7 years

Concept Note: The United States House of Representatives is the lower house of the United States Congress, the Senate being the upper house. Together they compose the national legislature of the United States. The composition of the House is established by Article One of the United States Constitution. Representatives serve for two-year terms. A term starts on January 3 following the election in November.

27. The waves produced as result of echo of the Big Bang are called:
    A. Radio waves B. Sound waves
    C. Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)
    D. Transverse waves

Concept Note: The cosmic microwave background (CMB) is the leftover radiation from the Big Bang, or the time when the universe began. When the universe was born it underwent a rapid inflation and expansion. The CMB represents the heat left over from the Big Bang. You can't see the CMB with your naked eye, but it is everywhere in the universe. It is invisible to humans because it is so cold, just 2.725

degrees above absolute zero (minus 459.67 degrees Fahrenheit, or minus 273.15 degrees Celsius.) This means its radiation is most visible in the microwave part of the electromagnetic spectrum.

28. UN headquarters are located in:
A. Geneva, Switzerland
B. Paris, France
C. **New York, America**
D. Washington, DC, USA

Concept Note: The United Nations is headquartered in New York City, in a complex designed by a board of architects led by Wallace Harrison, and built by the architectural firm Harrison & Abramovitz. The complex has served as the official headquarters of the United Nations since its completion in 1952.

29. Through which means the UK decided to leave the EU:
A. **Referendum** B. Constitution
C. Selection D. None

Concept Note: Following a referendum held on 23 June 2016 in which 51.9 percent of those voting supported leaving the EU, the Government invoked Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, starting a two-year process which was due to conclude with the UK's exit on 29 March 2019. That deadline has since been extended to 31 October 2019.

30. Who is the longest Serving PM of Malaysia?
A. Pakatan Harapan B. Anwar Ibrahim
C. Tunku Abdul Rahman
D. **Mahathir Mohamad**

Concept Note: Mahathir bin Mohamad is currently the 7th Prime Minister of Malaysia. He was appointed as the 4th Prime Minister in 1981, retired in 2003, and returned to the office in 2018. He is the oldest elected leader (age 92) in the world.

31. Which party has ruled Sindh for the longest period?
A. PMLN B. **PPP**
C. MQM D. PTI

44. By whom Syria is being supported in war:
A. America B. **Russia**
C. China D. Germany

Concept Note: The Syrian Civil War is an ongoing multi-sided armed conflict in Syria fought between the Ba'athist Syrian Arab Republic led by President Bashar al-Assad, along with domestic and foreign allies, and various domestic and foreign forces opposing both the Syrian government and each other in varying combinations.

32. Surah Zukhruf means:
A. Ant B. Spider
C. **Gold** D. Smoke

Concept Note: Surah Al-Zukhruf is the 43rd surah of the Quran. It contains 89 verses.

33. Which battle is fought in Ramadan?
A. Uhad B. **Badar**
C. Tabook D. Khandak

Concept Note: The Battle of Badr was the first battle of Islam, fought in 2 AH or 624 AD. At the end of the battle, the 313 Muslims who participated were victorious against more than 1000 non-believers.

34. Which is a blessed night in Ramadan?
A. Shab e Miraj B. **Shab e Qadar**
C. Shab e Barat
D. None of the above

Concept Note: It is the blessed night in the last ten days of Ramadan and every good deed and act of worship committed during this night gets rewarded with an exponential increase. Quran was descended to the heavens on this night.

35. Before Islam, which day was called Al Aruba?
A. **Friday** B. Tuesday
C. Saturday D. Monday

Subject: Islamic Studies
Topic: Famous Days

ASF ACT 1975

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 13th December, 1975, and are hereby published for general information:-

ACT No LXXVII OF 1975

An Act to provide for the constitution and regulation of the Airports Security Force.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution and regulation of the Airports Security Force for ensuring security of all aerodromes, airports, aircraft and civil aviation installations, and for the maintenance of law and order therein, and for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto:

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

CHAPTER I

1. **Short title, extent, application and commencement.**— (1) This Act may be called the Airports Security Force Act, 1975.

(2) It extends to all aerodromes and airports, all civil aviation stations, centres or offices in Pakistan, all Pakistan air services and activities relating to civil aviation.

(3) It shall apply to all members and officers of the Force wherever they may be.

(4) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**— In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context;-

(a) "aerodrome" means any area of land or water designed, equipped, set apart or commonly used or intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for affording facilities for the landing, departure and movement of aircraft and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers, installations and equipments, and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto, but does not include any aerodrome which is exclusively used by the Pakistan Air Force or any portion of an aerodrome which is used by the Pakistan Air Force ;

(b) "aircraft" means any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air, other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface, and includes balloons, whether captive or free, airships, kites, gliders, and flying machines ;

(c) "airport" means an aerodrome at which facilities have, in the opinion of the Federal Government, been sufficiently developed to be of importance to civil aviation ;

(d) "air service" means a service of aircraft for any purpose of civil aviation, whether aerial work, public transport or otherwise ;

(e) "air side" means the movement area of an aerodrome, adjacent terrain and buildings or portions thereof, access to which is controlled by [1][Force ;]

(f) "competent authority" means any officer or authority designated as such by the Federal Government ;

(g) [2][Omitted]

(h) "Force" means the Airports Security Force constituted under section 3 ;

(i) [3]["Director General"] means the Commander incharge of the Force ;

(j) [4][Omitted]

(k) "member" means a person, other than an officer, who is appointed to the Force and has signed an affirmation in the form set out in the First Schedule ;

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1. Substituted for "Civil Aviation Department" by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984
2. The words "Director-General" means the Director-General of Civil Aviation or any person performing the duties of the Director-General ; omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
3. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
4. The words 'Manager" means the Airport Manager appointed by the Federal Government or any person performing the duties of Manager at an aerodrome or at an airport or designated as being incharge of an aerodrome or of an airport ; omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.

(l) "officer" means a person who is so appointed to the Force and has singed an affirmation in the form set out in the First Schedule ;

(m) "operator" means a person, organisation or enterprise engaged in or offering to engage in aircraft operation ;

(n) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules or regulations :

(o) "purposes of civil aviation" include all purposes connected with civil aviation and with air navigation, except purposes of defence by air ;

(p) "regulations" means regulations made under this Act: and

(q) "rules" means rules made under this Act.

CHAPTER II

3. **Power to constitute and maintain the Airports Security Force and its functions.**— (1) The Federal Government may constitute and maintain a force to be called the Airports Security Force for performing the following functions, namely;

(a) ensuring security of all airports, aerodromes, aircraft and civil aviation installations [1][within the limits of airports and aerodromes] and for safeguarding civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference or threats of such interference;

(b) ensuring security of all structures, equipments, material and installations belonging to operators and other Government or non-Government organisations within the limits of airports and aerodromes ;

(c) [2][Omitted]

(d) [3][Omitted]

(e) ensuring the proper conduct of persons at airports and aerodromes [4][x x x x] including control of surface vehicles and drivers within the limits of airports and aerodromes;

(f) ensuring security of aircraft passengers, baggage, cargo and mail within the limits of airports and aerodromes;

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1. Inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
2. The words "operating and maintaining the airports fire services": omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
3. The words "protecting the airport and its vicinity from bird hazard and pollution": omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
4. The words, commas and figure "as laid down in the Aircraft Rule, 1937", omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.

(g) general maintenance of law and order within the limits of airports and aerodromes in conjunction with the police and taking cognizance of all offences committed at the airports and aerodromes under any law for the time being in Force; and

(h) such other functions as the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, require the Force to perform.

(2) In the discharge of their functions, the officers and members shall be guided by, and act in accordance with, this Act, [1][x x x x] and the rules and regulations.

4. **Constitution of the Airports Security Force.**— (1) The head of the Force shall be a [2][Director General] appointed by the Federal Government.

(2) The Force shall consist of such ranks and number of officers and members and shall be constituted in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

(3) The officers and members shall receive such pay, pension, allowances and other remuneration and shall enjoy such leave and other privileges as may be prescribed by rules from time to time.

(4) Every officer and member shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the form set out in the Second Schedule under the seal of the [2][Director General] or such other officer as the [2][Director General] may authorise in this behalf and by virtue of holding such certificate he shall be vested with the powers, functions and privileges of an officer or member.

(5) Any person who ceases, for any reason, to be an officer or member shall forthwith surrender the certificate referred to in sub-section (4) to any officer authorised by the [2][Director General] in this behalf.

(6) Officers and members of the Force shall wear such uniforms as may be prescribed by regulations.

5. **Administration of the Force.**— (1) The administration of the Force shall vest in the [2][Director General] who shall administer it in accordance with the provisions of this Act, rules and such orders and instructions as may be made or issued by the Federal Government from time to time.

(2) The [2][Director General] shall exercise his powers and perform his functions under the general supervisions [3][and direction of the Federal Government.]

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1. The commas, words and figures "the Civil Aviation Ordinance, 1960, Civil Aviation Rules, 1978", omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
2. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
3. Substituted for the words "of the Director-General" by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984

CHAPTER III

6. **Powers and duties of officers and members.**— (1) An officer or member shall,

(a) take effective measures for ensuring security of all airports aerodromes, aircraft and civil aviation installations 1[within the limits of airports and aerodromes] and for safeguarding civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference;

(b) safeguard aircraft passengers, baggage, cargo and mail within the limits of aerodromes and airports;

(c) prevent unauthorised persons and vehicles from access to the air-side or other areas important to the security of the aerodromes or airports;

(d) require the operations of aircraft registered in Pakistan to conform to the prescribed civil aviation security requirements;

(e) take effective measures for preventing hijacking, sabotage, placement of car bombs, letter bombs, dangerous articles, 2[and carriage of arms and ammunitions into the restricted areas of the airports, aerodromes and aircraft except as authorised by him, and shall as soon as he detects any contraband on the person or in the baggage of any person checked by him, notify it to the Customs staff available at the airport or aerodrome for appropriate action under the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969); and]

(f) use such arms and ammunition and equipment as may be authorised by the 3[Director General] 4[or an officer authorised by him] for the purposes of this Act;

(g) search and arrest without warrant any person who he suspects of endangering, or attempting to endanger, or having endangered, the safety of an aerodrome or airport or an aircraft or a civil aviation installation and may use such force as may be necessary in the discharge of his duties aforesaid; and

(h) perform such other functions as the competent authority may require him to perform.

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1. Added by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
2. Substituted for the words "smuggling of precious metals, stones, arms, ammunition, narcotics and any other goods the brining into, or taking out of Pakistan of which is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force" omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
3. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
4. Inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.

1["(IA) The 2[Director General] may, with the previous approval of the Federal Government, call for military assistance in connection with post-landing and anti-hijacking operations at an airport or aerodrome; and, when he does so, all officers and members and all civil agencies operating at the airport or aerodrome shall function in accordance with the directions of the military authority rendering such assistance".]

(2) An officer, for the purpose of this Act, shall exercise, within the areas in which this Act applies, all the powers conferred on an officer incharge of a police station under the 3[Police Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.22 of 2002)] and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

7. **Liabilities of officers and members.**— (1) It shall be the duty of every officer and member promptly to obey and execute all orders and instructions issued to him by any competent authority.

(2) Every officer and member shall be liable to serve wherever he is required to serve by the competent authority.

(3) 4[Omitted.]

5[CHAPTER IV]

7A. Officers and members to be subject to the Pakistan Army Act, 1952.— (1) Every officer and member of the Force shall, unless he is already so subject, be subject to the Pakistan Army Act, 1952 (XXXIX of 1952), hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Act.

(2) The 2[Director General] shall, in respect of all officers and members of the Force, have all the powers conferred by or under the Act on an officer empowered to convene a general court martial.

(3) Subject to sub-section (2), the Federal Government may, by general or special order, direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incidental to the operation of the provisions of the Act shall be exercised or performed in respect of the Force.

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1. The new sub-section inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
2. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
3. Substituted for the word "Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861)" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012" dated 31-12-2012.
4. The words " Every officer or member who is guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by a competent authority, or who withdraws from his duties without permission, or without having given previous notice of two months, or who, being absent on leave, fails, without reasonable cause, to report himself for duty on the expiration of such leave, or who engages without authority in any employment other than his duty under this Act, or who is guilty of cowardice, or who offers any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable to be proceeded against departmentally and to be awarded such punishment, including imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and fine which may extend to the amount of his pay for three months, as may be prescribed by rules. " omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984
5. The new chapter inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.

[1]["(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, except the authorities specified in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 7F, no other authority, tribunal or court shall have jurisdiction to vary, modify, alter, annul, set aside, revise or review any order passed by any officer of the Force, authorised under the Pakistan Army Act, 1952 (XXXIX of 1952)."]

7B. Consequence of sentence of imprisonment.— An officer or member of the Force who is sentenced to imprisonment for a term which is not less than ninety days shall be deemed to have been dismissed from the Force.

7C. Suspension.— Any officer shall be competent to suspend in the prescribed manner a member of the Force working under him for any mis-conduct remissness or negligence in the discharge of his duties.

7D. Place of imprisonment.— If a member of the Force sentenced under the Act to imprisonment for a term shorter than ninety days is also dismissed from service, he shall be imprisoned in the nearest prison or such other prison as the Federal Government may, by general or special order, direct; but if he is not so dismissed, he may be confined in a quarterguard or such other place as the [2][Director General] may consider suitable.

7E. Capture of deserters.— (1) Whenever any person subject to the Act deserts, the Chief Security Officer shall give written information of the desertion to such civil authorities as in his opinion may be able to afford assistance towards the capture of the deserter and such authorities shall thereupon take steps for the apprehension of the said deserter in like manner as if he were a person for whose apprehension a warrant had been issued by Magistrate, and shall deliver the deserter, when apprehended, in to the custody of the Force.

(2) Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably believes to be subject to the Act and a deserter or absentee without leave and bring him without delay before the nearest Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

7F. Appeal and revision.— (1) In all cases decided by the [3][Director], a Chief Security Officer or any other officer, a person aggrieved may, within thirty days of the order, appeal to the officer higher than the one awarding the punishment.

(2) A person aggrieved by an order of the [2][Director General] awarding any punishment may, within thirty days of the order, apply to the Federal Government for revision.

7G. Appointment of officers and other members of the Force.— [4][(1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a Deputy Director General (Coordination) and such number of Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Deputy Assistant Directors as it may think fit; and].

1. New sub-section added by ASF (Amendment) Act 1994 dated 07-08-1994.
2. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
3. Substituted for the word "Deputy Director" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
4. Substituted for the sub-section (1) "The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a Deputy Director and such number of Assistant Directors, Chief Security Officers, Security Officers, and Assistant Security Officers as it may think fit and" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.

(2) The 1[Director General] may appoint within the cadre strength sanctioned by the Federal Government such number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2[Sergeants and Corporals] as he may consider necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Force.

(3) The rank structure of the officers and other members of the Force vis-à-vis the Pakistan Army shall be such as may be prescribed by rules".

3[CHAPTER V]

8. Indemnity.— No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done, or intended to be done, under this Act or the rules or regulations.

9. Delegation of powers by the Federal Government.— The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate all or any of his powers under this Act, except those under section 11, to the 1[Director General] or such officer as it may deem fit.

10. Delegation of powers by the 1[Director General].— The 1[Director General] may by notification in the official Gazette and with the prior approval in writing of the Federal Government, delegate all or any of his powers under the rules for the efficient functioning of the Force to any officer or authority subordinate to him.

11. Power to make rules.– The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules:-

(a) regulating the functions and powers of the officers;

(b) regulating the classes and grades of, and the remuneration and rewards to be paid to, the officers and members of the force and their conditions of service;

(c) 4[omitted]

(d) 5[omitted]

(e) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

12. Power to make regulations.— The 1[Director General] may, by notification in the official Gazette and with the prior approval in writing of the Federal Government, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

13. Repeal.— The Airports Security Force Ordinance, 1975 (XII of 1975), is hereby repealed.

1. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
2. Substituted for the words "Selection Grade Security Guards and Security Guards" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
3. The new chapter inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
4. The words "prescribing and regulating the award of departmental punishments" omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
5. The words "appointing the place where a person punished with imprisonment under section 7 may be kept in custody; and" omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 2 (k) and (1)]

FORM OF AFFIRMATION

I .... solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty Allah that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Airports Security Force and go wherever, I may be ordered by air, land or sea, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

Signed in acknowledgment of the above having been read out to me.

Person Enrolled

Date ....

Singed in my presence after I had ascertained that the person understood the purpose of what he signed.

1[Director General]

or

Other Enrolling Officer

ROMAN URDU TRANSLATION OF ARRIRMATION

Main ....Khuda-e-Taala ko Hazir-o-Nazir Jankar iman se iqrar Karta hun main Pakistan ka Sache dil se wafadar rahunga aur Airports Security Force men imandari aur wafadari se khidmat ka farz baja launga, aur hawa, khushki ya tari ka raste jahan bhi jane ka hukam melega jaonga aur jise mera afsar muqarar kia jeaga uskey har hukam ki tamil aur pairwi karungn, khah us men jan ka khatra ho.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[See section 4 (4)]

CERTIFICATE

Mr... has been appointed as officer/member of the Airports Security Force under the Airports Security Force Act, 1975 (............... of 1975). And is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of an officer/member of the Force.

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1. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.